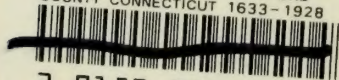




the  
university of  
connecticut  
libraries



BOOK 974.62.B939H v.2 c.1  
BURPEE # HISTORY OF HARTFORD  
COUNTY CONNECTICUT 1633-1928




3 9153 00055803 3

974.62/B939H/v.2







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013



HISTORY

# Hartford County

CONNECTICUT

1892

THE HISTORY OF  
HARTFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT,  
FROM 1636 TO 1892.

BY  
J. H. HARRIS.

1892

1892

THE HISTORY OF

HARTFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT,

1892





F  
102  
.H3  
B8  
1928  
v.2

HISTORY  
of  
Hartford County  
CONNECTICUT

1633-1928

Being a Study of the Makers of the First Constitution and  
the Story of Their Lives, of Their Descendants  
and of All Who Have Come

BY  
CHARLES W. BURPEE

*Volume II*

*Illustrated*

CHICAGO—HARTFORD—BOSTON  
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1928





## XXXVII

### NEW STRENGTH BUT RECORDS ENDING

LOSS OF LEADERS IN JOURNALISM, THE CHURCH AND IN MANY INSTITUTIONS—MAINTAINING INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL FIBRE.

The last of the great works of Bishop Tierney already have been reviewed. The grief caused by his loss was softened by the coming of John J. Nilan. His appointment as bishop of the Diocese of Hartford was approved by the pope and the consecration services were held April 28, 1910. Among the thousands who attended were leading clergy from neighboring dioceses. The sermon was by Monsignor Lavelle of New York, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the consecrator was Archbishop O'Donnell of Boston. He is the seventh bishop of this diocese, the others having been Bishops Tyler, O'Reilley, McFarland, Galberry (the first to be consecrated in Hartford), McMahon and Tierney (of New Britain and the only one to be raised from a parish in the diocese). Bishop Nilan is a native of Newburyport, Mass., where he was born in 1855. He studied at Nicolet College in Canada and was graduated at Notre Dame Seminary and ordained in 1878. He held pastorates at Abington, Boston and Amesbury, at which last named place he was permanent rector for seventeen years. At the time of his coming here there were 375,000 Catholics in the diocese, 350 priests and 1,253 nuns. There were eighty-two parochial schools for 3,500 children and many institutions. Rev. John G. Murray was chancellor.

Earlier in the decade, the House of the Good Shepherd had been built on Sisson Avenue, furthering the work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, chartered three years prior to this, who already had safeguarded over a hundred abandoned women. Chancellor Murray made the address at the laying of the cornerstone in November, 1905.

The clergymen of all the churches joined in an effective campaign against vice in 1907. This work was further carried on in



1912 by a commission appointed by Mayor Edward L. Smith, by order of the Common Council. The chairman was Dr. Ernest A. Wells and the vice chairman J. Gilbert Calhoun. President Luther and Prof. Gustav A. Kleene of Trinity, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mayor Smith, Miss Martha J. Wilkinson, Mrs. Isaac W. Kingsbury, Walter S. Schutz and Drs. E. B. Hooker and Thomas F. Welch were among the other members. The findings of this commission, of notable membership, cannot be passed by without comment. Its investigations were conducted in secret and little publicity was given to the remarkable results, but the official records, studied from today's point of vantage, reveal that it was one of the most significant items in the history of the city and county. It deserves place in connection with the influence of the churches because of the fact that the clergy in 1897 and on, had the courage to lay vigorous hands upon evils which for more than thirty years had been productive only of controversy and had come to be tolerated by a sophistication that blinked the facts. The tremendous development of the "white slave" traffic and the capture here of one of its New York ringleaders, with the aid of a woman detective, gave the cause of the clergymen such impetus that, with the police under Chief George M. Gunn ready to cooperate, it needed only a fearless and judicious civic leader to save the community from being undermined.

One word must be interpolated here about such leader, who was at hand—Mayor Smith. A Hartford youth, endowed with a winning personality and the highest ideals, he had graduated from Yale in 1897 and from Yale Law School, working his way largely, and had won high rank among lawyers, in the office of Mayor Henney (of opposite political faith), when called to the mayoralty early in 1913. A democrat, he had received the support of many republicans, as Henney previously had received the support of many democrats. To add the other main points in his promising career before it was cut short by death in 1923—he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas and later, in the World war period, United States district attorney. Only under his kind of leadership could the men and women whose names are given here have consented to serve on the Vice Commission.

Garrett J. Farrell, succeeding Chief Gunn that year, when the latter was incapacitated, was heartily in accord. It came about, by performance and by statistics, that Hartford was one



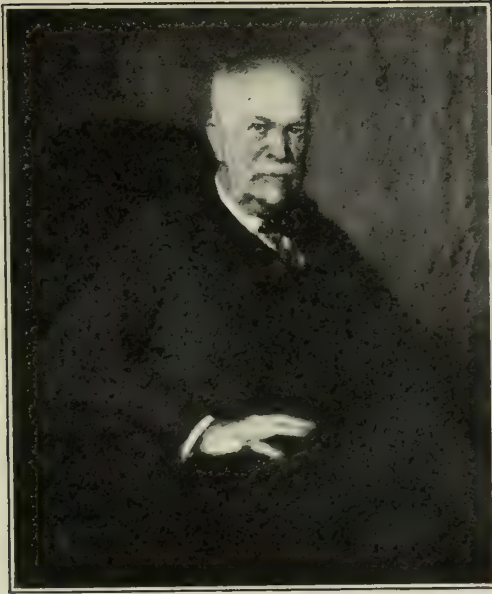
of the first cities in America to prove the fallacies of the sophists in the "segregation" of the social evil; dark splotches soon became harmonious with their developing business neighborhoods. The report recognized the possibilities of the moving picture—if suggestive films were avoided—in drawing youths from the streets at night and recommended among other things a state reformatory for women, preventive work by women with police powers, more opportunities for recreation—in parks and school and church buildings,—improvement in physical surroundings, like those on Gold and Charles streets, and, if evil recurred, the marking of certain houses with the name of the owner if a law could be had to that end.

It has been said that this lasting benefit to the community originated with the churches. It also has been said that the churches were comparatively well prepared for the demands the new century was to make upon them. Of particular importance, therefore, is the mention of the organization in 1900 of the Hartford Federation of Churches. Prof. Edwin Knox Mitchell, specifically of the Hartford Theological Seminary but always in the broad service of the community as well, reviewed the history of this movement in an article in 1917. He said that lack of co-operation had become apparent to all when the rapid growth of the city called for new methods in work for which the churches were not prepared. Intra-church spaces had been neglected and problems were multiplying. Ministers and churches were carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare against the forms of evil. Protestantism was distraught and disintegrate. At the first meeting of a council, held in 1900, each of two-thirds of all the Protestant churches sent a minister and two lay delegates,—a number later increased to five when the federation included all the Protestant churches. The work since then had been a remarkable record of achievement; selfish rivalry disappeared and common welfare was promoted.

The 1900s closed important chapters in the history of the *Courant* and the *Times*; pens that had given each of them national fame were laid aside. Alfred E. Burr died in January, 1900, Charles Dudley Warner in October. The lives of both men, as has been seen, were an integral part of the town's history. Widely divergent in their careers, both had highest journalistic instinct, both had the welfare of their fellowmen and their home

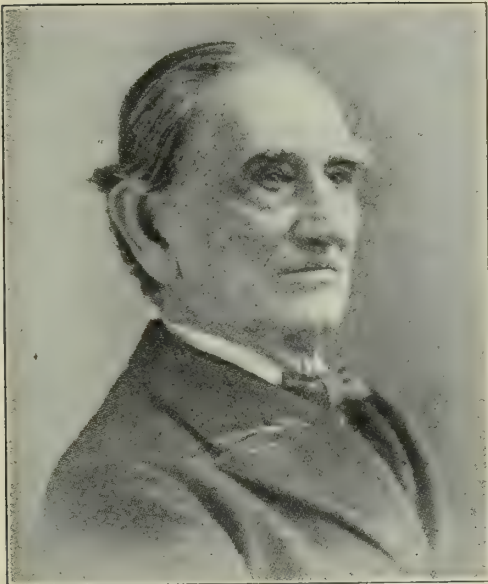
town at heart, both were fearless in their convictions and each held the highest place on the paper he had helped build.

The story that has been given of the stirring days of 1839 would have been incomplete without the incident of Burr's declining the lucrative but conditional offer from the *Courant*, where he was working, and walking into the office of the politically more congenial *Times* to put up his small savings and ask for a half interest in Judge Mitchell's paper. He was entering upon duties which would try his strong body and his firm will and tear his soul with controversies till it should be given him to hear from all men, without regard to political faith, that he had done well. His last days, though marred by pain, must have been days of gratifying contemplation. One of a large family, he was born in Hartford in 1815, the year his father saw his fortune in the East Indies shipping trade wiped out by the wars. He was only twelve when he found his life work in a newspaper office, setting type for the *Courant*, which already had seen men come and go for more than three score years. Before he reached voting age, he was foreman of the composing room. With positive character he set aside all that could be spared from aid of family and his own living, for he cherished an ambition, and lack of higher education must be atoned for. He did not envy a Whittier or a Niles; he could read and, like most good men of the type case, he could write lucid English; for the rest, he was practical. When as partner, in 1841, he embarked on the uncertain sea of a daily edition, he had a circulation of 300, eight employees including the staff, and a burly negro to furnish the power for pressing the paper on the flat forms of type, sheet by sheet. The people doted on political editorials; for forty-five years he was to furnish them. The *Courant* was a part of the town's sacred traditions; all felt proprietorship; but as politics warmed up, there were those who criticised editorial sentiments and looked to young Burr to voice theirs. His brother, Frank L. Burr, joined him as partner in 1855, and his it was to be to furnish the foil of nature topics so dear to his heart. The paper off the press, the local stalwarts of Mr. Burr's political faith made his office their rendezvous—men like Gideon Welles, who was an editorial writer till the slavery issue drove him to join in creating the republican party; Henry C. Deming, who stood fast till he saw the soldiers marching away and then led a regiment of them, and William W. Eaton. That



(From miniature by Margaret Foote Hawley)

CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK  
(1848-1926)  
Editor of the Courant



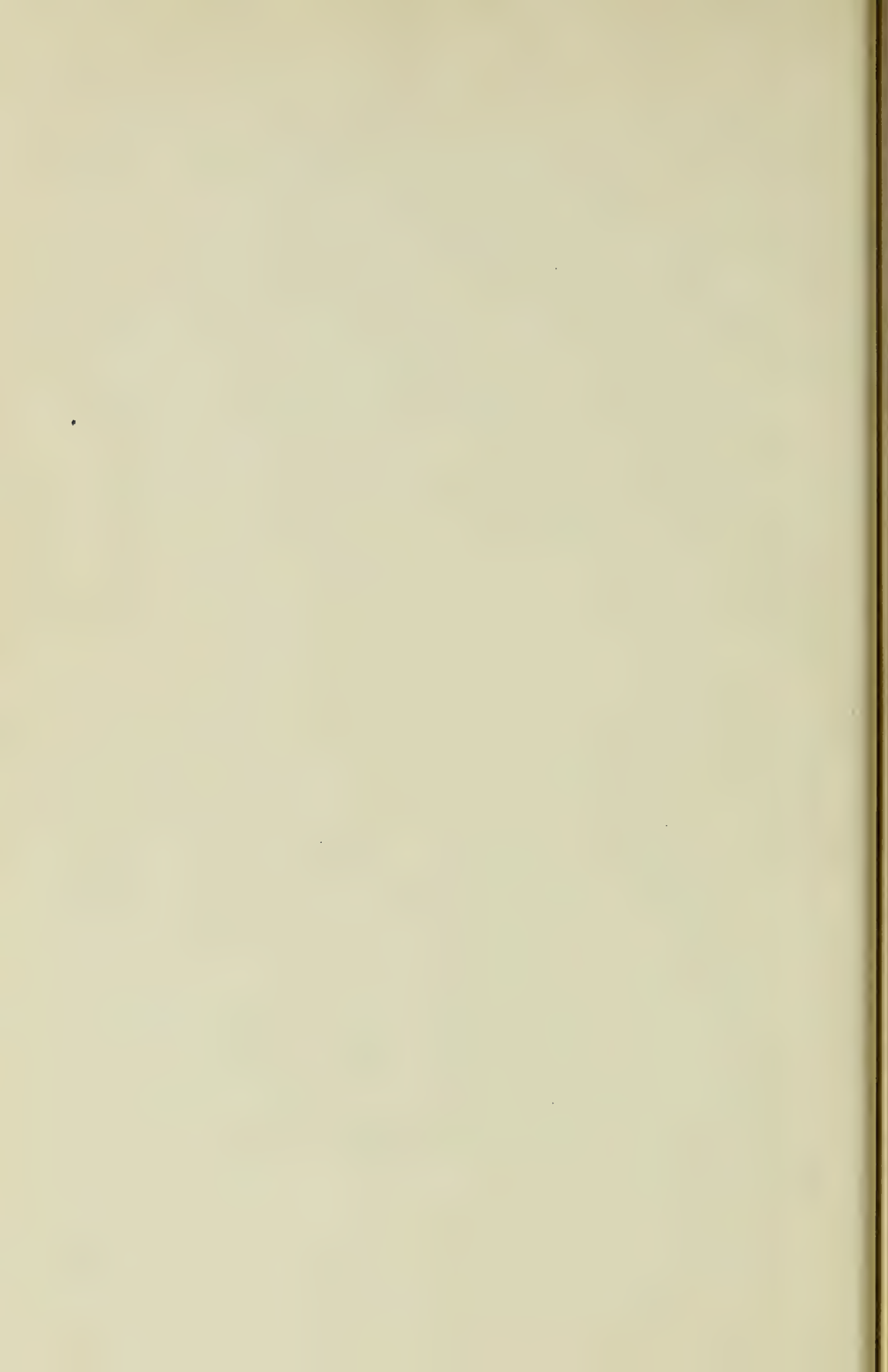
ALFRED E. BURR  
(1827-1900)

Founder and Editor of the (daily) Hartford  
Times



JOHN ADDISON PORTER  
(1856-1900)

Editor of the Evening Post





the year after the war, Mr. Burr should be elected to the Legislature, as he had been in 1855, is significant that the passion of four years did not burn too deeply for men like him. Cabinet positions were offered him at different times but were refused. He did serve on local and state commissions. He evinced special interest in the Good Will Club for boys and whatever else he considered to be for public welfare. His benefactions were many.

One of the finest school buildings, in the South District, bears Mr. Burr's name. His brother, whose health had compelled him to retire from active duties, survived him less than a month. His daughter Ella married Dr. James McManus and her bequests, including a sum for a memorial to the editor, endeared her memory to many of the city's institutions. His daughter, Frances Ellen, a writer of ability, vigorously espoused the cause of woman suffrage. To his son, Willie O. Burr, fell the task of maintaining the newspaper standard that had been set. How well he was to attest his inheritance time was to show.

Mr. Warner was cosmopolitan. Though happiest with his talented wife in their woods-embowered home on Nook Farm, surrounded by their friends and their remembrances of friends in many parts of the world, and as interested with the editorial affairs of the *Courant* as he was with the affairs of his publishers and of his editorial desk at Harper's, he indulged his taste for travel in this country and abroad. He was always sure of a welcome from the literary and scientific men, whether in the Occident, on the Continent or in England, "Susie" (Leigh), his wife, his constant companion. He was an international figure. With his associate proprietors of the *Courant*, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Charles Hopkins Clark, Arthur L. Goodrich and Frank S. Carey, a corporation had been formed in 1890 of which he was president. His literary work and his connection with the paper as matters of biography have already been told. His large gray eyes, set deeply in softened leonine features—softened still more by his silvering hair and beard as the years went by—looked far beyond ordinary horizons from the time of his boyhood in Plainfield and Charlemont, Mass., to the last of his seventy-one years. They penetrated sham but nothing he saw could disturb the equilibrium which native humor maintained; he held up his pictures, painted with rare art, not as irritants but as interpretations which were welcomed by his thousands of readers. And aside

from his essays, editorials and novels was his leadership in studying the problems of social science, including that of the negro race and of penal institutions. He left the more abstruse political subjects in the competent hands of Hawley and Clark, but they looked to him for his observations from the very close side-lines. What with General Hawley's hour approaching, the mantle of the great journal they had brought to new fame fell upon the broad shoulders of Mr. Clark. For a long time, trained to the work, he had been the locally active one of the trio. Somewhat trenchant in punctuating his ideas in public, like Mr. Warner he had the gift of humor and a wit that always sparkled.

Mr. Clark (1848-1926), son of Ezra Clark, had degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Yale and L. H. D. at Trinity. Immediately on leaving college he became a member of the *Courant* staff and was editor-in-chief from 1900 till his death. In addition to being president and director of the Courant Company he was director in insurance companies and the Collins Company. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and a director of the State Reformatory, the public library and the Associated Press and a trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum and the Watkinson Library. By his energy as well as his personality he exercised much influence in the republican party and in all civic affairs.

The year of General Hawley's death, 1905, died another of the old *Courant* group, Thomas Mills Day. The handicap of deafness had taken him out of ordinary activities since he laid down the task of editor and proprietor after his able conduct of affairs throughout the Civil war period. His ancestry alone, going back to the founding, would have kept him true to Hartford tradition. His father was state secretary, judge of the County Court and reporter of the Supreme Court in the years from 1810 to 1835. At Yale, in the class of 1837, his honors were many; at his death he was the oldest living member of the society of Skull and Bones. He practiced law till deafness interfered. His control of the *Courant* began in 1855 at an hour of political confusion and rancor when a man was needed who should have the inspiration that had carried the ancient publication through periods of stress since long before there was a nation. He was an aid on the staff of Governor Holly in 1857 and a wise counselor in private as in public for the men who were rallying for

the Union. One of his sisters was the mother of Prof. Thomas Day Seymour of Yale, another the mother of James P. Andrews of Hartford, for many years reporter of the Supreme Court. Of his children, one daughter married Secretary of the Navy C. J. Bonaparte; Thomas Mills Day (second) is a lawyer; Arthur P. Day is chairman of the board of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company.

The career of John Addison Porter, another newspaper man, in 1900, was pathetic. When he came to Hartford in 1888, bought control of the *Evening Post* and became its editor, it was with an honest ambition to fulfill his boyhood dream to secure a public career. His mother—he was born in New Haven in 1850—was the daughter of the founder of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale and his father, who also bore the name of John Addison Porter, was the first dean of that institution. He was graduated at Yale in 1878, studied law and was literary editor of the *New York Observer* when he secured a position in Washington as secretary to his uncle, Congressman William Walter Phelps of New Jersey. After that he came here, paid the large price for the newspaper and set out to win prestige both for the paper and himself. Having made a rural home in Pomfret, he was sent to the Legislature from that town, was chosen delegate to the convention that named McKinley for President, worked zealously for his election and frankly said he would like an appointment to a foreign post. Mr. McKinley instead induced him to accept the position of private secretary at the White House. Mr. Porter had the qualities of birth, education, physique and polish to gain his heart's desire but he lacked the practical. His campaigns for gubernatorial nomination, like his paper, had been costly failures; making much of his position in Washington, the goal of his ambition seemed near. At the moment of greatest endeavor his rugged constitution succumbed to disease.

One who had pursued the path of learning purely for itself and had gained rich reward was Thomas R. Pynchon, who died in New Haven in 1904. His ancestry included the founders of All Souls College at Oxford and William Pynchon, who founded Springfield. Doctor Pynchon, who was born in New Haven in 1823, came to Hartford in 1836 under the care of John Smyth Rogers, who built the house on Farmington Avenue afterwards



owned by Senator Dixon. Studying with Professor Rogers at the same time were John Williams, afterwards bishop of Connecticut, and James R. Bayley, who became archbishop of Baltimore. On completing his course at Trinity, he remained four years as instructor. Then he turned to the Episcopal ministry in which he was rector in Boston and other Massachusetts cities, winning his degrees of D. D. and LL. D., till in 1856 he returned to Trinity to serve as a professor and to pursue his studies, especially in geology. In 1874, on the death of Abner Johnson, the president, Doctor Pynchon was the choice of the trustees for that position. Much responsibility devolved upon him at the time of the change of location from the site of the present Capitol to Vernon Street, when reorganization was necessitated. In 1883 he relinquished these duties to continue till his death as professor of moral philosophy.

Clergyman, writer and editor, beloved by all veterans and inspirational in religious training, Henry Clay Trumbull died in 1903. He was born on Stonington in 1830, son of Gurdon Trumbull, whose children included Gurdon Trumbull of Hartford and Annie Trumbull Slosson of New York. He won the honorary degree of M. A. at Yale and degrees at other colleges. While a clerk in the railroad office at Hartford, City Missionary David Hawley interested him in mission work; he became a missionary in the Sunday school field, studied for the ministry and had been ordained when he accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers. For several months he underwent the hardships of prison life. Maj. Henry W. Camp, of whom mention has been made, was his intimate friend, and among Mr. Trumbull's published works there is none more impressive than the "Knightly Soldier," the story of the career of that brave Hartford youth and great Yale oarsman. Resuming his Sunday school work, Chaplain Trumbull was made editor of the *Sunday School Times*, in which position he was succeeded by his son, Charles G. Trumbull, shortly before his death.

Chaplain Trumbull with his friend Chaplain Twichell spent many happy hours in the Nook Farm circle, which now was being broken into. John Hooker, joint owner with Francis Gillette of the farm when it was becoming the literary colony, had moved from the house he built—now the residence of George W. Merrow—and was living on Marshall Street near by when he died in





#### THE BEECHER FAMILY

Left to right—Standing: Thomas K., Elmira, New York, started first institutional church; William, wrote father's biography; Edward, Brooklyn; Charles, helped compile Plymouth Church hymnal; Henry Ward. Sitting: Mrs. John Hooker, Hartford, suffragist; Catharine, who had school in Hartford and promoted education in the west; Lyman; Mrs. Thomas C. Perkins, Hartford, who thought one member of the family should attend to domestic affairs; Harriet Beecher Stowe. Insert: James, who led a colored regiment in the Civil War. All the men were clergymen. Another son, George, was killed in a firearms accident in New Haven



1901. He was in direct line from Founder Thomas Hooker and had certain of his qualities of determination and independence; also certain of those of the Daggett family of New Haven, of which his mother, wife of Edward Hooker of Farmington, was a member. On her side he was related to Gov. Roger S. Baldwin, Senator Hoar and William M. Evarts. From his birth in 1816 he was in a scholastic atmosphere and was entering Yale at sixteen when eye trouble caused him to take sea voyages instead, getting both his B. A. and M. A. later. In 1850 he was in the Legislature and the following year he removed his law office to Hartford where partnership was formed with Joseph R. Hawley. Eight years later he accepted appointment as a reporter of the Supreme Court, an office which he held till 1894 when he was succeeded by James P. Andrews. He declined appointment to the Supreme Court bench. He was trained in the Calvinistic creed but in his later years he became a student of spiritualistic phenomena.

He married in 1841 Isabella, the youngest of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher's distinguished family, his daughter by his second wife, Harriet Porter. She was half-sister of Henry Ward Beecher, of Mrs. Stowe and also of Mrs. Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford. It was while on a visit to Mrs. Perkins that she met Mr. Hooker. In their early days together she would sit knitting in his office while he read law to her. The incidents of her earliest days—she was born in 1822, in Litchfield—when her father was president of Lane University in Cincinnati and her brothers were studying there, left a strong impression upon her mind, represented by a thirst for knowledge and a persistency of conviction. In her famous championship of women's rights, she fought session after session, or till victorious in 1887, to get the Legislature to pass the bill granting equal property rights to women. She was drawn into this cause when Anna Dickinson came here in 1861 to speak against slavery. She organized at her own expense a national convention at Chicago and the first international convention in 1884. Efforts to bring the subject before the Constitutional Convention of 1902 were unavailing. In 1892 she was a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. Her children were Dr. Edward B. Hooker; Alice, wife of John C. Day, and Mary, wife of Henry E. Burton. She survived

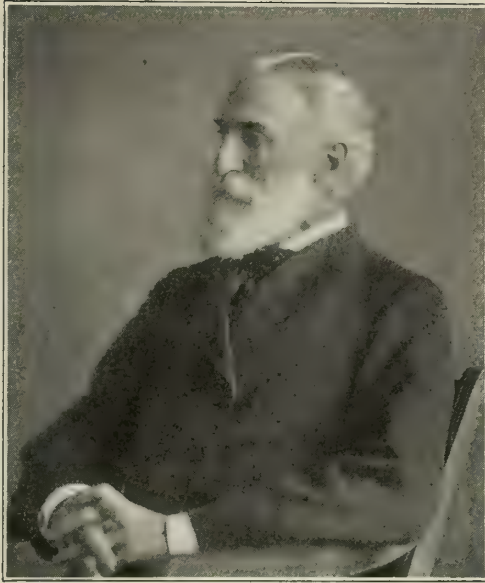
her husband twenty-one years. A year before he died a coincidence in the deaths of two of the Beecher family made a very deep impression upon the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Hooker. Mrs. Mary Beecher Perkins, living with her son, Charles E. Perkins, in Hartford, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, living in Elmira, N. Y., both died March 14. It was believed that Mrs. Perkins, in her last moments, was conscious of the coincidence.

Mrs. Perkins, who was ninety-four years old, had lived here since 1824, when she came to assist her sister Catherine in establishing her widely known school. Her husband was one of the foremost members of the bar. Among her surviving children was the wife of Edward Everett Hale of Boston. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher by his first wife, Roxana Foote, of Nut Plains, Guilford. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was a son by Dr. Beecher's second wife. For two years after graduating at Illinois College, of which his brother Edward was president, he was principal of the Hartford Public High School, in its beginning. At his death he had been pastor of the Independence Congregational Church of Elmira since 1854, barring a term of service as chaplain in the war. Of the original Beecher family this left but two—Rev. Charles of Georgetown, Mass., who was not to survive long, and Isabella.

There is in this book a hitherto unpublished picture of Dr. Beecher and his children: Thomas K.; William, who edited his father's autobiography; Edward of Brooklyn, whose wife urged Harriet to write; Charles, the musician, who helped in the preparation of the Plymouth Hymn Book and did remarkable work in the West; Henry Ward; Isabella; James, who led a colored regiment in the war; Catherine, who, after conducting her school in Hartford, started the first great educational movement in Iowa and Illinois, writing to communities that if they would provide the buildings she would furnish the teachers; (Doctor Beecher himself); Mary—"the one member of the household who said she would occupy her time in purely domestic affairs," and Harriet.

Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker, the son of John Hooker and Isabella Beecher, was prominent in Hartford life till his death in 1927. He was born in 1855 and was educated in the public schools and at Boston University, where he was graduated in 1877. His medical courses he took at the College of Physicians and Surgeons





GEORGE H. WARNER



JOHN HOOKER, FOR MANY YEARS REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT, AND  
HIS WIFE, ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER

On lawn of their residence, corner of Forest and Hawthorn Streets, Hartford, about 1897



in New York and at the Ecole de Medicin in Paris. In 1879 he married Martha C. Kilbourne and began practice here. He won national recognition as one of the outstanding authorities on homeopathy and for years was head of the Connecticut Homeopathic Society. As a leader in the battle against tuberculosis he was president of the local society and directed much of the effort throughout the state. Especially did he concern himself with preventive measures for children. He was active in the First Church and belonged to a number of clubs and patriotic orders. The children who survive him are Vice President Joseph K. Hooker of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, and Isabel, wife of Walter Gordon Merritt of New York.

As has been seen, in the account of the days of the Literary Colony on Nook Farm, Francis Gillette married John Hooker's sister, and their daughter Elisabeth married George H. Warner, the brother of Charles Dudley Warner. Their Nook Farm homes were near together. After the death of Charles, George and his wife left the Gillette homestead for a mountain home Mrs. Warner's brother, William Gillette, had built for himself some years before, near Pinehurst, N. C. Mrs. Warner died in 1915, and Mr. Warner six years later.

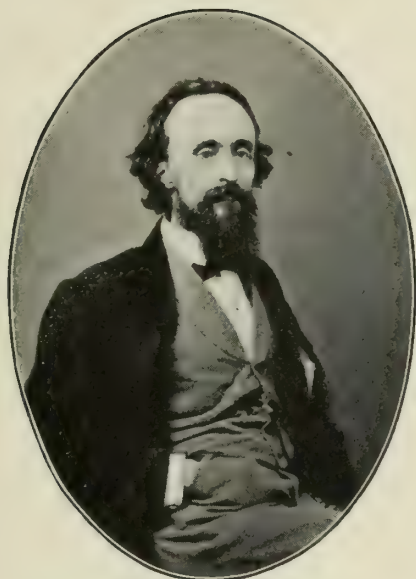
Attracted as much, perhaps, by his love for forest trees as by the chats with Mr. Warner on subjects akin to Hartford's park system, Frederick Law Olmsted came to Nook Farm. He was one of Hartford's most remarkable sons, born here in 1822 and dying in this period—1903. Not following his father as a merchant, he turned to the intimate study of farms and landscapes at a time when such a calling as landscape gardening was practically unknown in America. It was in 1856, after much observation in England, that he was appointed superintendent of the commission for laying out Central Park in New York. This was the beginning of a wonderful career in many cities, in this calling, interrupted only by the years he devoted as secretary to the United States Sanitary Commission throughout the Civil war, to organizing the Southern Famine Relief Commission and the New York Charities Aid Commission. Also he played an important part in founding the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History in New York and laying out all the northern part of the city.



One name after another suggests many whose careers were now closing after contributing much to the history of their times. Judge Nathaniel Shipman, who was born of old colonial ancestry, in Simsbury, in 1828, and died here in 1902, was one upon whose good sense and wise judgment the town relied. The law was his living, after his graduation at Yale in 1848; for nearly thirty years from 1850, or until Mr. Welch's death, he was the partner of H. K. W. Welch. There never was a time when he did not give freely of his best for the community. He was the last survivor of the group of seven who in 1856 met to establish the republican party in Connecticut. His name was prominent in many activities. He was judge of the United States District Court from 1873 till 1892, when he was appointed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, serving till he resigned in 1902. Among his many positions was that of private secretary to the great war governor, Buckingham, and his counsel was prized in the directorates of several insurance, financial and public institutions. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1884. He married Mary C. Robinson, sister of Henry C. Robinson. His sons are Rev. Frank R. Shipman of New Haven, formerly president of Atlanta Theological Seminary; Arthur L., and Henry R., professor at Princeton. His daughter married President Stephen B. L. Penrose of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., and national president of the Y. W. C. A.

Among the insurance men was Charles T. Wells (1839-1909) of the Aetna (Fire) Insurance Company, son of Dr. Horace Wells, a collector of rare books and a supporter of the Atheneum and the State Library. He was one of the deacons of the First Church, where his services were invaluable. His membership in the Acorn Club indicated his literary taste, his membership in the Hartford Piscatorius Club his recreation pleasures, and his rank as major of the Hartford City Guard Veterans his military proclivities.

When Francis B. Cooley (1822-1905) came here for a visit after a very successful mercantile career in Chicago (his firm was the parent of Marshall Field & Company and of several others), he was persuaded to stay and decided to make it his home. This was in 1865. His ability as a financier caused him to be immediately requisitioned as president of the National Exchange Bank, and when he resigned he was continued as vice president of the institution till his death. He also was president of the Society for



HENRY K. W. WELCH  
(1821-1870)





Savings, of the School for the Deaf, and of Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, and was director in some of the insurance companies. In 1883-5 he was a member of the state Senate. His sons, Francis Rexford and Charles Parsons, have followed him in the paths of finance and of community welfare. The Center Church House in his memory has been mentioned.

In following the story of the community it must have been noted long before this that a large number of the men who were prominent in finance, commerce, industry and the professions also were supporters of and active in the public institutions. To an exceptional degree it is true that in the full lists of the directors of the private and semi-public concerns, from the time there began to be any, appear the same names that one finds in the corresponding lists of organizations where service is without other compensation than the sense of duty well performed. A full publication of all these lists would be of great service to the student of the psychology of the town, constant through the different periods, and such some day will be forthcoming; in the concrete story of all phases of the life there can be only such instances and generalization as shall intimate.

Rowland Swift was a name known to everybody, not so much because he was in the service of the American National Bank for nearly fifty years till the time of his death in 1902, filling different offices and that of president after 1871, but because of his administering private trusts, participating in church work at the First Church, and withal the treasurer of the Watkinson Library. He was a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony and was born in Mansfield in 1834. There were also the Redfields—speaking of this particular period. John R., born in Essex in 1838, cashier of the National Exchange Bank from 1859 and succeeding Mr. Cooley as president in 1886, was a chosen and helpful member of several institutions till his death in 1908. His brother, Henry A., born in Essex in 1832, discount clerk in the Phoenix National Bank in 1858, had succeeded John L. Bunce as president in 1878 and continued in the office till his physical condition forbade in 1904; active also in various other capacities. He died in 1907. (The remarkable persistency of family names in Hartford concerns is here again illustrated when it is noted that Mr. Redfield was succeeded by Frederic L. Bunce, son of the late President John L. Bunce.) Joseph G. Woodward

(1836-1908) was at one time president of that Young Men's Institute to which, it has been seen, Hartford owes a debt of gratitude. Willimantic was his birthplace and he was associated here with the National Exchange Bank till in 1876 he established his brokerage office. He evinced deep interest in patriotic societies and in American history. His son, Joseph Hooker Woodward, attained high place in insurance, beginning in Hartford.

In the industries and commercial circles it was as in finance. The name of Ney in France was illustrious in war. John M. Ney, a member of a branch of that family and born in Lorraine, made it illustrious here. To him was due, perhaps more than to any other man in the land, the working out of principles by which gold could be better employed in the arts and in science. The house of John M. Ney & Company, which he created, never has lost the reputation he passed on to his descendants. Meantime his willingness and efficiency in official positions in the city caused him, at this period, to be nominated for the State Senate and to win (in 1903) by a large plurality when his associates on the democratic ticket were defeated. In 1906 he was nominated for lieutenant governor. There was Maro S. Chapman, a very conspicuous figure in public affairs here and in his residential town of Manchester. A positive force in the Plimpton Manufacturing Company since 1865, superintendent of the United States Stamped Envelope Works in 1874, and general manager till his death in 1907 of the large plant after the merger as the Hartford Manufacturing Company, Mr. Chapman was also president of the Hartford City Bank (from 1904), and with his own resources organized, built, equipped and turned over to the stockholders the trolley line that linked Manchester and Burnside with Hartford, of which he served as president and also general manager till it was absorbed by the Consolidated Railway Company in 1906. His zeal in Manchester caused him to be sent to the House in 1882, and to the Senate in 1884, and in 1900 he was a presidential elector. Mr. Chapman, like so many of these indefatigable workers of the later generations, was of early colonial ancestry. He was born in East Hartford in 1839 and went to the war with the Twelfth Connecticut.

George A. Fairfield, a name to be remembered, was a member of the city government and of the Board of Park Commissioners, which in itself means thoughtful service. His business was that

of a mechanic, which he developed till it amounted to what today would be called a profession—that of industrial engineer. He began in Lansingburg, N. Y., where he was born in 1834. In 1857 his name appeared on the list of men at Colt's, where he designed labor-saving machinery for the United States Arsenal at Springfield and for the machinery contract for the Russian government. He became the largest special contractor in the famous plant. Rather in advance of his times he opened a school of mechanical drawing in 1858; many there got their start in helpfulness to industry. After the war he developed the tract of land along the avenue which now bears his name, on the slightly ridge to the south, and devoted himself to building up the Weed Sewing Machine Company. When that line of business showed congestion, he joined Colonel Pope in the manufacture of bicycles. In 1876 he developed C. M. Spencer's automatic screw machine, one of the world's most conspicuous labor-saving devices, and after that the caligraph and later the "Hartford" typewriter. But there always was time for thought and work in the city's interests.

Charles A. Jewell's death in 1906 recalled anew what his family had done for the town—elsewhere recounted. He was the youngest of the brothers and had survived Governor Marshall Jewell by about twenty years. He was officially connected with the belting and pin companies and other concerns bearing the family name and a director in the Hartford City Bank and the Hartford Chemical Company. His interest in public affairs is best remembered by what he did for the Y. M. C. A. He was president of it for many years, following Daniel R. Howe, and it was in appreciation of his helpfulness that Jewell Hall was named. In the war he was adjutant of the Twenty-second Connecticut; after that, a member of both the active and veteran organizations of the City Guard and an aid on the staff of his brother when he was governor.

Other illustrations of these principles are furnished by men whose labors were being ended in this period, like Lieutenant Governor George G. Sumner in law, James Bolter in banking, Rufus N. Pratt, R. W. H. Jarvis, brother of Mrs. Colt and successor of E. K. Root as president of Colt's, Charles M. Beach, whose heirs gave the Home for the Aged on Wethersfield Avenue, Knight D. Cheney of Manchester and Vice President Edward H.



Sears of the Collins Company, in manufacturing; Ambrose Spencer who through the Atheneum attested his love for art, Edwin D. Judd, Collector of Customs E. B. Bailey and James U. Taintor, vice president of the Board of Trade. George M. Welch, with wide associations, before he helped organize the Charter Oak Bank and for long was president of the Connecticut River Banking Company, had taken over and for thirty years had conducted the historic drug business of Albert H. Bull, which he sold to George W. Williams & Company. Thomas Sisson (1828-1907) was the dean of druggists in the state, at his death having been sixty-four years in the business and at the same stand—the Sisson Drug Company of today, the oldest concern in continuous business and a record unparalleled in the state. Born in West Hartford, he began as a clerk for William T. Lee and A. L. Butler, being made a partner in 1858. There were few changes in the firm till George P. Chandler was taken in (1874); at his death the management of the incorporated company went into the hands of his son, George A. Chandler. Mr. Sisson, who was active up to the last, was the oldest director in several institutions. Drayton Hillyer (1816-1908) had been one of the town's most progressive men, like others of his family. In England, back of the days when John Hillyer was one of the settlers of Windsor, it was a family of noted lawyers. Drayton, who was born in Granby, was for a time a clerk in the store of his uncle, Charles T. Hillyer, and when he came to Hartford it was to be manager of the store of the Collins Company, which shipped its axes and cutlery from here. In the '40s he formed partnership with James M. Bunce in the wholesale grocery business, later the wool business. Jonathan B. Bunce became partner on the death of his father; in later days, when Mr. Bunce was an official of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Henry C. Dwight and Col. William C. Skinner were members of the firm and the name became Dwight, Skinner & Company, one of the best known woolen houses in New England. Mr. Hillyer withdrew in 1900 and the firm was dissolved. Mrs. Hillyer coöperating, he was helpful in advancing worthy organizations here and in other places. What was done for the promotion of art and music at Smith College, by both of them, now takes the form of a memorial bearing the family name.

## XXXVIII

### NEW CENTURY ATTACKS DISEASE

HARTFORD DISPENSARY, CITY HOSPITAL AND KINDRED INSTITUTIONS—  
WAR UPON TUBERCULOSIS—PHYSICIANS WHO HAD LED.

It seems a long stride from 1796, when the Hartford Board of Health was organized, to 1900. In 1796, on the verge of new discoveries, they were battling against diseases which they thought came from bad drainage and impure water, with special thought for the devastations by smallpox, and with view to enabling all the townspeople to benefit; in 1900, after a century's progress in medical science, they were battling against disease from new sources, on the verge of more discoveries, and with view to having the humblest being within the community share in the blessings. The idea of bringing within the reach of even the lowliest the results of the world's patient experiments in the art of healing had been conceived in Hartford as early as 1871, when there was no institution in the state to give aid to those without the price. George Brinley, Gustavus F. Davis, James Goodwin, Austin Dunham, Henry A. Perkins, Calvin Day, Gen. William B. Franklin, Roland Mather, E. H. Owen, Dr. J. A. Butler, Erastus Collins and a few others whose names have become familiar to the readers of these pages incorporated the Hartford Dispensary. The list of the consulting board and the attending staff included about all the physicians of the city, headed by Dr. Gurdon W. Russell. The dispensary was opened at the corner of Ann and Asylum streets. There is significance in the fact that paucity of patients, both at the dispensary and at the Hartford Hospital when the dispensary was transferred thither, caused abandonment of the project. The kind of people for whom it was intended were suspicious of the new idea; vile alcoholic concoctions with "patent medicine" labels were still plentiful at the stores; modesty in its falsest form was still prevalent in all circles, and population

was not so large and varied as it was to become in another generation.

In 1884, Dr. Joseph E. Root, who had just come here, and Dr. M. M. Johnson opened a dispensary in the back room of the former's office on Pearl Street. The reaction was such that the corporation was revived, the churches took up collections, the quarters were removed from the private office and attending physicians were appointed—Doctors Root and Johnson, G. C. Segur and L. A. Davison. A small fee was charged. Advice on the care of infants was one of the early steps for general welfare; segregation of contagious diseases resulted in the furnishing of a temporary ward at the Hartford Hospital. For four years from 1896, the work was carried on in the basement of the First Baptist Church, the accommodations donated. Then quarters were provided in the Hunt Memorial. The institution was well prepared to take advantage of the advance in medical science of the following few years; a tuberculosis clinic was established in 1905 and the staff was reorganized with medical and surgical departments. The doctors in the former were M. H. Bradley, Charles T. Beach, J. C. Wilson, Robert Lee Rowley, Anna Davenport, Maude W. Taylor, C. M. Hatheway and Howard F. Smith; in the latter, H. Ely Adams, Morris Tuch, A. R. Keith, E. R. Storrs, A. H. Williams and J. C. Pierson. More room being necessary, a board of managers secured the house at the corner of Winthrop and Ely streets, where since 1909 the dispensary has further developed till it has become one of the foremost of the charitable institutions and of now well understood economic benefit to the community altogether. Nor can the psychology be overestimated, as seen in the changed attitude of the masses toward physicians and toward those humanitarians who are represented by the young ladies of the Junior League and others who give their services as attendants.

There was everywhere a reviving spirit to fight disease wherever it was found—in the home of the millionaire or in the quarters of the town's poor. Since the removal of the almshouse from the old "town farm" on Sigourney Street to the much more suitable grounds on Holcomb Street, the care of the sick, insane and imbecile had been a constant study. The Board of Charity Commissioners, created in 1896, had given it special attention. Most of the patients were sent to the two hospitals in the city; mild cases—mostly of alcoholism—were looked after by a town physi-





HARTFORD CITY HOSPITAL AND ALMSHOUSE



cian, while the insane and imbeciles were dispatched to the state institutions. Male wards were provided as early as 1897, but the increase in the number of female cases, many tuberculous, caused the commissioners to plan a hospital extension at the almshouse. Public sentiment was sharply divided, but by 1905 the addition had been built, at a cost of \$25,000, and Dr. Harry C. Clifton was in charge. The commissioners were J. Howard Morse, L. B. Haas, Atwood Collins, James B. Bacon, Leopold de Leeuw and William BroSmith. The year previous to the opening of this hospital which was to become the Municipal Hospital, 620 patients had been sent to the Hartford Hospital and St. Francis Hospital. Incidentally 295 insane and imbecile subjects had been sent to state institutions, placed mostly at town expense, and forty-one children had been "placed out" to local institutions, only two of them foreign-born. The board had given assistance to 131 families, 630 persons, and as usual had been greatly helped by the Union for Home Work, the almoners of the Charitable Society and the Niles Fund. The daily average number of almshouse inmates was 290, costing  $37\frac{3}{4}$  cents per day per head. Entertainments were given there by the Daughters of Rebecca, the Friendly Visitors and the Union for Home Work.

By the charity commissioners' report of 1927, 241 patients were sent to Hartford and St. Francis Hospitals; 305 insane and imbecile subjects were sent to institutions; number of cases in the Municipal Hospital, 1,123; number cared for in the home, hospital and nursery, 1,325; children in the hospital and nursery, 507. The board had furnished outdoor relief to 157 families, or 877 persons, not in any institution. Books were being distributed—374 to 92 families. The total of all people relieved was 3,368, at per capita expenditure of \$6.57, or  $14\frac{7}{10}$  cents per capita of population. The expense for outside hospitals and asylums in 1905 was \$53,776; in 1927, \$55,123. The total of all almshouse, hospital and general expenses in 1905 was \$113,383, and in 1927 \$228,197; in the former year there was collected from towns and the state, \$3,283; in 1927, \$26,320. The hospital, which has its Nurses' Training School, its Social Service Department, its new superintendent's residence and its Nurses' Home, is rated by the National Association in Class "A" and sixty physicians are on the rotating staff. But only strictly charity cases can be admitted and no state pauper cases. Maj. H. Grant Bailey is the superintendent. The Board of Charity Commissioners is composed of



Mrs. Lulu B. Van Beynum, Daniel A. Guerriero, Mrs. Sadie P. Mayer, Thomas B. Curry, Eugene C. Lamoureux (president), and James H. Harris. Dr. John Carter Rowley is president of the hospital staff, and Dr. A. W. Sherwood is city physician. Dr. Constantin A. P. Zariphes is resident physician.

In 1910 the Children's Home (and infirmary) was built—to be followed in 1913-14 by the St. Agnes Home for Children, on Asylum Avenue extension in West Hartford, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

But to return to the war being waged against tuberculosis in every state—Connecticut being among the worst of all of them. The Visiting Nurse Association (incorporated in 1901) and the Tuberculosis and Public Health Society were doing brave service. The Hartford Hospital in 1902 was providing extra wards in the new building on Cedar Hill called Wildwood, at a charge of only \$1 a day, the state paying the balance (and that price never has been increased). There was a short pause for realignment when it was seen that cases far advanced were being sent to the hospital and were making the record alarming, but in October, 1903, there was another advance and the power to conquer the disease in its earlier stages was demonstrated. An item which cannot be omitted from history reviewing the past and comparing the present is this extract from the last annual report of Dr. James E. Murphy, resident physician at Wildwood and one of the best known of the fighters against tuberculosis—an item revealing one of the things that advancing science does not get at, namely the disposition of the individual and the toils of fashion. He is speaking of the decrease in tuberculosis in general but the sudden increase among the female sex: "The most likely causes for this, in the opinion of many tuberculosis experts, are the desire for the slender figure, so fashionable recently, with resultant dieting and undernourishment, the greater number of girls and women in industrial life with their consequent exposure to many hazards formerly peculiar to men, and the fact that many young girls are insufficiently clad, especially in this variable New England climate."

Agitation accompanied by demonstration like that in Hartford—one of the very first—was having its effect. Here in Connecticut the Legislature was prompt in responding; sanitariums were soon being established in several of the counties with state aid. The first of these was Cedar Crest ("Hartford Tuberculosis

Sanatorium"), a neighbor of Wildwood, which was put up in 1909-10 by subscriptions and an appropriation of \$15,000 from the state. It was to receive patients in all stages of the disease. The workingmen were doing their share. Largely through the canvassing of John F. Gunshanan and the backing of Austin C. Dunham, they responded in 1905 with \$7,500 for free beds and \$4,000 toward advancing the work at Wildwood, which received the first free-bed patient in November, 1905. In 1908 employers coöperated with their men, contributing dollar for dollar with their employes. It was the first city in the country where workmen voluntarily had organized for a part in the fight.

As to children, the student of economics studies this period with special interest, for in it he finds the application of the principles which the scientists were beginning to lay down and the results of which were to increase materially the longevity of man. The applications already mentioned herein were largely along the lines of sympathy and humanitarianism, but they stood also for human economics. It was eminently fitting, then, that there should be special recognition at the Hartford Hospital; hence the building in 1903 of the addition for children's wards was of more than passing significance; it marks an epoch in science. The structure was the gift of one who appreciated the full meaning—Mary Robinson Cheney, wife of Col. Louis R. Cheney, in memory of her sister, Eliza Trumbull Cheney, as elsewhere told.

Of the doctors who participated in the earlier work and who lived to see some of the rewards for it, there were several of prominence in addition to those already named. One who died in 1909 deserves special mention, for he was looked upon by medical men, by church men and by all his townsmen as one of the fathers of the community. This was Dr. Gurdon W. Russell. He was a descendant of William Wadsworth of Hartford's earliest days. In 1834 he was graduated from Yale, and in 1837 from the Yale Medical School. He was the first medical examiner of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and was medical director at the time of his death. He had been an official in the state and national medical societies and president of the Hartford Retreat, to which he gave the beautiful Maplewood Lodge, and of the Hartford Hospital, with which he was connected for fifty years. He was one of the organizers of the Hartford Medical Society. The Mary I. B. Russell Fund at the hospital provides for two beds in his memory; one in memory of Mary Stuart Beresford; one in



memory of Francis Beresford Marsh, and one in memory of Mary I. B. Russell; nominations to be made by the Visiting Nurse Association, the Church Home, the rector of Trinity and the Union for Home Work, respectively. Mrs. Russell, the doctor's wife, was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Beresford—a member, together with his father, James, of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. Father and son came here in 1834 and practiced together till the father died in 1843; Dr. Samuel died here in 1873. The latter was one of the founders of Trinity Church, as also was Doctor Russell. Doctor Russell was the church historian for many years and gave the solid silver alms basin. He had been a member of the Connecticut Historical Society since 1840 and delighted in writing historical sketches. For twenty-five years he was a member of the park board and was president in 1901.

Three greatly beloved physicians of wide reputation died during the period. Dr. Melancthon Storrs was the first of them to go—in 1900. He was born in Westford, of colonial ancestry, and was graduated at Yale in 1853. From being surgeon in the Eighth Connecticut in the Civil war, he became brigade surgeon on Gen. Edward Harland's staff. After the war he located here, where his skill as a surgeon won a name for him. He was medical director in the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and at the Hartford Hospital. Dr. George C. Jarvis, who was born in Colebrook in 1834 and died in 1901, left Trinity (which later gave him an honorary degree) to study medicine at New York University, where he was graduated in 1861. His first experience was as surgeon in the war. After service with the Connecticut cavalry, he was made surgeon of the Seventh Connecticut. In his practice here he won high distinction. From 1870 till his death he was one of the surgeons at the Hartford Hospital. Dr. Horace S. Fuller, who continued active till his sudden death in 1910, and from 1887 was the dean of the profession, was born in Suffield in 1835. He was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In the war he was assistant surgeon, and later on the staff of Governor Andrews he was surgeon-general. The governor and the doctor were classmates at Amherst. He contributed much to medical literature till his eyesight failed. Coroner for several years, he was made medical examiner when the law was changed and, despite his almost blindness, continued as such till his death.



## XXXIX

### BRIDGE DENOTES TRANSITION ERA

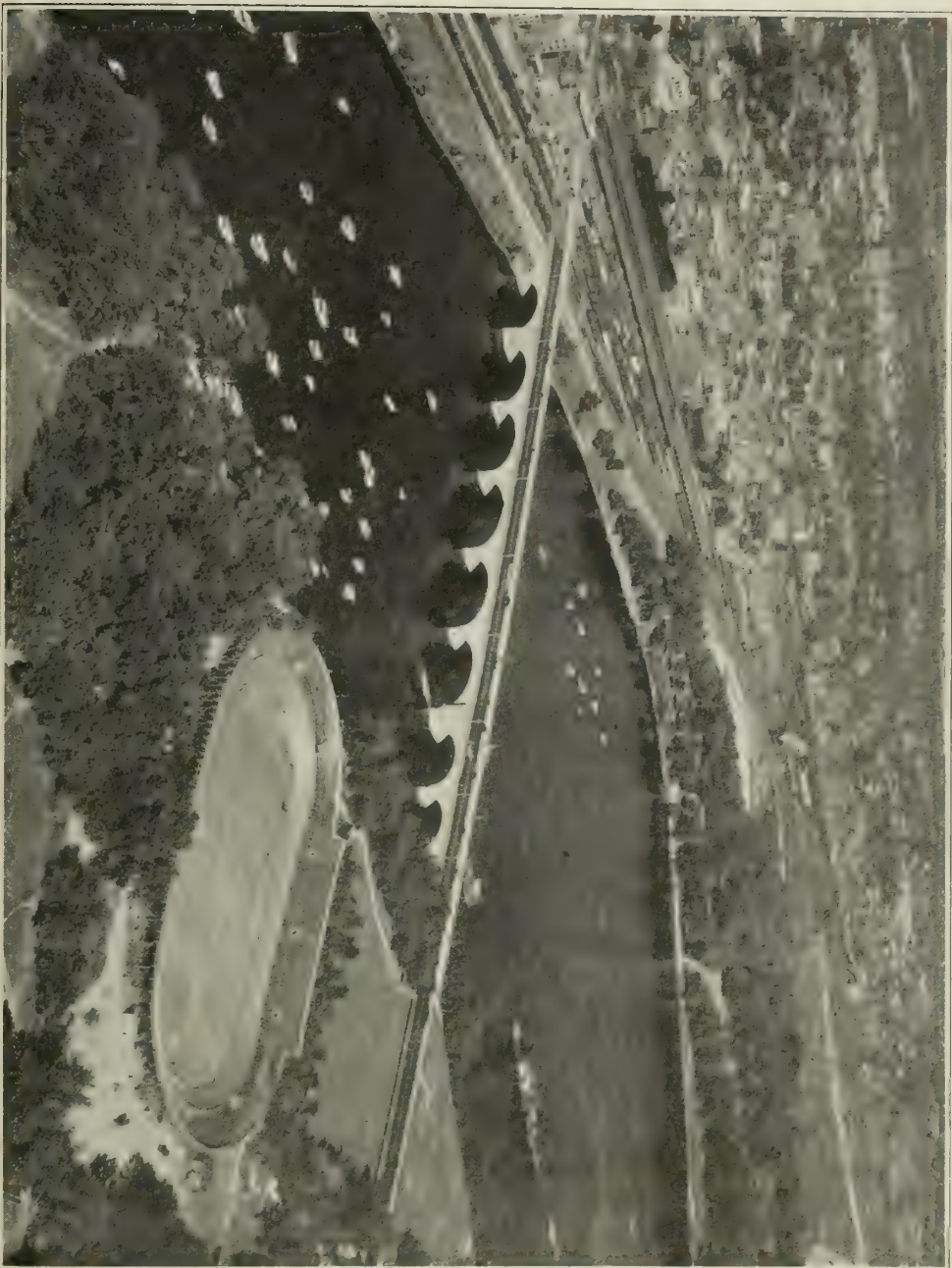
SIGNIFICANCE OF DEDICATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURE—ART, MUSIC,  
PATRIOTIC VENERATION IN THIS HOUR OF GREAT ENDEAVOR—AID  
FOR NOBLE CAUSES.

It was in this Hartford as pictured that came the event of the dedication of the bridge over the Connecticut River, the largest stone bridge in the world. It was an historically spectacular event, covering three days, beginning October 4, 1908. Relatively, in the retrospect that has been presented, it had a meaning deeper than the joyous crowds could realize. It stood for a victory by vote of a well-led people over the conservative complacency of the early '90s when plans for a cheaper bridge of metal seemed about to prevail, and the triumph was celebrated when the transition to greater things than had yet been dreamed of, locally and nationally, had been effected. It is small wonder that in the days of gas-light, horse-cars, steam power and a contented population of 50,000 there were many minds that did not grasp the possibilities which were to mean for one thing a population of 95,000 in the city alone, and almost as much in the immediate towns that would use that bridge. And other events no less historic for the city—more historic in the cultural sense—were close at hand, still to usher in the wonders of the twentieth century, the last quarter of the city's third.

The story of the romantic struggles prior to 1900 have been told, including the shifting of burden from the immediate towns to the state which—this being a through thoroughfare—would benefit as much as the towns, and back again to the towns, an action which was in accord with the then traditions for bridge-building. George W. Fowler, who conducted a printing business, was chairman of the state's committee for the towns. He had been first selectman when the old town farm was cut up into lots and the new almshouse was built, had served as collector, and

always was prominent in Hartford affairs till his death in 1897. It was during his regime, under state authority, that the contract was made with the Berlin Iron Bridge Company for a metal structure, with a draw. When the burden was put back upon the towns again, there was a growing disposition to do something much better than the state would have been likely to do. In 1902 a committee of the Common Council reported that there were three plans: One for a stone bridge at \$1,600,000, one for steel at \$878,000, and one for steel-girder at \$782,000. The Hartford approach would cost \$708,402. Immediately the Board of Trade, Business Men's Association and the general public, in meetings assembled, voted for stone, and on formal ballot on election day the vote was overwhelming for \$1,000,000 for a stone bridge and \$709,000 for the Hartford approach. The bid that won was \$1,359,000 for the bridge and \$709,000 for the approach, much of the sum appropriated for the approach to go for land and property for the boulevard from State to Riverside Street, shifting of railroad tracks, putting a roadway over them and building a new station at State Street.

The bridge was to be sufficiently high-arched to admit of any possible navigation to the north. But in 1902 work was stopped by order from the War Department till the insistence of people to the north that there should be a draw could be investigated. Maj. S. H. Leach, for the Government, reported that the river itself could be made navigable for normal craft to Holyoke for \$1,800,000, and annual cost of maintaining would be \$8,000. Prof. David M. Greene of Troy, N. Y., estimated cost of this dredging at \$2,593,939, and of maintaining at \$20,000. A bill was put through Congress for a drawless bridge high enough for all probable navigation and President Roosevelt signed it in 1905, thus ending one more chapter in the still continuing history of competing with land freight up-river. The arguments which then prevailed were that great expense to the Government would result in only slight advantage in freight rate; that for a short distance there would be a very strong current and that the Connecticut River Company's canal at Windsor Locks would serve every purpose. The rail coal rate from New Haven to Hartford and also to Springfield was 75 cents; the river below was kept navigable up to Middletown for barges by constant dredging at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000, or about as now. The proposal today



(Photographed by 118 Photo. Sec. A. S. C. N. G.)

LARGEST STONE ARCH BRIDGE IN THE WORLD, OVER THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT HARTFORD  
Riverside Park to the north





in connection with the building of a power dam has to do with the rebuilding of that canal.

The original bridge in 1810 cost \$96,000; to raise the old piers in 1818 cost \$30,000. The demand for a free bridge came to a head in 1889, the state paying the old company 40 per cent of the \$207,300, and Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, South Windsor and Manchester 60 per cent. It was in 1895, as told, that the old and condemned bridge was burned.

The new bridge is 1,193 feet long, with nine spans, which with its width of 82 feet between walls, makes it the world's largest stone bridge. It is of Leete's Island and Stony Brook granite. The commissioners at the completion of it were Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, president; Hon. Lewis Sperry of South Windsor, vice president; James W. Cheney of South Manchester, secretary; Meigs H. Whaples of Hartford, treasurer; former Mayor John G. Root of Hartford, Alembert O. Crosby of Glastonbury, Charles W. Roberts of East Hartford, and Frank C. Sumner of Hartford. Edwin D. Graves of Hartford was the chief engineer.

Each day of the celebration was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. On the first day, Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter conducted services at the church Hooker founded; the procession of school children was three miles long, with Henry C. Dwight as marshal. Rev. Thomas Hooker (impersonated by President William Douglas Mackenzie of the Hartford Theological Seminary), with his men, women, sheep, pigs and chickens, came to the river's bank on the East Hartford side (with poetic license since an approach by Windsor way on the west side could not have been either so spectacular or so much in accord with popular idea), whence they were brought over on rafts while Indians in their canoes looked on. The Hooker company, in appropriate costumes, was made up of local men, women and children. The same participated in the pageant in front of a mammoth grandstand, portraying scenes of the reception of Hooker and the start for the Pequot war. There also was a civic and municipal parade under the command of Gen. Edward Schulze, day fireworks, and addresses and music in the high school. The second day there was an industrial parade with Maj. Louis R. Cheney marshal, a river carnival, an automobile parade, concerts and tableaux by the riverside. The third day was given over to a Masonic parade and the laying of the last stone of the

bridge. Grand Master Edward E. Fuller conducted the service, and President Bulkeley of the commission was grand architect. Adj.-Gen. George M. Cole was marshal of the military parade. The organizations in line were: Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; the Connecticut National Guard, comprising two regiments of infantry, coast artillery, naval militia, Troop A; Governor Woodruff, escorted by the Horse Guard and the Foot Guard, and the Putnam Phalanx. In the evening there were fireworks on the river front. Each night there was a brilliant electrical display.

In 1926, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, a bronze tablet was set in the north wall of the bridge in memory of President Bulkeley, who did much to carry this great work to success. Appropriately inscribed, it bears a portrait of the distinguished citizen by Sculptor George J. Lober.

A very notable historical feature of the celebration in 1908 was the fact that many among those participating in the exercises were lineal descendants of Hooker and his men. The mayor himself, Edward Williams Hooker, traced his ancestry back to Thomas, and the young lady who impersonated Mrs. Hooker was Isabel, daughter of Dr. Edward B. Hooker, another descendant. Mayor Hooker also was a descendant of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in 1865, son of Bryan E. Hooker, who for forty years was manager of the Broad Brook Company. The son began business with his father, but after ten years, when the concern was acquired by Ogden & Brook, he went with the Perkins Electric Switch Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer till he entered into partnership in 1900 with William R. Penrose in one of the largest insurance agencies of the city. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature and of the Senate in 1911 and 1913. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. C. Peaseley Turner of Philadelphia. In educational and benevolent institutions he took much interest and he was especially fond of yachting. He died in 1915.

## §

Before taking up the other events already in course of preparation, it is well to look again at the life of the community as a whole. Especially it is well because in this period around the country there were two "flurries" in the financial world.





THE HOOKER PIONEERS CROSSING THE RIVER ON A RAFT



THE HOOKER PIONEER PARTY. REV. DR. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE AS THE  
REV. THOMAS HOOKER, CENTER

Scenes celebrating the completion of the new Connecticut River bridge, October 6-8, 1908



Hartford was receiving its full share of the benefit of an American trade that doubled between 1900 and 1907, and banking and commerce experienced nothing more than normal changes.

The Hartford Philharmonic Orchestra had been founded in 1898 by a group of people, including Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, of exceptional musical talent and education. As the Memnon Club they had enabled Hartford to hear the best of orchestras and great artists like Paderewski, and they had interested themselves in local talent which had developed most creditably. The idea of the Philharmonics was to bring the local talent together in large numbers, under the leadership of Richmond P. Paine, to give opportunity for still further development and at the same time to furnish each season concerts that should gratify the local public's fondness for music. The orchestra at once became an institution in which a wide territory took deep interest. After Mr. Paine, the leaders were John S. Camp and Robert H. Prutting. More and harder rehearsals being required as standards advanced, the need of a concertmeister was met by engaging one of the foremost of the East, Henry P. Schmitt, who had held such position with Anton Seidl and afterward in the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera. The large sums to meet these increasing expenses were met by annual subscriptions from a few. Prior to the season of 1926-7, John T. Roberts, who had been serving as president, established a foundation by which, with the dissolution of the organization as such but with the earnest assistance of many of its supporters, including Archibald A. Welch for consultation, three concerts should be given each year by the best talent obtainable and at only the most nominal charge to the public.

The German citizens were among the earliest to form singing societies, along with their Turnerbund and Schuetzenverein. The Maennerchor, the Liederkranz and the Saengerbund brought home many prizes from the annual state fests, which for years were among the most enjoyable musical features of the summer seasons in Connecticut. The Saengerbund recently has acquired fine quarters on Washington Street. It dates its organization from 1858, with Jacob Walz as leader, the position now held by Samuel Loewenthal. Albert Schmidt was the first president. In 1860 the ladies of the society, through Miss Wilhelmina Hemring, presented a flag at a picnic held in Gillette's Grove on Nook Farm.



A number of the members went to the war with those colors. The club's first appearance in musical contest outside the state was in 1865, when it won first prize in New York City, since which time it has won many, many prizes not only for good singing but for good marching.

Men who had sung on college glee clubs, men of church choirs and others were drawn together in 1907 and formed the Choral Club. Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin, now of the Superior Court, was the first president. His successors have been Judge Herbert S. Bullard, Charles M. Starkweather, F. Edward Bosson, James S. Stevens, Lewis M. Robotham, and Clement C. Hyde, who also is principal of the Hartford Public High School. Merritt A. Alfred, as librarian, has enabled the club to accumulate a very valuable library of compositions. The club has participated in great concerts in New Haven, at the Metropolitan Opera House, and at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia. Some of the numbers at Philadelphia were composed and were conducted by Ralph L. Baldwin, the club's conductor, who is among the best known writers and conductors in the country.

Among other organizations was the remarkably efficient Treble Clef Club, later merged into the Hartford Oratorio Society, which furnishes some of the best music the city has today. The Hosmer Hall Choral Union gave most enjoyable concerts. Among composers and conductors for many years was N. H. Allen, whom Mr. Camp succeeded as organist at the First Church. He was president of the State Music Teachers Association. The Musical Club and the School of Music are among those that help maintain the standards at the present time.

Colt's Armory Band, the Foot Guard Band, the First Regiment Band, Hatch's and Tasillo's are the chief organizations that have furnished martial music.

Hartford is proud of having been the birthplace of Dudley Buck (1839-1909). He began his study of the piano here with W. J. Babcock. The beginning of his study with the great masters was in Leipzig Conservatory in 1858. Organist at Park Church in 1862, he began publishing, and in 1867 removed to Chicago, where his house and his collection of writings were burned in 1871. After that he went to Somerville, Mass., later to New York and Brooklyn, as organist, director and composer.

There was renewed interest in patriotic organizations. The Daughters of the War of 1812 was organized in 1906.

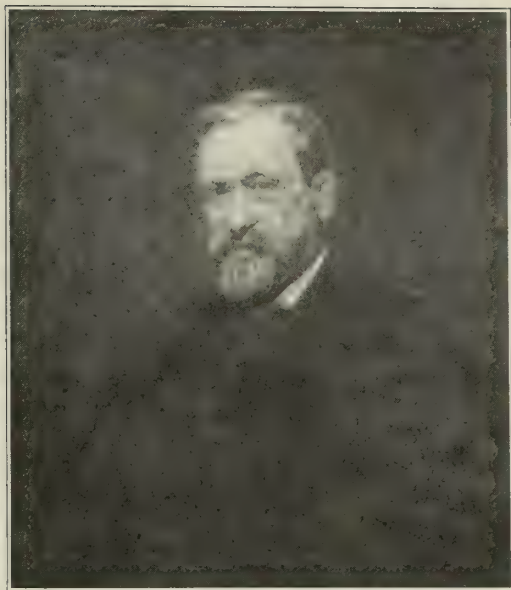
The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized in Hartford in 1890, less than a year after the establishment of the national body. Beginning with a small but distinguished group, it was to increase rapidly in membership as the need of such fellowship, such work and such preservation of historical landmarks, papers and traditions was to demand in these days of change and oftentimes of misrepresentation. State Librarian George S. Godard is the president of the state society, and Dr. Frederic T. Murless is the president of the Hartford branch, named after Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth. There are now over a thousand members. The Sons of the Revolution in Connecticut was instituted in 1893. Spanish war veterans formed Charles L. Burdett Camp No. 4 in 1902.

More attention was being given to landmarks of old times. The site of the Charter Oak, as has been said, was marked by the Society of Colonial Wars. The home of Oliver Ellsworth in Windsor was acquired by the Daughters of the Revolution in 1903, as a place of meeting for themselves and as a museum of colonial relics, of which the homestead itself furnished many. The house and grounds were donated by the 111 living descendants of the great statesman and jurist. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney was at that time regent of the Connecticut Society of the D. A. R. She had been the first to promote patriotic education on a definite scale and nearly all the Revolutionary monuments around the state were placed through her endeavors. Till her death in 1922 she was president of the Ellsworth Memorial Association, of which every "daughter" was a member, she was honorary vice president-general of the national society of the D. A. R., and on her retirement from the state regency was made honorary regent. She was a leader in Red Cross work and for over thirty years was president of the Connecticut Indian Association, for which she was particularly qualified by long experience on the reservations. A medal was awarded her for services at the Atlanta Exposition and she represented the state at the Paris Exposition. During the war with Spain she had charge of the local relief work. She was a member of the Descendants of Governors, and as former governor of the Connecticut Society

of Mayflower Descendants, she was on the committees at the Plymouth Rock tercentenary.

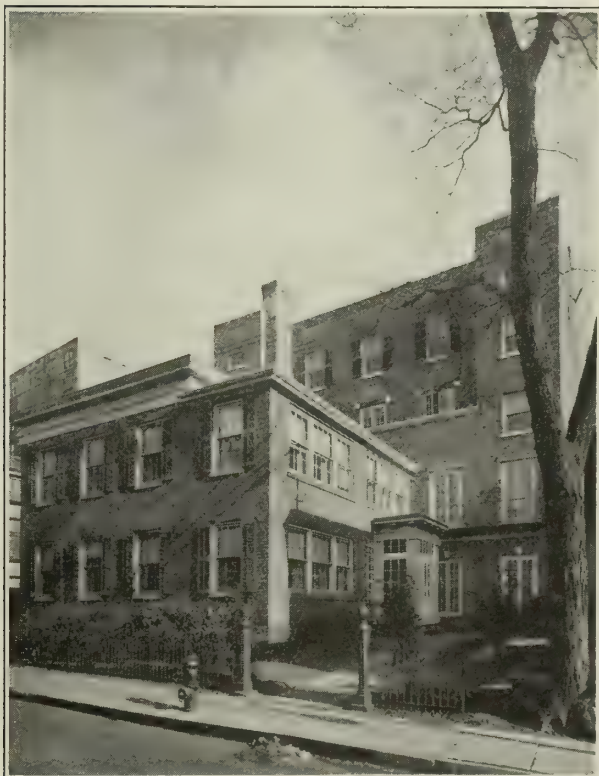
Clubs for pleasure, sport and study were being formed. In 1905 the University was organized, with Rev. Dr. Melancthus W. Jacobus president. The club enjoys a large membership and recently has acquired and enlarged the property it had leased on Lewis Street. The Get-Together Club, for dinners at which important topics are discussed by special speakers, came into existence in 1902. There is also the Twentieth Century Club for similar purposes but not so general in its nature. The Grade Teachers Club was formed in 1903 for both study of current topics and social pleasure. The Hartford Woman's Club, to become a factor in civic life, was organized in 1896. The Business and Professional Women's Club and the Hearthstone Club are others of prominence and influence. The College Club first brought graduates of women's colleges together in 1905. The Poetry Club enjoys association with Professors Odell Shepard and Robert S. Hillyer of Trinity College, Dr. Warren Harper, Mrs. Eleanor C. Koenig, Miss Faith W. Collens and Miss Mary H. Gladding. The Twilight Club long has been a small group of literary, business and professional men. The Saturday Morning and the Monday Evening clubs, outgrowths of the "literary colony," met at the homes of the members. The Colonial Club, its quarters on Prospect Street, flourished independently for several years and then merged with the Hartford Club, one of the most popular and best housed in New England. The City Club developed rapidly and now has elaborate quarters near the County Building. The Automobile Club of Hartford was organized in 1902 and has kept pace with the development of motoring till in these days it is of much benefit not only to its members but to visiting motorists, closely associated with the Chamber of Commerce. The Curling Club, 1907, represented an ancient sport new to Hartford and greatly enjoyed on the pond in Elizabeth Park and at other places. The Bird Study Club, 1909, drew young and old out into the woods. The Last Man Brotherhood began in 1902 with thirty-three plates on the table; in 1927 there were only four less. The appearance of the Hartford Chapter of the American Institute of Banking was indicative of the need of intensive study in that line, with the wealth of the nation so rapidly increasing and demanding new functions of the banks. In fraternal circles, the Masonic Temple on Ann Street was growing richer in associations





(From a portrait by Roelshoven)

**WILLIAM GEDNEY BUNCE**  
(1840-1916)  
One of America's greatest painters



**THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, HARTFORD**



and new chapters, and Odd Fellows Hall on Main Street was the scene of constant activity. The Arab Patrol Association was formed in 1907, and the Shrine Club located on Spring Street. The following year the Shriners' Oasis built a clubhouse on a bluff overlooking the Connecticut at Hockanum. The Hartford Lodge of Elks, instituted in 1883, in 1903 dedicated its handsome "Elks' Home" on Prospect Street, one of the finest in the country. Exalted Ruler Henry M. Ahern presided at the exercises.

### §

The love and the study of art had been well maintained through the years and Hartford men and women were continuing to win distinction. One whose name is enrolled among the foremost in America, William Gedney Bunce (1840-1916), dividing his time between Hartford and Venice, his paintings of which are so highly treasured, was in the zenith of his fame. And dotting on each brush stroke in his studio were men of the younger generation, like Walter Griffin, Louis Orr and Robert F. Logan, who already have attained the preeminence he foresaw for them. Mr. Bunce was a son of James Bunce, one of the family so prominent in Hartford banking, mercantile and insurance life and in the navy. He himself saw service in the Civil war as a first lieutenant in the First Connecticut Cavalry in 1862. His earlier years in art seemed whimsical but in reality they were years of patient devotion; his only impatience was with art that did not ring true. His first exhibition in Paris was in 1876. Mr. Bunce was a member of the New York Academy of Art and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Charles Noel Flagg (1848-1916), intimate friend of Mr. Bunce, was born to art. His father, Rev. Jared B. Flagg, was a painter of high repute, living in Brooklyn at the time of his artist son's birth. In 1882 the son returned from his studies in Paris and entered upon his career as a portrait painter and instructor. It could not be said that he threw his whole soul into his work at the easel, for he saved much of it to bestow upon young aspirants for fame, so many of whom he found to have talent but lacked opportunity to study. Drawing a few of them to his studio in the tower of what was then the Cheney building and is now the store of Brown, Thomson & Company, he offered to start a class if these few could get a few others, and no charge



for tuition. Thus was founded the Connecticut League of Art Students in 1888, and never from the beginning did Mr. Flagg, through all the years he taught and advised these young men, allow a money question. Later the league had its room on the top floor of the Batterson building on Asylum Street, now a part of the Garde Hotel, and at present is on Main Street, for the league has been continued through the devotion of some of those earlier members. They included men now well known, like James Britton, Louis Potter, Albertus E. Jones, James G. McManus, Sherman Potts. Mr. Flagg also gave lavishly of his time in advancing all art interests in the city and the state. He was a member of the State Capitol Commission (succeeding A. E. Burr in 1889) and of the Capitol Commission of Sculpture till his death. He was president of the Municipal Art Society and of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and a member of the National Academy of Design and of societies in New York and Paris. Most of his work was portraits, several of which won awards, including that of his friend, Paul Wayland Bartlett, the New Haven sculptor, at the National Academy in 1908. Many of the portraits of the governors in Memorial Hall are by him; three of them are by his father.

Robert B. Brandegee of Berlin and Farmington had long been a distinguished portrait painter and an idealist in landscape work. Edward S. Brooks and William R. Whitmore also were of Farmington. Victor Uberto had recently come here. Mrs. M. B. English was working quietly but with a touch that was getting stronger. Margaret Foote Hawley was preparing herself for a career as a miniaturist. J. W. Stancliffe had done good work. Kenneth P. Britton was beginning. Walter Sanford and Allen B. Talcott had made names for themselves and had entered upon careers of promise when they were cut down. The number improving the opportunities offered in their own community was to add materially to this list before 1928.

The Hartford Art Society, whose previous history has been traced, was occupying rooms in the Atheneum Annex before its removal to Prospect Street and then to its present home on Collins Street. The staff of teachers was being increased and pupils were benefiting by the scholarships made possible through the generosity of patrons. The Hartford Art Club, the Arts and Crafts and similar organizations were resultants of the spirit engendered.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts was organized in 1910 to further art interests here and around the state by holding exhibitions of paintings and sculpture by living artists. Prestige and atmosphere have been created by these exhibitions, which are the largest and most important of their kind in New England. There are now 200 members and the number of prizes is increasing each year. The president today is Daniel F. Wentworth, whose work in oils and water colors has kept him in the front rank for forty years. Of other local members whose names have not already been mentioned are Lillian Westbrook, who became the wife of Philip L. Hale, the eminent Boston critic; Thomas Barbazon, Russell Cheney of South Manchester, Margaret Cooper of New Britain, Alfred J. Eaton, Eleanor Ferguson, Charles Foster of Farmington, Dorothy Hapgood, Evelyn B. Longman Batchelder (the eminent Windsor sculptor), Emmett A. Pratt of East Hartford, Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Mr. Bunce, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Flagg, Albert Entress (the master carver), Herbert C. Randall and Mrs. Alice C. Dunham were members at the time of their death.

The Municipal Art Society was organized in 1904, with a membership of 400 leading people, to promote the spirit of art in public buildings and all that goes to make a city beautiful. Mr. Flagg was the first president of it.

One who was to enrich the city, not only by his benefactions but by his inspiring influence as an art connoisseur with few equals, was Samuel Putnam Avery, who came to Hartford in 1902 to make his home at what had been the residence of Col. William C. Skinner on Woodland Street. He was the son of Samuel P. and Mary (Ogden) Avery of Brooklyn, where he was born in 1847. In 1886 he succeeded his father as head of the largest art business in America, located in New York. Each year he went abroad and his fame as a judge of art was as great in the European centers as in America. He became vice president of the Atheneum and was a member of over one hundred art and historical associations around the world. He founded the New York Zoological Society and contributed largely to the Harvard endowment fund. The Morgan Memorial shared with museums in several other cities in gifts from his wonderful collections. Of his income he gave away more than he kept. To Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee he gave \$260,000 (and declined an

honorary degree), and to Columbia he gave the Avery Architectural Library for the housing of books on architecture given by his parents in honor of their son Henry Ogden. Till his death in 1920 his greatest pleasure was in contributing from his means for the aesthetic and educational enjoyment of many institutions, among which, as is seen in these pages, those of Hartford were not overlooked, while at his death it was found that further large sums were bequeathed. The Young Women's Christian Association and the Hartford Seminary Foundation are among those which have benefited. In 1915, eighty of his friends gave him a gold medal in appreciation of what he had done for American art. He was a trustee of the Seminary Foundation. Mrs. Manfred P. Welcher was his sister. She had died three years prior to his coming here, and Rev. Mr. Welcher, her husband, and his three daughters made their home with him.



## XL

### ARCHITECTURAL GROUPS: WATER SUPPLY

CULTURAL LIFE FEELS CENTURY'S IMPULSE—CITY AND STATE STRUCTURES—OLD STATE HOUSE PRESERVED—Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A., MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL—RESERVOIR SYSTEM ENLARGEMENT—POWERFUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

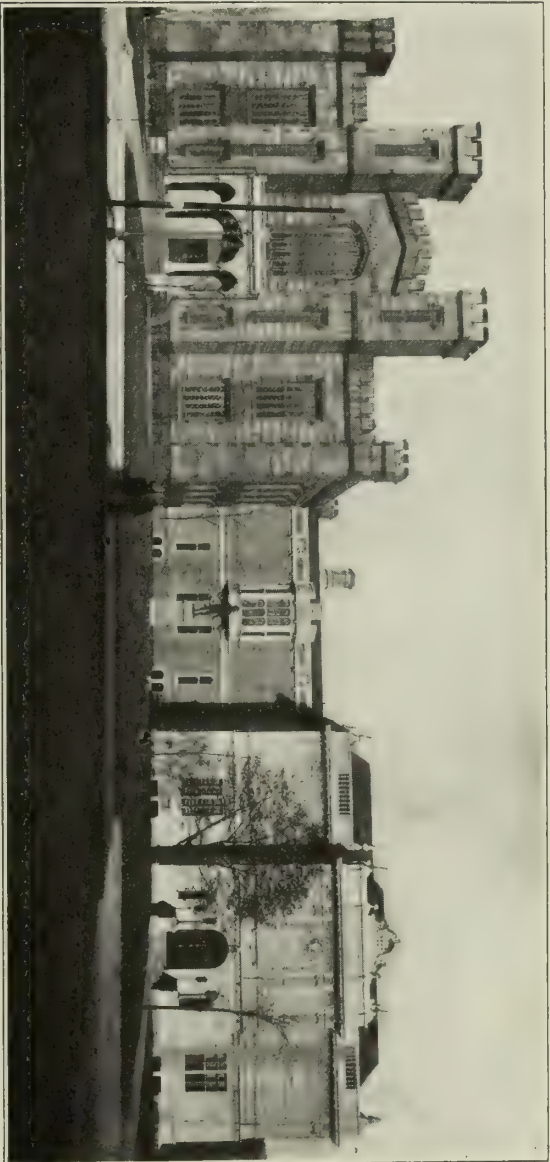
If the opening of the era of great things in material science was marked by electrical power; in medical science, by the war against disease; in transportation, by the railroad feverishness; in civic affairs, by the stone bridge, and among the people of and by themselves, in the ways we have seen, it was almost simultaneously marked in cultural life by the Morgan Memorial, the Colt Memorial, the Supreme Court, State Library and Memorial Hall Building, the Municipal Building, and soon after, in the realm of humble, everyday life, by the Nepaug Reservoir. Hardly more than their dates need be recorded; they will live to speak for themselves in history—a wonderful group for any era in any community.

The first of the buildings, the cornerstone of which was laid April 23, 1908, was given to be a depository for art treasures; that it also set a standard for architecture, in both public and private buildings, was soon to be manifest. Of classic design and in pink Knoxville marble, with the castellated Wadsworth Atheneum of rugged Glastonbury granite beside it, connected by the heavily carved Tudor memorial to Samuel Colt, the colonial columns of the First Church almost opposite it, the Municipal Building of Bethel white granite in Georgian style (like the Bulfinch State House) to the south of it, the *Times* Building with its dark gray columns in the background, the group speaks history every day to the passers on the street.

It has been shown on other pages that the Morgan family never forgot their Hartford associations; their contributions for the Hartford Hospital, the Atheneum and other institutions have been generous. When Junius S. Morgan died in 1900, his son,

John Pierpont, sought to place here a fitting memorial to his father and at the same time do for the Atheneum what he had thought of doing in the early '90s, when he and his father gave liberally for the establishment of the free library and Atheneum Art Gallery. In the discussion over the location of a new City Hall and the effort to preserve the old State House, he looked far ahead. Such were the conditions to the immediate south of the Atheneum that in another five years he probably could not have done what he did—could not have made possible today's beautiful civic group at a spot conspicuous in the earliest annals but fast becoming commercialized. His first purchase of land to relieve congestion along the Atheneum's south line was supplemented by others till he had secured and given to the Atheneum property costing \$200,000, extending almost to Arch Street and back to Prospect Street, part of it the original allotment to Rev. Samuel Stone of the founders. That portion not needed for the memorial to his father was given by the Atheneum to the city, which acquired enough more to make the site for the Municipal Building, and the understanding was that the city should also eventually obtain the narrow strip of property to the Park River. When the building, of which Benjamin W. Morris was the architect, was completed in 1910, Mr. Morgan gave well over a quarter of a million dollars for maintenance and began putting in the treasures—sculptures, paintings, ceramics, tapestries and rugs from the great Morgan collections. In 1900, while making his collections, he had bought Benjamin West's "The Raising of Lazarus" and had brought it to the Atheneum; all Europe was agog, for since 1782 it had hung over the altar in Winchester Cathedral and had seemed to be an inseparable part of that renowned edifice.

Till his death in 1913 Mr. Morgan always was eager to learn how much appreciation of his gift was shown by the people as a whole, and his gratification was apparent in the exhibitions he caused to be made here. In the railroad turmoil and bitterness of the 1900s the name of Morgan was conspicuous, but John Pierpont Morgan calmly and successfully carried on the great trusts that had come to him at his father's death and passed them along, increased, to his son of the same name. Not his ability in handling the affairs of one of his father's concerns in London or those of J. P. Morgan & Company was so impressive as his work in re-



WADSWORTH ATHENEUM (LEFT), COLT ANNEX (CENTER), MORGAN  
MEMORIAL (RIGHT), HARTFORD

With the Municipal Building close by, to the right, they form the Civic Center





organizing embarrassed concerns after the panic of 1893, which especially affected railroads. The issue of bonds negotiated by Cleveland to protect the nation's gold reserve he boldly took over, and not pausing there he worked out plans for holding-companies in reorganizing industrial corporations. The United States Steel Corporation was an eminent example of his successful ideas. In his later years he worked for the consolidation of banking interests through the instrumentality of community interests. Particularly grateful was the result of his efforts to avert wide disaster in 1907. Possessed though he was of an insight that was so helpful, not all of his plans found approval in the eyes of other students of finance. Financial writers in retrospect question his judgment in the matter of shipping-combination and in the extension of control by the New York, New Haven & Hartford road over all competing or coöperating transportation concerns in southern New England, though he may have been nearer to an idea that in itself is gaining ground today. The popular movement against "interlocking directorates" was in a measure due to his insistence on the theory of putting bank men on railroad and industrial directorates with a view to gaining more stability; not the idea so much as the character of certain men who took advantage of it should be blamed. He was generous in his givings to the universities, to St. John's Cathedral in New York, and to many charitable and religious institutions. The bulk of his estate, with the art collection which was considered the most varied and most important of any belonging to a private individual, went to his son. For his books he built a library adjoining his New York residence; the chief part of the rest of his collection was placed at his death in the Metropolitan Museum, of which he was president, as a loan exhibit. Very choice selections from it were brought here. Mr. Morgan was born in Hartford in 1837.

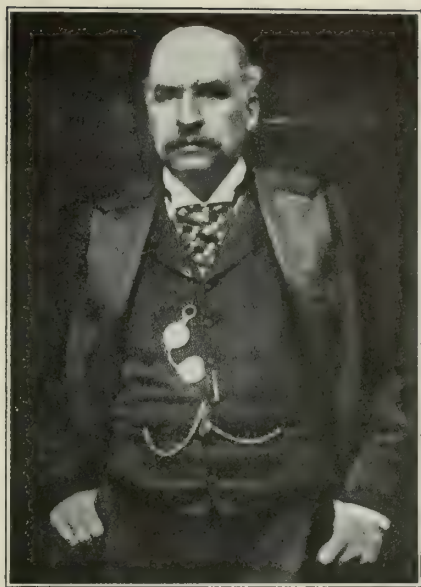
His son was born in New York in 1867 and was graduated at Harvard in 1889. J. P. Morgan Jr.'s training in New York and abroad well fitted him to succeed his father. His power in the World war, when he was loaning billions to foreign governments, was saving New York City's credit, and his position as chief agent of the Belgian relief funds made him an imposing figure. He is true to the traditions of the "House of Morgan" and to the "old home town." Under his patronage, the Memorial has waxed stronger, and with the added collections of "colonials" of George

Dudley Seymour and of Wallace Nutting and of what he himself has loaned and given, the beneficial influence is greater each year. A word more must be said on this feature of Hartford life in the summary for the closing of the town's third century.

The probating of the will of Elizabeth Hart Jarvis, widow of Col. Samuel Colt, who died in 1905, revealed more of her benefactions. There already had been an understanding as to the location of the building in memory of her husband to house the wonderful collection he and she had made, including firearms and armor and bric-a-brac and curios from all over the world, in addition to paintings and statuary. This, the Elizabeth Jarvis Colt Gallery, was opened to the public in November of 1910, a worthy portion of the exceptional civic group. In her early married life she and her husband had dreamed of an Armsmear which in course of time became a reality, their residence on Wethersfield Avenue; in her later days she had dreamed of an Armsmear which should be a home for widows of Episcopal clergymen and other ladies of refinement. She had built the Church of the Good Shepherd in memory of her husband and the parish house in memory of her son Caldwell; afterward she erected at Armsmear the statue of the colonel, in bronze, by J. Massy Rhind, with bas reliefs commemorating important events in his life, including his address in the House of Commons, an honor which had been accorded to no other non-member. This stands with other statuary on the grounds given to the city for Colt Park, as already mentioned. For twenty-two years Mrs. Colt was president of the Union for Home Work and was constant in her endeavors in behalf of church and missions and of patriotic bodies, especially the Colonial Dames, of which for several years she was national vice president. She bequeathed nearly two-thirds of her estate to benevolent and public objects, including a total of \$158,000 to the Atheneum, \$1,250,000 for the preservation of the Church of the Good Shepherd and the parish house, and \$800,000, with residue interest in the estate, as an endowment to the Armsmear home, which had been remodeled and dedicated in 1911.

In 1909 George E. Hoadley (1837-1922), son of William H. and Harriet L. Hillyer Hoadley of Simsbury, collector of rarest antiquities and historical relics and, as has been said, contributor to the beauty of Christ Church, was giving the graceful stone arch bridge across Park River into Bushnell Park at the foot of





J. PIERPONT MORGAN



THE COLT LIBRARY IN THE COLT ADDITION TO THE WADSWORTH  
ATHENEUM, HARTFORD



Mulberry Street, with a tablet inscribed in memory of his grandfather Jeremy Hoadley: "Branford, 1776; Hartford, 1847. Selectman twenty-four years, mayor, judge of the City Court, representative, high sheriff."

Mr. Hoadley's mother died in 1905 at the age of ninety-five. Her father, Col. Andrew Hillyer of East Granby, was a soldier in the old French war, a graduate of Yale (1770) and one of the few Episcopalian whigs in the Revolution. She was descended from Elder William Brewster, Matthew Grant of Windsor and George Hayes, ancestors of Presidents Grant and Hayes. She also was the mother of Charles E. Hoadly (1828-1900), state librarian, who reverted to the original way of spelling the family name.

This was a name to be intimately associated with the next worthy monument to progress—that which is popularly called the "State Library." Of the library itself Mr. Hoadly had much to do in the making. From the day he won the valedictory in the class of '51 at Trinity, he continued to delve among the remarkable collection of books at the college and was to bring it to a still higher standard as the years ran on. He studied for the law but his love for books brought him back to Trinity in 1854 as librarian and the year following he succeeded J. Hammond Trumbull as state librarian. Doctor Trumbull may well be called the father of the institution because of his early work and also because of all that he did after resigning formal office; his undertaking in editing the earlier volumes of the Colonial Records alone was enough to preserve his memory, but while doing this he was driving home for the Legislature the very great importance of supplementing its meager 3,000 volumes of reference books. Doctor Hoadly—Trinity gave him his LL. D. and Yale the M. A.—took hold where Trumbull had left off, in the editing and in the collecting. His sense of what was wanted was remarkable, and often in traveling about and finding something that was needed, or when his invaluable friend Judge Sherman W. Adams would bring it in, Mr. Hoadly would buy it with his money. Thus requirements were being met whether or no, and as the library gained renown for having certain complete sets of reports from sundry states and other dominions, along with portraits and colonial relics, the Legislature voiced approval; it agreed that



there must be more. A still greater task, historically, he was performing in compiling and publishing the volumes of the New Haven Colonial Records and then the rest of the Colonial Records of the state from 1868 to 1890, a task of forty years. By request of the Legislature he continued his task and was upon his third volume of special papers at his death.

Doctor Hoadly's resignation in 1898 was withdrawn by desire of Governor Cooke and as an associate George S. Godard was engaged. Mr. Godard was a son of Harvy Godard of Simsbury, where he was born in 1865 and where he had been librarian at the Cossitt Library. With degree of B. D. at Yale (1895) in addition to his academic degree at Wesleyan, he was honored with M. A. at both Wesleyan and Trinity and in the world of librarian associations and patriotic societies he was selected for high positions. He has been president of the National Association of State Libraries and for many years was president of Jeremiah Wadsworth branch, as now of the Connecticut Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution. The opportunity to indulge to the full his nature to arrange, perfect and compile all kinds of historical and reference data was to come to him easily. Doctor Hoadly's collection had been scattered in rooms on five floors of the Capitol, with the main room where the Senate chamber now is. In 1906 Mr. Godard in his report merely expressed a hope that the collections could be assembled in some proper way, paintings be cared for and vaults be provided for records. A commission had been appointed in 1903 to procure a building for state officials and in 1905 purchase of the land across the avenue from the Capitol had been authorized. In 1907 the committee was directed to contract for a building for the library and Supreme Court and for a memorial. The committee was composed of Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, W. O. Burr, H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Charles C. Cook of West Hartford and L. W. Robinson of New Haven. Donn Barber of New York and E. T. Hapgood were the architects.

On May 25, 1909, the cornerstone was laid of the large building of white granite—adapted Italian renaissance in architecture, the Supreme Court room and offices in the west wing, the library in the east wing and the Memorial Hall in the southern extension between them. In his address Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin said: "Set by itself, in all the majestic dignity which architec-



THE RAISING OF LAZARUS, BY BENJAMIN WEST  
 Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan in Morgan Memorial



TAPESTRY HALL, MORGAN MEMORIAL, HARTFORD





ture can command, is rising before our eyes the splendid home which Connecticut has prepared for her highest court of justice and for the books that teach what justice is and give it form." The imposing court room, with its alcove-painting by Herter of the drafting of the Constitution in 1639, the hall with its portraits of the governors and also Stuart's Washington, its original charter and historical exhibits of all times, and the library with its noble reading room, its steel stacks, alcoves, vaults and its wealth of material, especially the manuscripts and records which have been assembled from towns where they could not be absolutely protected against fire, altogether make this one of the most notable structures of its nature in America.

Here, then was being established a state group for all towns to take pride in. But a day back and the Capitol had seemed to promise space enough for the upper and lower houses, for committee rooms, for departments that required quarters and for the executive offices. In the rapid period of transition, this structure was not to escape the rush. Even with the military department removed to the armory, there was coming to be scant space for the old boards for educational work, for insurance, for agriculture and for banks, along with offices for treasurer, comptroller and school-fund commissioner, when in came tax commissioner (Andrew F. Gates, a leading Hartford lawyer, being the first to hold that office), labor commissioner, the Tuberculosis Commission, Department of Health, dairy and food commissioner, bank commissioner, Public Utilities Commission, Board of Fisheries and Game, the highway commissioner, commissioner on domestic animals, Park and Forest Commission, Board of Finance, Teachers Retirement Board, Athletic Commission, and the State Police and Motor Vehicle Departments, either of which last named soon (and significantly) was five times as large as any department known in the '90s. Nowhere was there so typical an illustration as the Capitol itself of the dazed condition of public and authorities as the rush increased. Following the purchase of the magnificent library site and the providing of a home where the Supreme Court might sit in dignity once more—it is noteworthy that it was thought of first,—parcels of land began to be picked up year by year in the vicinity of the Capitol; and when the famous old Washington Street, place of mansions for more than a century, began to give way to automobile salesrooms coming on

from the south, and the county bought there the land for a new County Building, while a majestic Scientist church was checking the same kind of an approach on the companion street named after Lafayette, there could be no stinting of appropriations. It was no time to stop to build; the Capitol must be relieved from attack and from congestion. Senator Bulkeley's mansion became the headquarters of the state police; brick apartments, wooden buildings ancient and modern, from the senator's former home to Capitol Avenue and along Capitol Avenue east and west, were changed in short order from choicely located dwellings into office quarters with, of course, the purpose of building appropriate and harmonious structures in the near future. Barely in time has the opportunity been improved to keep Capitol Hill up to the standard that was set when the Capitol alone was placed there. And, as will be seen in the pages for 1928, Hartford will have its share in the glory, while the name of Horace Bushnell will be still further honored. The Capitol itself will cease to bear that resemblance to a combined garage and accounting room, presided over by Lafayette, Governor Buckingham and Nathan Hale, which the change in times has forced upon it.

The earlier saving of the city from the hurly-burly, so far noted, was not the work of a moment nor yet of one wealthy admirer of the artistic. In the day of it, though there was the stone bridge as a new basis for faith, it seemed like a long and serious battle. The reader in the future would not get the full conception if at this point the temptation prevailed to give the account of the next structure in the city's civic group, the Municipal Building, without a word relative to what the people were doing. Enough has been told to indicate the growth in cultural life, but that did not represent the whole community. Progress along all lines meant also the development of practicality and hard business principles. Human nature was as varied as in Hooker's day, or as in this at the close of the town's third century.

In this immediate matter of civic improvements the Municipal Art Society of 1904 continued to do a great amount of constructive work, in the nature of bulletins, speeches and meetings. Its membership included Mrs. Horace Bushnell, Mrs. Frank W. Cheney her daughter, Col. Frank W. Cheney, Mrs. Appleton R.



EXHIBITION HALL, CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Second Floor, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford



SUPREME COURT, STATE LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL HALL BUILDING,  
FACING THE CAPITOL ON CAPITOL AVENUE, HARTFORD





Hillyer and in the list other familiar names, like Goodwin, Roberts, Robinson, Sumner, Warner, Colt, Bunce, Clark, Beach, Dunham, Hamersley, Holcombe, Buck, Enders, Chase, Ferguson, Gay, Fenn, Garvan, McCook, Luther, Keller, Johnson, Jewell, Holden, Greene, Gordy, Henney, Hapgood, English, Miel, Merrow, Root, Russell, Palmer, Redfield, Riggs, Pitkin, Perkins, Mitchell, McManus, Zunner, Trumbull, Sanborn, Woodward, Taylor and Talcott. Mr. Flagg was succeeded by Charles A. Goodwin as president in 1906 and he by John M. Holcombe in 1907. Walter S. Schutz was secretary till 1907 and was succeeded by Charles W. Burpee and Henry R. Buck. City Engineer Frederick L. Ford (now of New Haven) and Superintendent of Parks George A. Parker furnished much material for the discussions on streets and the grouping of buildings. One quick result was the substitution of the state armory for the obnoxious roundhouse which the railroad already had abandoned. Mr. Ford emphasized that already over \$5,000,000 was invested in land and buildings around the Capitol and the Hartford residents were the local trustees. John M. Carrere, foremost specialist of the time, came here from New York, after making an exhaustive study of local conditions, and in an address at the Twentieth Century Club turned over to the society and the city what still stands as the "Carrere plan." One feature of this, which was not adopted, was a mall from the Municipal Building through Elm Street to the Capitol, connecting the two main groups; another was the cleaning up of Park River on either side of the Main Street bridge. The most that was done in the line of the latter suggestion was to get control of the old Daniels Mill property and by low dams give more depth to the stream through Bushnell Park. Other of his ideas, like the extension of Morgan Street westerly, were not put into effect because of the great expense, but they are still subjects of periodical discussion.

It was into the preservation and restoration of the Bulfinch State House that the society threw much of its energy, and for a time against severe odds. One theory was that the building could be moved to some other place and the site be made into a park, and another was that it could be torn down and sold for business purposes. The governmental building monstrosity on its own little park to the east acted as a perpetual pall. The

announcement of Mr. Morgan's plan for the civic group had removed one early bone of contention—the location of the imperatively needed city hall. So unavailing was the struggle for the State House when the city should vacate it that an offer of \$10,000 from the Colonial Dames, under the leadership of Mrs. John M. Holcombe, if the city would give as much more toward repairs, was rejected by the Common Council and later the report of that body's own committee recommending an appropriation of \$45,000 by the city was voted down at the polls. The coat of brown paint which had been put over the original brick years before had been removed, and that seemed to be considered all-sufficient despite the expert report that the building must be extensively repaired or it would collapse. The paint-removal was the sole result, so far, of a petition to the Common Council in 1906, signed by Governor Henry Roberts, former Governor McLean, Bishop Tierney, Bishop Brewster, Judge Nathaniel Shipman and a long list of other citizens of Hartford and of other towns represented by such signers as President Hadley of Yale and Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin. The appeal was for the State House because of its beauty, its history and its architect. It recited how reverently Boston had cherished its Bulfinch State House and Faneuil Hall; and all America, that architect's greatest work, the Capitol at Washington. It dwelt upon the past history of the building and looked into the future for the judgment of the generations to come. The awakening of history interest throughout the nation was recalled and comparison was made with the devotion shown in foreign cities for their relics of the past.

The romantic story of the building of the State House and how it came to be one of the most precious architectural and historic relics in the land has been followed through in these pages since 1796. The press, as always when a matter of civic pride is to the fore, joined in with Municipal Society agitators and printed columns of history and quotations. The address of Mayor George G. Sumner at the dedication as a city hall when the building was turned over to the city in 1879, after the completion of the new Capitol, was recalled, in which he said, "We drop all partisanship when the best good of Hartford is concerned, and the coöperative feeling tends to loftier aspirations." The Business Men's Association, which together with the Board of Trade was soon to con-





READING ROOM, STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD



solidate with the younger Chamber of Commerce, had voted against retention, taking the practical view, but the persuasive Mayor Edward L. Smith was cheered when he said at the association's annual dinner in 1911 that the city was more than bricks and mortar, chimneys and smoke, wheels and steam; it was the home of thousands of people who were here not alone because they found occupation but also because of the beauty, character and history. "In the history of the world, the strip of territory from Boston to Washington is bound to become as famous as any corner of Greece or Italy or any part of continental Europe where men have worked their wonders."

Psychological analysis of this contest may reveal that there had not yet been (perhaps has not yet been) full adjustment to the great changes that came with the new century. For one thing, in this special connection, building, which had been lax in 1899, was receiving a tremendous impetus and Hartford was taking the lead over all the state. But to finish the State House incident: It was at a meeting of delegates from various societies that a committee of fifteen leading citizens, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley the honorary chairman, was appointed to conduct a new campaign. The city government was represented thereon by Philip A. Mason (already an expert in construction), secretary; Frank A. Hagarty, of the buildings committee; Walter S. Schutz, Jacob H. Greene and James C. Mahon. In 1916, the Municipal Building having been dedicated and the question now one of restoration, the Colonial Dames renewed their offer of \$10,000 and added \$250 to it for restoring the room of the state secretary, while privately employed experts were finding that the expense of complete restoration would be much greater than had been expected. In the administration of Mayor Hagarty in 1917, the Common Council's proposed appropriation was defeated by the people. Thereupon former Senator Bulkeley offered to give \$5,000 if nine others would give the same amount, and in a fortnight a total of \$88,000 was forthcoming. An electric clock for the dome was given by Capt. C. H. Wickham in memory of his father and other donations of fixtures were made, including a lantern in memory of Rev. Dr. Parker and crystal chandeliers for each story, one of them in memory of Mrs. Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia. The work of revealing what was the original arrangement of rooms and stairs and of duplicating rails, panels and doorposts



was one that tested the well-known skill of Robert Porteus. Aid was rendered by elderly citizens like Leverett Brainard, who gave of their reminiscences of their boyhood days when it was a popular sport to steal into the building and climb up into the dome, there to carve their initials and occasionally, with retreat safely covered, make the old bell strike. Many of those carvings, of initials conspicuous in Hartford history, can be seen today. The building was opened to the public January 1, 1921. Through the war period, before the work of restoring began, the building was used for sundry purposes, the first floor for the Red Cross and kindred organizations, the second floor as enlistment quarters for the State Guard and other rooms for the Liberty Loan committees which had large booths in front.

The Municipal Building was dedicated November 4, 1915, the key being presented by F. Irvin Davis of Davis & Brooks (William F.) the architects. Mayor Joseph H. Lawler, chairman; Judge Edward L. Smith, Fred J. Bliss, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Jr., Willis E. Caulkins and Maj. E. Henry Hyde were the building commission; John T. Clancy, Thomas F. Leavy, John W. Guilfoil, Francis W. Cole, William P. Curry and Samuel H. Havens the aldermanic committee, and Col. Louis R. Cheney, former Congressman Augustine Lonergan, Isidore Wise, Judge William F. Henney and Willie O. Burr the citizens committee. Rev. Dr. Parker offered the prayer and Bishop Nilan pronounced the benediction. Mayor Lawler delivered the address. The city had paid \$155,000 for land in addition to the Morgan gift. The architects were chosen in competition along lines laid down by the commission with Mr. Carrere acting as adviser. Of the late Georgian period and in story composition, the structure is comparable with the State House. The offices are in galleries around an atrium that extends to the sky-lighted ceiling and is decorated with historic borders and panels. The mayor's reception room is thirty-five feet square, richly decorated. For office rooms there are nearly 40,000 square feet. As has been said, the exterior is faced with Bethel white granite. No provision was made for a Council chamber. When the joint board was reduced to one, the aldermen utilized the City Court room.

City Engineer Ford spoke of the Hartford Public High School as among the buildings associated with the Capitol group. Refer-



GEORGE S. GODARD  
State Librarian



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, HARTFORD





ence to the airplane pictures in these volumes will show that well it might be counted as one of them if it were only a beautiful Park River that intervened. But there is also a not-yet smokeless railroad and on the school side of it at present only such commercial and residence buildings as can still endure. There are possibilities in that narrow strip which one day, with more favoring circumstances, may be developed through the City Plan Commission which is the successor of the Municipal Art Society.

### §

The bridge, these buildings—and there were to be more of them—came for most part from public funds, tax-paid, or from generous donors. Study of a community is negative if it does not also take into consideration what comes from individual givings as a measure of the people's recognition of special needs—the proof of the cultural, humanitarian, philanthropic standards of the people as a whole. Tendency and character of entertainments and sports are gauged by box-office receipts, at fixed prices; to subscribe freely where indirect return is conceivable only by minds cultivated up to a realization of it is quite another matter.

In finding itself, this new generation with its bewildering problems—problems which, one must not forget while concentrating on one particular county, were national as well as local—had forceful local precedents. The precedents are unforgettable if the past has been faithfully reviewed. Several illustrations were to be furnished in this sudden-expansion period. Two of them, for universal and non-sectarian welfare, were in the old field of the Christian associations.

The Y. M. C. A., with property valued today at nearly two million, is regarded as having two building units, the one previously mentioned as completed in 1903 and the one completed in 1914. In the general effort to assemble and build into the civic structure, the genial power of both the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. was to be acknowledged by the public in its very act of dubbing them affectionately the "Y" and the "Y-W." The tone in which these letters are spoken, on the street, is an attest not of Yankee fondness for abbreviation but of a regard so common as to have become unconscious. There can be no simpler or higher encomium. Because of that, only bald facts of the era's development need be contributed here. When enlargement of accommo-

dations became essential, when newcomers needed sleeping-rooms and a place to eat, when educational opportunity was more in demand, when religious influence was widening, when gymnastics were more sought for by non-members as well, when the virtue in attracting boys was being demonstrated, when incursions into the factory districts for sports and fellowship were yielding large returns, when social work was adding to popularity, when a women's auxiliary was coöperating—when wise management was showing its broad grasp and men of affairs in the community were continuing to lend their aid—the Hillyers were again ready. In 1912, to encourage in the appeal for funds for the second unit, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer gave \$150,000 and with a total of \$315,000 in subscriptions, the second unit was opened in 1915 for the over 3,000 members. This is the large extension on Pearl Street especially for dormitory and boys' clubs but it also means swimming pool, better gymnasium equipment, better arrangement of rooms and halls, a cafeteria and larger working force.

The accommodations for 1915 are much too scant for 1928. Secretary George C. Hubert and the board of management especially are asking for an increase in endowment and then for more space at this location or elsewhere, and perhaps by branches. The present endowment is over half a million, and the funds and bequests bear the names of Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer, Miss Clara E. Hillyer, John J. Corning, George B. Thayer, Orlando Brown, Charles B. Smith, Charles A. Jewell, William E. Sugden, E. E. Marvin, Silas Chapman, Jr., Timothy Drake, E. F. Harrison, James M. Thomson, Fannie Avery Welcher, Eliza Hammond, E. F. Harrison, Josephine Williams, W. J. McConville, George H. Fitts, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Howe, Gail B. Munsill, Charlotte J. Hillyer, Almira D. Cross, and for the women's auxiliary—scholarship funds and funds of Mrs. W. J. McConville and Paulina S. Barker. Pending in probate are those of Miss Cornelia Camp, Miss Katherine Camp, Newman Hungerford, William A. Erving, Mrs. Emma Woods, William B. Clark, John F. Tracy and William H. Watrous. For many years and until her death Mrs. Julia M. Turner of Philadelphia gave freely for the educational work as her daughter, Mrs. Mary M. Hooker, is now doing. Camp Jewell at Lake Swanzey, N. H., and Camp Rainbow on the Farmington at Rainbow are important adjuncts of the "Y." At the request of the colored people, who had in-



Y. W. C. A. MAIN BUILDING, ANN AND CHURCH STREETS,  
HARTFORD



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, PEARL AND TRINITY STREETS,  
HARTFORD





creased in number 300 per cent after the World war, an inter-racial committee was formed and now there are branches of the "Y" for their special benefit.

Two members of the Board of Management have been members of the association since the beginning, and 1928 is the semi-centennial year. Of these Henry H. Goodwin has been on the board forty-nine years and J. Allen Wiley forty years. There have been four general secretaries, Mr. Hubert's predecessors having been W. A. Wells, George M. Hersey and Noel H. Jacks. Mr. Wells' predecessor, George H. Woods, who served from 1878 to 1882, had the title of manager. The predecessors of Dr. Henry C. Russ in the presidency have been: Frank S. Brown, J. M. Allen, James A. Smith, Charles A. Jewell, Charles E. Thompson, Daniel R. Howe, L. P. Waldo Marvin, Curtis P. Gladding, Ralph O. Wells, Arthur W. Fox. The Hartford County Y. M. C. A., well organized, has its quarters on Haynes Street.

The Boy Scouts Association, Hartford Council, established in 1913, has its headquarters on Allyn Street, and the Girl Scouts theirs on Broad Street.

It was in 1917 that the Young Women's Christian Association took its place among the foremost institutions of its kind in the state by the building of its new home at the corner of Ann and Church streets. It had been a power for good since 1867, when a group of "ladies"—to use the generic word of the day—met to hear an address on the Ladies' Christian Association just starting in America. The first rooms formally occupied in Hartford were at the corner of Asylum and Haynes streets. The membership the first year was 422, and none of the girls was in business; the present membership is about 1,700 and one-third have employment. The original purpose was to aid seekers of homes and of work. Meetings were chiefly for Bible study and prayer. Little girls started the building fund by making articles to sell. What with gifts and all, there was \$23,000 in the treasury in 1871, and the present residence building on Church Street was built in 1872—the first in the United States.

James R. Averill left in trust \$75,000 to accumulate till the last beneficiary under his will died, which was not till 1923, after which the interest could be used. The will was not probated till seven years after Mr. Averill's supposed death in some unknown

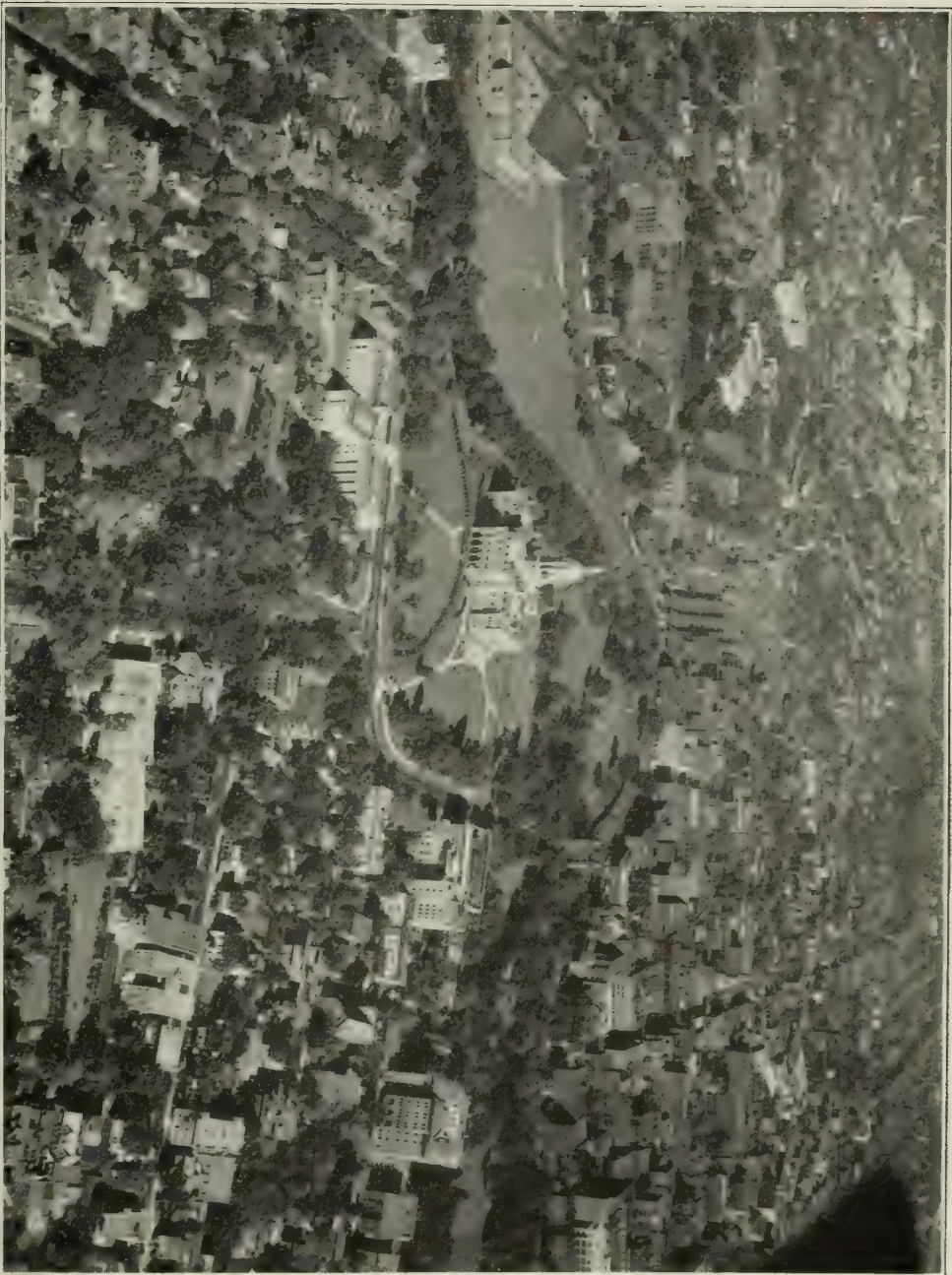
place in the mountains or elsewhere. The Young Women's Branch began with a club of newsgirls in a room on Chapel Street in 1900 and a building near the residence building was provided by purchase by the Security Company on approval by the Legislature, which in 1883 had permitted the use of \$5,000 a year from the Averill estate. The Young Women's Department was established in 1908, when Miss E. M. Brownell was general secretary, succeeded by Miss H. E. Beecher. The site for the new building was bought in 1912. The public responded generously to the call for funds in 1917 and the building was completed the next year, during the presidency of Miss Alice Wilder Smith, and the secretaryship of Miss Emily Beecher. The two branches were made one, now under the direction of Miss Primrose Woolverton, general secretary. Mrs. William Haine is the president. There are all the facilities for club life, including gymnasium, pool and cafeteria. Mrs. Charles B. Smith was the first president, and Mrs. M. J. Case the first general secretary. Francis R. Cooley is president of the board of trustees.

Samuel P. Avery, one of Hartford's most generous benefactors as will have been noted, gave the association Wangum Lodge, in Rocky Hill, for a summer place, which later was sold, and a new camp has recently been opened in Somers. Mr. Avery also gave the old Putnam Street orphanage, providing it could be used as a residence building. When it was found to be unsuitable, an arrangement was made with the Hartford Seminary Foundation, another beneficiary under Mr. Avery's will, by which the former Hosmer Hall of the seminary, on Broad Street, was transferred to the association, the seminary having removed to its new location around Elizabeth Street. The hall was torn down and a new residence building, to accommodate 140 girls, was erected, Mrs. Philip P. Barton being chairman of the building committee. The former residence building will be sold.

The Averill fund now amounts to \$1,150,000. Other funds include the Avery fund of \$75,000, the Silas Chapman, Jr., fund of \$10,000, and the Sarah Wright and Martha Breckenridge Wells funds for less amounts.

The influence that went out from the United Jewish Charities of Hartford was vital. Its offices in the Talmud Torah Building,





(Photographed by 118 Photo. Sec. A. S. C. N. G.)

#### ENTRANCE TO HARTFORD BY RAIL FROM THE SOUTH

Capitol in center of Bushnell Park, with Corning Fountain and Soldiers' Memorial Arch around it; State Library, Supreme Court building and Memorial Hall (one building) to the south; State Arsenal and Armory to the west; Hartford Public High School next north; Insurance buildings and Recreation grounds next north; Railroad station,



on Pleasant Street, were the center of far-reaching activities in which other citizens, without regard to sect, were glad to proffer their aid. Its officers were men of the standing of Isidore Wise, Benjamin L. Haas, Leviat S. Knoek, Joseph Silver, Maurice Herman, Herman Gross, I. E. Goldberg, I. E. Finklestein, M. H. Epstein, Rebecca C. Affachiner, Abraham Katten, who is today the president, and Solomon Elsner, the superintendent. On the board were many men and women prominent in the professional, business and social life of the city, like Dr. A. J. Wolff, Rabbi A. S. Anspacher, Morris Older, Miss Annie Fisher, Samuel Goldman, George Levine, Samuel Herrup, Rabbi I. S. Hurwitz, Moses Ganz, Jacob Leipziger, Rabbi A. Nowak, Milton Weider, Abraham Katten, Max Suisman, Mrs. M. K. Samuels, Mrs. A. Rosenberg, and Mrs. J. W. Rich. Their special interests had to do with relief, free loans, employment, visitation, shelter, hospital visitation, medical aid, legal aid, family rehabilitation and child welfare. The influence of the charities is more vigorous today than it ever was; it helps make history of the kind that Thomas Hooker promoted.

Under the influence and inspiration of this center and of social organizations, the Young Men's Hebrew Association was organized in 1917, with quarters on Pleasant Street not far from the Talmud Torah building, and also the Young Women's Hebrew Association. Morris Older was the first president. He was succeeded by Solomon Elsner, and he by Abraham Borden. The two associations united a few years ago, taking the name of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association. Today they have excellent quarters in a new building on Ann Street.

In 1902 an earlier generation but including a number of those whose names are here given established the Hebrew Ladies' Old People's Home Association. The value of such an institution caused it to be incorporated and in 1920 to acquire an eminently satisfactory home on Washington Street.

Not least among the influences which were traceable to the Talmud Torah building was the creation of the Hebrew Women's Home for Children. In 1920 a former private sanitarium on Fairfield Avenue was bought and adapted to the requirements for a cheerful home. In fine location, it served the purpose well, but in 1928 it was apparent that there must be something more substantial and an appeal was made for funds. The property



already had been sold and a new site bought at the corner of Tower and Blue Hills avenues, where eleven broad acres were waiting to furnish the children abundant space. The plans were drawn for an adequate fireproof structure and under the direction of Alfred M. Silberman a "drive" was made which yielded the funds. No one was more gratified than Dr. George H. Cohen, who had encouraged the group of women in their earliest undertaking and who throughout, latterly as treasurer, has been a tower of strength for them. As president he recently has been succeeded by Morris Older, so that he could give more time to special features of the work. The president of the parent organization is Mrs. Hyman B. Cion and the president of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Bertha Bauer. Hyman W. Hess is the superintendent. Assisting in the "drive" were members of the Women's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary, the Council of Jewish Women, the Senior Hadassah, the Junior Hadassah, the Rebecca Lodge, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, the Mount Sinai Hospital Auxiliary, and the Emmanuel Sisterhood.

Still another influence for the good was apparent in 1918, when the Abraham Jacobi Hospital was started. This was chartered in 1923 under the name of Mount Sinai Hospital. Morris Marks was president, and Morris Older treasurer. With funds of \$160,000 subscribed, the former Brainard mansion on Capitol Avenue was bought, and when its spacious rooms had been reconstructed for hospital purposes it could lay claim to being one of the most desirable buildings of its kind. From the beginning it has been in "Class A" by the national rating, and absolutely non-sectarian. Albert M. Simons is now the president, and Miss Anna McGlone the superintendent.

## §

While great things were being done under the eyes of the dwellers in the town during the last of its 300 years of history, another great thing was being constructed at a distance, by and for it. Of the incidents in the growth of any town, none is more humble, none is more likely to cause worriment about cost and none requires more skill and patient demonstration of a good in which all will share than extension of water supply. That much



MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, HARTFORD





can be gathered from the story of Hartford's experience as already told. But when after the long early stages it was known that Hartford was getting water of exceptional quality and that the sources were carefully guarded—indeed, made into parks—those in responsible positions learned that they had the confidence of the public. Withal, their uphill struggle to get the meter system established early in the century had resulted in an equalizing and minimizing of cost to the individual for this the most essential of public utilities. Therefore, not as in times gone by, the preliminary steps for a tremendous extension taken in 1908 were looked upon as a matter of necessity which the increasing population and industry themselves had caused. Then when at completion, in 1922, the proceeds of \$4,250,000 in bonds were reported as having been applied, there was commendation of the board and praise for the engineer and manager, Caleb Mills Saville. Yet there is no great work about which the people know so little in detail as about this, their special dependence—no great work about which it could be wished that the people comprehended more. In this instance, too, it is not the city alone which benefits; the adjacent towns come in for their share, as needs must be so long as the one feasible source for all is being tapped. The presidents of the board through much of the period of actual activities from 1912 on and at the close were John L. Dower, Judson H. Root, Walter S. Garde, Frank E. Howard, John A. McKone, and Robert F. Gadd; Fred D. Berry was the secretary.

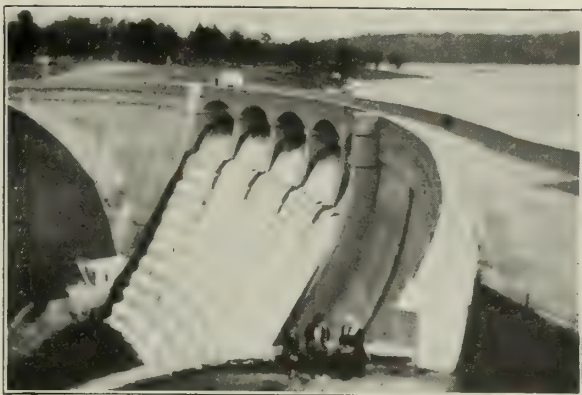
Mr. Saville, a native of Melrose, Mass., a graduate of Harvard, 1889, and with special course at Lawrence Scientific School, had had experience as division engineer at the Boston waterworks, had specialized in Brookline, and had carried heavy responsibilities in the building of the Panama Canal before he came here. In 1914 he was awarded the Norman medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in 1917 the Brackett Memorial medal of the New England Water Works Association. He thus modestly summarizes this remarkable accomplishment at Nepaug:

(1) A 9,000,000,000-gallon storage reservoir (Nepaug Reservoir) near Collinsville, sixteen miles from the city, which it is estimated increases the storage capacity of the system sufficiently to take care of the needs of the city until 1950. (2) A

42-inch pipe line from Nepaug Reservoir to the west side of Talcott Mountain. (3) A concrete-lined tunnel through Talcott Mountain connected with the 42-inch cast iron pipe line on the west and with a 48-inch concrete pipe line to the east through a concrete conduit or aqueduct. Being built at the hydraulic grade line, neither tunnel nor aqueduct is under pressure. (5) A purification plant. (6) A 42-inch pipe line from the filtered water reservoir to the city, interconnected with the old supply mains at Reservoir No. 1, and with the larger mains in the northwestern part of the city. (7) A storage reservoir near New Hartford to supply water to the various mills along the Farmington River during the low water periods and thereby compensate the owners for the water diverted from Nepaug Reservoir to supply Hartford.

The area now occupied by the reservoir was a rolling farming and wooded country, thinly populated, with the highways generally following the valley lines. Forty-two individual farms were purchased and sixty houses, barns and principal buildings were removed, in addition to two cemeteries. Of the land actually flooded, 343 acres were cultivated, 122 acres pasture land, 168 timber land, 205 sprout land, and the balance, some 10 acres, was swamp land. In addition to the flooded area about 1,994 acres were purchased around the margin of the reservoir, making a total of 2,842 acres owned by the board in the Nepaug tract. Of this area, 489 acres are in the town of Canton, 1,104 acres in Burlington, and 1,249 acres in New Hartford.

Nepaug dam is a cyclopean masonry structure, of gravity section arched upstream, about 650 feet long, with a height above the old bed of the stream of 113 feet and a total height from the lowest excavation to the surface of the roadway of 156 feet. It is 90 feet thick at the bottom of the valley and 20 feet thick at the elevation of high water in the reservoir. The spillway for the entire reservoir is located in the center of the dam and the discharge is through five arched openings down a stepped face to a dead water pool at the bottom. The spillway has a capacity of approximately 6,000 cubic feet per second with about five feet of water over the crest corresponding roughly to 200 cubic feet per second per square mile run-off. The five arches over the spillway carry the relocated highway.



THE MAIN DAM OF THE RESERVOIR SYSTEM,  
AT NEPAUG



HARTFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dignified members in after-dinner skit "Traditions," February, 1927, at the Hartford Club. Cast, left to right: Winslow Russell; Kirby C. Pratt; Postmaster H. K. Taylor; George E. Tucker; Frank F. Foley; Judge Alexander W. Creedon; Executive Vice President William H. Corbin; G. L. Hunt; C. T. Hubbard; Mayor Norman C. Stevens; Stiles Burpee and J. W. Thurston. Skit by Samuel Ludlow, Jr.





A definite sign of the times is seen in the reorganization of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce April 1, 1915. References have been made to the Board of Trade, whose president at that time was Col. Louis R. Cheney, and to the Business Men's Association, whose president was Walter L. Wakefield. Charles B. Whittlesey was president of the more recently formed Chamber of Commerce (1911), merely as an association of organizations. Each of the three organizations had functioned well according to the times as they had been, but under the pressure of the times as they were, it was inevitable that they should come together as one, representing every feature of municipal activities, equipped to analyze the rapid growth in the moment of it and qualified to keep a picture of it before the public, which thus would be better prepared to ward off perils and to take advantage of reasonable possibilities. It could not usurp the prerogatives of the city's elective governing body, but it could collect and formulate data which should be helpful to that body, to individuals in whatever line of activity and invaluable to seekers of definite information from outside the city and state. The developing of similar organizations throughout the land, while stimulating honest rivalry, at the same time was one of the strongest influences to prevent false moves and confusion. The amalgamation was a success from the start.

Mr. Wakefield was the first president. William L. Mead, who had been city editor of the *Times*, was appointed secretary and offices were taken in the Hartford Life Insurance Company's building on Asylum Street. In a monthly publication for members, the *Hartford*, topics of interest were reviewed and data published. But there were times when not all was plane sailing. For there were those, filled with the spirit of the period, who thought in terms of the city's size, as an indication of prosperity, while others thought more of quality. Business and sentiment did not clash among citizens loyal to their community, but they could not always run in the same channel. Harmony was served by the division of office honors among the different elements. Nowhere is there a better reflection of the story of the passing years than in the records of the chamber. Its officers have been clear-thinking leaders. The year 1926 marked another epoch. It was desired to have in the executive department an officer of wide general knowledge who could devote all his time to the increasing

duties, and such a man was found in the person of William H. Corbin, who was made executive vice president; at the close of his term as president, former State Senator Charles C. Cook of West Hartford retired according to custom and was succeeded by George S. Stevenson, who is eminent in banking circles and was then secretary of the Society for Savings. Mr. Corbin, Yale '89 and member of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board, had been tax commissioner and treasurer of the manufacturing corporation of Wiley, Bickford Sweet Company. The force was increased and the offices removed from Allyn Street to Main Street, opposite the old State House. There are now about 1,400 members, all of them alert. In 1928, Samuel Ludlow, Jr., succeeded to the presidency.

Less in the public eye but of no less value in its particular field is the Hartford County Manufacturers Association, with its offices in the Arrow-Hegeman & Hart Electric Company's building on Capitol Avenue. This dates from 1904, when the manufacturers formulated their method of preserving general statistics and conferring with each other. Colonel Pope was one of the men active in forming the association. Here again is an important means of preserving records and avoiding confusion. Charles B. Cook of the Royal Typewriter Company is the president. Thomas J. Kelley, formerly city editor of the *Post*, has been manager since the beginning. At the same place is the office of the Employers' Association, which was formed in 1910, to keep informed as to production and to maintain the independence of manufacturers, merchants, bankers and all other business men. The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut has its office on Lewis Street. Its function is to look after matters of legislation, taxation and the like.



## XLI

### OLD PRINCIPLES PREVAIL

HERTFORD CELEBRATION—MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE DURING TROUBLOUS DAYS FOR THE NATION—LUTHER, OGILBY AND ASSOCIATES AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

Absorbed as the community was in maintaining its place in the twentieth century transition, old ties continued strong. The threads set in 1639 were still beneath the woof of history even in this age of changes. Once more was this to be emphasized in July, 1914, when Hertford's celebration of the one-thousandth anniversary of its rebuilding by King Edward the Elder was participated in by the "New-Towne" Hartford then approaching its humble three-hundredth anniversary. And Hartford's anniversary will be of its founding; Hertford's founding ran back a few hundred years beyond 1,000. However, men from the vicinity of Hertfordshire were among the founders of 300-years-old Hartford, and Teacher Samuel Stone was a member of St. Andrew's parish; John Haynes, the first governor, who suggested Hartford's name, was a descendant of the first governor of Hertford castle, appointed by William the Conqueror. One of John Haynes' descendants, Col. Louis R. Cheney, was Hartford's deputy mayor at the Hertford festivities.

The romantic story of one of England's most historic towns and Hartford's special bond with the Mother Country, having been told in an earlier chapter, need not here be repeated. Reference also has been made to the greetings exchanged in 1891. The last expression of sentiment previous to this of 1914 was in 1904, and the photographs of the Common Council, sent by Mayor Henney at that time, have been hanging in the offices of the Hertford town clerk ever since. Among the famous pictures in the

---

NOTE: Col. Francis Parsons in 1928 procured a map of "Hartfordshire," England, dated 1611, preserved by John Speede and appearing in the first edition of one of his books. It is evidence that the name was spelled "Hartford" as well as "Hertford" in Samuel Stone's day. The map has been given to hang in the Hartford mayor's office.

castle itself, for centuries a favorite resort of monarchs, now is displayed a picture of the Capitol at Hartford.

Colonel Cheney brought the greetings of the mayor and Common Council of Hartford. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cheney, their daughter, now Mrs. John T. Roberts, Mrs. James B. Slimmon, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald A. Welch. They were entertained by the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House. There was a wonderful pageant each day for a week, of one of which Colonel Cheney was president. The mayor and council of the borough sent to Hartford city government acknowledgment of its greetings, in which they said: "They most earnestly reciprocate the hope that the cordial and friendly relations that exist between this borough and its offspring beyond the seas may long continue."

In other ways than ancestry, Colonel Cheney was a fitting representative on this occasion. Not only had he been mayor the previous year, when Hertford extended its invitation to its namesake, but he was a director on boards of more financial, insurance, industrial, humanitarian and public-service corporations than any other citizen of the town. Twice since 1898 he had been major of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard and he had been quartermaster-general in 1895-97 and president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Hartford Hospital. He was born in South Manchester in 1839, son of Charles Wells and Harriet K. Richmond Cheney. He is a graduate of the Hartford High School. Mrs. Cheney before her marriage was Mary A. Robinson, and her name is associated with much of Hartford's best work.

## §

In national politics Hartford County was usually in the trend of the state, as previously, but, like the state again, it could not be counted upon in advance by either party since, and especially in the democratic ranks through Bryan's time, there was discrimination. In the outburst of enthusiasm for Roosevelt in 1904, the county had contributed a sixth of the 48,000 majority for him over Parker; to Taft four years later, over Bryan, the contribution approached one-fourth of the state's 45,000. For Wilson in 1912, the county's majority was 200, while nearly 7,000 voted for Roosevelt instead of Taft; the state's majority for

Wilson was 6,000, 34,000 having followed Roosevelt. In 1916 the county gave Wilson a majority of 1,000 over Hughes, but the state approved of Hughes by nearly 7,000 majority.

Both Wilson and Taft appeared here in 1912; for Taft, because of his Yale affiliations, Connecticut was like "home soil," and Wilson had been a professor at Wesleyan. Wilson was enthusiastically received at the Parsons Theatre; Taft drew the State Fair's greatest crowd.

When Senator Bulkeley retired to private life at the end of his term in 1911, he was succeeded by former Governor George P. McLean, who has been retained in the position ever since. His power lies in his well-balanced judgment, which has won high committee positions; when he does speak, it is with that classic oratory, tinged with humor, that held attention when he was at the State Capitol. In a life of many and tense activities, more and more his delight is in his ancestral estate in Simsbury, where he was born in 1857, the son of Dudley B. and Mary Payne McLean. He was graduated with honors at the Hartford Public High School in 1877, and from Yale received the degree of M. A. in 1904. A practicing lawyer in 1881, he was peculiarly fitted for a legislative career and served in both houses. After that he was United States district attorney and in 1901 was elected governor. There are only nine in the Senate who were there when he became a member; his service at the end of his present term in 1929 will have been longer than that of any other Connecticut senator except General Hawley. He insists upon retirement now.

Henry Roberts was governor in 1905-07, after having served a term as lieutenant-governor. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1853, he spent his boyhood on a farm in South Windsor, was graduated at the Hartford Public High School, at Yale in 1877, and at the Law School in 1879. He made the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, of which he became president, one of the most successful concerns in the city. He served in both houses of the Legislature. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies and a director in financial institutions.

Everett J. Lake was lieutenant-governor in the administration of Governor Woodruff of New Haven in 1907-09, but lost the nomination for governor to Congressman George L. Lilley of Waterbury, who, as has been said, removed his residence to Hart-

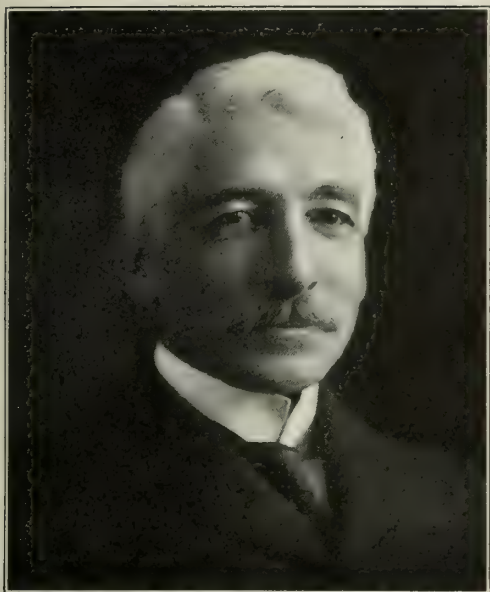


ford, dying three months after his inauguration and being succeeded by Governor Weeks of Middletown. Mr. Lake won the nomination and election in 1921.

Governor Lake is a native of Woodstock, where he was born in 1871. He was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1890 and at Harvard in 1892. He has been eminently successful as president of the Hartford Lumber Company and of the Tunnel Coal Company, and has played a prominent part in banking.

Marcus H. Holcomb, the renowned war governor, came into office against his own wishes in 1915, succeeding the eminent Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, who had reached the age limit of seventy as chief justice before he was elected governor. Judge Holcomb, on the superior court bench, also had reached that limit and had planned to spend a time in travel after a long period of public activity. In his youth his health had been such that he had been obliged to forego a college education after preparing for it. He came of one of the oldest families in the state and was the son of Carlos and Adah Bushnell Holcomb of New Hartford, where he was born in 1844. Supporting himself by teaching school, he prepared for the bar and began practice in Southington in 1871. For many years there he was called to fill various posts of honor, in town and county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, county commissioner and speaker of the House in 1905. Also he was president of the Southington Savings Bank and director in a number of concerns and institutions, and was active in the Baptist Church and in fraternal circles. He left the democratic party in 1888 on the tariff issue. The story of his life after passing the "age limit" is to be a large part of the history which is to follow, and his services to his fellow citizens are not yet ended.

Samuel O. Prentice was a member of the Supreme Court of Errors throughout this period, from 1901, and chief justice from 1913 till his retirement in 1920, after which he continued active in his citizenship and especially in his affiliation with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church till his death in 1924. Chief Justice Prentice was graduated at Yale in 1873 and at the Law School in 1875. Stonington was his birthplace (1850), but after graduation he came to Hartford and the law firm of Johnson & Prentice was formed. He held successively the positions of corporation



SAMUEL O. PRENTICE

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Errors,  
1913-1920



FLAVEL S. LUTHER

President of Trinity College 1904-1919





counsel and executive secretary to Governor Bulkeley. Appointed to the Superior Court in 1889, he continued there till promoted to the Supreme Court. He was professor in the Yale Law School, and president of the Public Library, the Watkinson Library, the Humane Society and the park board. He was one of the original members of Company K, First Regiment, C. N. G., and its captain. His wife, Anne Combe Post, was one of the promoters of many good causes in the city.

Augustine Lonergan was congressman from this First District from 1913 to 1915 and again from 1917 to 1921, yielding the intervening session to his republican rival, P. Davis Oakey. Born in Thompson, Mr. Lonergan was educated in Rockville and Bridgeport. He had to make his own way but by studying nights he fitted himself for the Yale Law School. After graduation there in 1902 he came here to practice, and his popularity and strength have continued to increase. He was democratic nominee for United States Senator in 1928. Mr. Oakey came here in business from New Jersey. His fondness for the study of local government made him useful in many ways and for years he was an assessor. Failing health caused his retirement to private life. He had removed to New Haven shortly before his death.

## §

The new century had brought confusion in politics, and most naturally, as in many other things during the transition period. Sundry new forces had not been calculated upon. One was that of the workingman who wanted his full share in the better things, and another was the increasing presence of those of an ambitious and excitable temperament. A practical labor bureau, a compensation act and other remedies for conditions which existed in certain quarters did not come till after the first decade of the century. Socialism could gain but few adherents in the kind of a town this had been. Debs got but 900 votes for president in 1904, 1,250 in 1908, 2,000 in 1912, and the vote dropped to 1,250 for Benson in 1916. Disaffection found voice in small groups, unions and clubs, like the association of clothing-store clerks, which was headed by a man of ready speech and pleasing manner, Ignatius A. Sullivan, who became president of the Central Labor Union and was elected mayor on the democratic ticket in 1904,

when former Lieutenant-Governor Cady had declined the nomination. Mr. Sullivan, born in Canton, Mass., in 1863, had traveled around his native state considerably, as a clerk, before coming to Hartford in 1896. The election secured, he took no council with the long-time leaders and submitted lists of appointments that caused surprise and then such animosity as to split his party and greatly hamper the work of the city government. His subsequent attempts at political control were unsuccessful, and after a time he went back to Massachusetts and thence to California, where he died in 1928.

The real recognition of adaptation to new conditions came in the next following two-term administration of Mayor William F. Henney. He was the man for the hour, locally, a lawyer of fine judgment, courtesy and force, respected by citizens without regard to party. The improvements inaugurated by the republicans could not have been carried through without democratic influence. There was a general rally for the good of the community. Some of the systems established were along the lines of finance, civic regulation and a city plan commission. Looking back upon the times, one can see that these were more important than was realized at the hour.

By his example as well as by his political method, Mayor Henney, who has died as this is being written, accomplished much. Aside from his self-sacrificing public duties, he was giving wise counsel in private, he was making an impress upon the receptive minds of the youth who were to come on in later years and he was upholding the historic tradition of the town and state by his magazine writings. He was the son of a Scotch engineer who in 1865 was superintendent for the Hartford Light and Power Company, and of a mother who imbued him with love of literature. He was born in Enfield in 1852, went through the Hartford Public High School, and was graduated at Princeton in 1874. He served in the Common Council, as judge of the City Court, as national committeeman of his party, as president of the County Bar Association, and in various other capacities.

Service of Mayor Hooker, Mayor Smith and Mayor Cheney following Mayor Henney has been touched upon. Mayor Joseph H. Lawler, a comparatively young lawyer, won a victory for the democrats in 1914, brought a becoming dignity to the office and stood by the old and the new principles that had been established.

The republicans came in again with Mayor Frank A. Hagarty, whose gracious bearing made friends everywhere. A master of political art and of keen discernment, Richard J. Kinsella, won the next election for the democrats and proved his ability in the soul-trying days of the war. By thrift and industry he had worked his way from a humble apprenticeship to be the head of a large wholesale and retail establishment dealing in butter and eggs, his name in business being Kingsley, and owned much real estate. He had served in both branches of the Common Council, had been a member of important city boards and was a leader in the South School District. He is said to have originated the plan by which the trolley company had to pay 2 per cent of its gross receipts into the city treasury to gain the right to make the changes in the streets essential to electrical equipment. For thirteen years he was in the National Guard and held commission as first lieutenant in Company B of the First Regiment. He was his party's candidate for mayor five times and won his second victory in 1921. He was born in 1857 and died in 1925. The latest school building in his district bears his name. Dr. James H. Naylor, for many years chairman of the district, depended much upon his judgment. The faithful and progressive service of Norman C. Stevens, in his two terms as mayor, would have won him renomination in 1928 but he insisted upon returning to his duties in the Aetna Life Insurance Company's office.

The same necessity which compelled the enlargement of the high school was also compelling the enlargement of capacity in most of the central districts, and more parochial schools were being built. In the high school, Edwin H. Smiley, who had come here from Springfield in 1890 and was made principal in 1895, resigned in 1911 but remained as instructor in Latin till his death in 1928. Clement C. Hyde was appointed to the position of principal, which he has held ever since. Mr. Hyde came here as an instructor in his young manhood, two years after his graduation in 1892 at Harvard. The interim had been devoted to a graduate course at the university. He was born in Gardner, Mass., in 1871. He has been president of the Headmasters Association of Connecticut and his distinction in the field of education caused Yale to give him the degree of M. A. in 1924.

Almost contemporaneously, the Kennedy School of Missions was established here (1911), soon to become a part of Hartford



Seminary Foundation, and the seminary was to become one of several beneficiaries under trust funds created by Samuel P. Avery.

Another benefaction from J. Pierpont Morgan came to the city in 1912, when he gave the finely appointed new library building and administration building, Williams Memorial, in keeping with the other stately buildings of Trinity College and so much like what Charles J. Hoadly and his predecessors would have wished to see—men who had brought the institution fame almost from the date of the founding of the college. Withal an endowment fund of \$500,000 had recently been raised.

December 7, 1918, President Flavel S. Luther relinquished his duties as president of the college, which were taken up by Professor Henry A. Perkins as acting president and by him carried on till Remsen B. Ogilby was installed, November 17, 1920. President Luther's special regard for Hartford dated back to 1871 when, the year after his graduation at Trinity, he married Miss Isabel Blake Ely, of this city. Two years later he received the degree of M. A. from Trinity and subsequently LL. D. from Tufts and from Wesleyan. He had come to Trinity from Brooklyn where he was born in 1850. The year he was married he was made deacon in the Episcopal Church, but his inclination was toward teaching. He taught at Racine College, at Gambier, Ohio, and at Kenyon College before coming to Trinity as Seabury professor of mathematics and astronomy in 1883. He was chosen to the presidency in 1904. In an exceptional sense he was as much a part of the city as of the college. He joined in all the serious studies that were undertaken of the community's needs in the period which has just been under consideration in these pages, and when the request was made in 1906 that he enter into politics as a candidate for the state Senate, he consented. Among his intimates, then and after he had taken his seat, to which his district saw to it that he was elected, his misgivings were tinged with that touch of homely humor which made him dear to the many who were privileged to know him. With extreme modesty and as though unconscious of the power of his terse, epigrammatic, often witty and always humorous form of address, he was afraid of being laughed at and of becoming a victim of certain legislative wiles he had heard about. The answer to his own mental queries was given in his immediate return to the chamber, for another

two years of usefulness. His account to a friend, with whom he occasionally philosophized, of a dinner for a few of the senators at the home of one of them was such a mingling of psychology and art that at some later time it should be given to the world. And then, after all, he voted as his host would have had him on a subject which, at the time of the dinner, was very remote from the president-senator's mind. After his retirement, his failing health necessitated his removing to California. He died in Pasadena in 1928.

His work in the Senate is best remembered by the law which his committee put through for abolishing the school district system in the smaller towns and by the legislation necessary for the establishment of trade schools. The labor element, in the first session, was cold toward the latter effort but opposition was withdrawn in the second session. Later he was chairman of the commission to report on the condition of the rural schools, turning in an analysis which was as valuable as any since the days of Doctor Barnard. The doctor also was deeply interested in mechanics; at the time of the ascendancy of the Pope bicycles, he was consulting engineer for Colonel Pope and one of his inventions was used on all the wheels. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His appreciation of the value of athletics was manifested by what he did to establish the new athletic field for the college.

Professor Perkins brought to his work youth and enthusiasm along with scholarship. Of distinguished Hartford heritage, he was born in 1873, a son of Edward H. and Mary E. (Dwight) Perkins. Following his A. B. at Yale in 1896, he won his M. A. and E. E. at Columbia in 1889, took a further course at Yale and spent a year in the University of Paris. He has been professor of physics at Trinity since 1902, acting president in 1915-16 and in 1919-20. Also he has been president of the American School for the Deaf since 1913 and is a member of both American and French scientific societies; he has contributed much to the literature of science and delivers lectures on zoology and also on color photography. His chief recreation is in winter sports and mountain-climbing.

Prof. Robert Baird Riggs, recently dean of the faculty, did much to carry on the work of the college before the new president

was elected. A native of Hazelwood, Minn., where he was born in 1855, he took his A. B. at Beloit (1876), his Ph. D. at Goettingen (1883), and received his Sc. D. at Trinity in 1920. Before coming to Trinity as professor of chemistry in 1887, he filled a similar position at the National College of Pharmacy and he was chemist of the United States Geological Survey in 1884. He married Maida L., daughter of Thomas Sisson, of whom mention has been made in the earlier pages.

President Ogilby came of a scholarly New Jersey family and was born in New Brunswick, that state, in 1881. After graduating at Harvard in 1902 and getting his M. A. in 1907, he attended the General Theological Seminary and was awarded his B. D. at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge the same year. For two years he was curate at St. Stephen's in Boston, and was headmaster of Baguio School in the Philippines, 1909-18. In the war time he was chaplain in the regular army on duty at West Point. He was master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., when called to the presidency of Trinity. He is a member of several associations of scholars.

Unity in the spirit of the city is a Trinity tradition. Such names as Professor McCook, whose career has been reviewed, Prof. Edward H. Humphrey, who serves on the high school board, Prof. Odell Shepard, who writes and lectures, and Prof. Charles F. Johnson, who in English literature has attained high rank, and others are familiar in all local circles.



## XLII

### THE CITY FINDING ITSELF

REVIVAL OF THE RAILROAD—MERGING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—  
SIGNIFICANCE THEREOF—"INSURANCE CITY" WORTHY OF ITS NAME.

Altogether, in the later years before the great war cloud broke, the community and the country as one appeared to be finding itself after the era of transition and to be adjusting itself more calmly and efficiently to the new scale. Considering the now comparatively commonplace thing, the parcel post, as an index: The first stamp was sold here in 1913; people wondered, as they did over Benjamin Franklin's post roads, but today postal routes and parcel post are on about the same plane of the ordinary. For another parallel: James L. Cowles' fellow citizens hereabouts had looked upon him as a very well educated and courteous "crank," but a crank none the less and one who was wasting his fortune. Even the keen newspaper men, while publishing his articles, treated him personally only with tolerance. Mr. Cowles was one of the well known family of that name in Farmington. Son of James, he was born in 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1866, completed his law course and then began to interest himself in the problems of railroads and the postal service. Free trade also commanded his attention; he was a member of the Cobden Club. The Postal Progress League was his favorite association and by means of it he got wider circulation of his earlier propaganda. His days were prolonged till his painful but always cheerful sacrifices were rewarded, and one more thing had been added to conveniences of life. It was prophesied that the innovation would wreck express companies, and their stock did drop till there had been a reorganization; also that the government, not allowing a proper proportion for carrying as in the meticulous days of the past, was depriving the railroads of a large part of their income.

The railroad system upon which Hartford County depended was the most distressing feature in the hour of progress. Presi-

dent Mellen's theory of consolidation on land and water, which has been noted herein, had brought upon itself something besides the wrath of the federal government, carried to an injurious limit though that was; there was sad negligence of increasing operating costs and of depreciating equipment; in those years when the demands for transportation were far ahead of what the most far-sighted managements could have foreseen, the "New Haven" system was wobbling. In 1913 the road which from 1873 to 1893 had paid dividends of 10 per cent, and from that time to 1913, 8 per cent, omitted payment in December. Especially inasmuch as it had been a "widows-and-orphans" investment throughout this section and a stand-by for savings banks, great distress followed. Mr. Mellen was succeeded by Howard Elliott. In 1917, Edward J. Pearson, a native of Indiana and with training in the West, came into the presidency. To many, receivership seemed inevitable, but New England was aroused and in the quiet man Mr. Pearson was seen one who could plan and who would work. To the public it looked like the work of despair. Damage to rolling stock and beds had been tremendous under Federal control. The once \$250 stock was down to \$10 in 1923. From the Government prior to the war had been borrowed \$44,000,000; at the end of Federal control, such indebtedness was \$60,000,000, and \$30,000,000 was borrowed at a later date. Yet by 1928 the tense situation had been wholly relieved, in main by issues of preferred stock and bonds which were highly acceptable to the market inasmuch as the physical improvements were pronounced. President Pearson's administration was providing better and more economical facilities in every way. In February, 1928, the road declared a dividend—1 per cent on the common and no promise concerning the future but with the market reflecting popular judgment. Of this, one financial expert writes: "It is very significant that the road's recovery, both financially and in an operating way, has occurred during the most severe industrial readjustment [in the cotton-manufacturing sections] that New England has faced in half a century."

Partly because of poor transportation, prosperity was nothing more than moderate in the year preceding the European conflagration. A mere glance at the conduct of the banks, however, was enough to create confidence that adjustment was being completed



THE HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT TRUST  
COMPANY, HARTFORD

View south on Main Street, 1927





and that, with feverishness passed, there was promise of a happy future on this new plane. It has been noted that in the latter part of the previous century there had been a check on the forming of new banks; the second decade of this century marked the time when men began to think that larger banks instead of more was a desideratum. The Hartford, the oldest, the Aetna, one of the most successful, and the Exchange were one in 1915; the next year, the Phoenix National, another of the originals, and the Charter Oak which was to be followed by the young Colonial were united. For such changes there were sundry reasons which will become clearer in the post-war decade. In 1919 when dividend rates were increasing and conditions were inviting the organization of new banks—in Hartford, Manchester, Glastonbury and Broad Brook—there was another very significant consolidation, it being that of the long-established Hartford Trust Company and the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, under the name of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company. As a note in passing it is well to remark that in 1911 the Municipal Art Society was warning that there should be a limit to the height of buildings, especially around the center. The Hartford-Aetna's skyscraper and a little later that of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust appeared to be the answer.

What was to be a still greater group of buildings was in its early stages. In 1906, in the administration of Sylvester C. Dunham, who had succeeded James G. Batterson on his death in 1901 as president of the Travelers, that company, then located at the corner of Grove and Prospect streets, bought the corner of Main and Grove streets where for years after 1661 the General Court held its sessions in the tavern of Jeremy Addams, built the north wing of its Main Street building; the south wing in 1913, and the east or Prospect Street wing in 1919, together with the thirty-story tower (527 feet), the highest building in New England. Nor were the extensions to stop there; across Grove Street they swept and in 1928 the latest addition has replaced the once famous Marble Block on Central Row, towering high above Old State House Square, with a symmetry and architecture so in harmony with the Bulfinch structure as to furnish one more remarkable effect for the city.

Mr. Dunham did not live to see the tower rise. A descendant

of Elder Brewster, he was born in Mansfield in 1846. After residence in Ohio, the family returned and Mr. Dunham studied law and was a newspaper man in New Britain till he came here in 1871. He had served in public capacities when called to the Travelers in 1885 as counsellor. He was made secretary and treasurer of certain companies holding a large amount of territory acquired by the company in Colorado and was chosen vice president of the company in 1899, president in 1901. The assets had increased from \$3,000,000 to over \$100,000,000 in that length of time. Louis F. Butler succeeded to the presidency of the company and its components, a Hartford man by birth (1871) and by education, and a Travelers man since 1894. He was made assistant secretary in 1904, secretary in 1907 and vice president in 1912.

Among other insurance builders who were taken from their activities in this immediate period were John D. Browne and James Nichols. Mr. Browne, who in his earlier years had been instrumental in developing Minnesota, was chosen secretary of the Hartford Fire in 1870 and was president from 1880 till his death in 1913. Mr. Browne also was president of the Board of Managers of the Hartford Retreat and of the Hartford Charity Organization Society. In West Hartford he conducted a model farm. He came of colonial family and was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1836.

Mr. Nichols, who was born in Newtown in 1830, was likewise a descendant of the early settlers. He was a practicing lawyer and had been judge of probate when he went into fire insurance in 1867 as special agent for the Merchants. When the Chicago fire brought disaster to the company in 1871 he was secretary, a position which he continued to hold in the National Fire which succeeded the Merchants under the able management of Mark Howard. At President Howard's death in 1887, Mr. Nichols was promoted to his position. He held many positions of trust in the city. The year previous to his death in 1916 he was made chairman of the board and was succeeded by Harry A. Smith, his son-in-law, whose ability had been recognized in 1907 when he was made assistant secretary. His advancement had been constant.

The old Connecticut the year of President Browne's death became allied with the Phoenix, which recently had guaranteed





HARTFORD-AETNA REALTY CORPORATION  
BUILDING, HARTFORD  
From Old State House Grounds



the policies of the Equitable Fire and Marine of Providence and was later to include the Central States Fire of Kansas, the stocks being held by the Phoenix Securities Company. The National, prior to President Nichols' death, had been obliged to tear down its building at the corner of Pearl and Lewis streets and rebuild on a much larger scale. Its capital of \$1,000,000 in 1912 had been doubled and its president now was vice president of the Mechanics and Traders of New Orleans, for which the National was a general agent, and it also was the holder of the Colonial Fire Underwriters, by guarantee.

Lyman B. Brainerd, who had succeeded Jeremiah M. Allen as president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company in 1903, died in 1916. He was born in Colchester in 1856 and had had much experience in financial and insurance affairs when he accepted Mr. Allen's invitation to come to this company as assistant treasurer. He was associated with other insurance companies and other corporations. He had succeeded Reverend Doctor Love as president of the park board. Charles S. Blake succeeded him as president of the company. Francis B. Allen (1841-1922) was vice president from 1903 till his death. An officer in the navy in the Civil war, he held high rank among naval veterans—was junior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1897. He was active in forming Admiral Bunce Section of the Navy League of the United States. He was the father of Edwin S. Allen and of Walter B. and Arthur W. Allen, prominent Hartford insurance men.

The worth of making insurance a part of the general story of the "Insurance City" is no better demonstrated than at this juncture. "Insurance Circle" for several generations had been a feature of which the city was as proud in a way as of Bushnell Park; standing at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, one could say, "More insurance millions are received and paid out within a radius of three blocks than in any other area of the size in the world." The Orient's breaking away to build its effective Oriental building on Trinity Street, under the shadow of the Capitol, was received at first with astonishment. That was in 1904. President McIlwaine maintained that nearness to the post office was not an essential to the modern insurance office, while plenty of



space to grow was going to be a prime essential. In his office there must be also room for the London and Lancashire, of which he was United States manager.

The Rossia elicited praise and gained a local prestige commensurate with that which it was gaining abroad when in 1913 it placed on Asylum Hill, at the corner of Broad Street, a beautiful adaptation of the Petit Trianon of Versailles with suggestion of the home office, then in St. Petersburg. The office at that time was the chief office of a group of reinsurance companies developed by Carl F. Sturhan who in 1903 had introduced in America the branch of the Russian company, Americanized under a Connecticut charter after the revolution; the French company was taken over by the Reassurance Company of New York, formerly of Paris, the United States department of which had been under B. N. Carvalho, now of the far-reaching Rossia combine.

Other companies were to join in the hegira from the center. The Phoenix in 1917 crossed Bushnell Park and became a neighbor of the Orient. The old home of the Connecticut at the corner of Grove and Prospect streets, not long since the most artistic of the insurance buildings, was to make way for the buildings of the Travelers, and the Pearl Street home of the Phoenix passed to the Connecticut General Life, which in turn crossed Bushnell Park in the '20s and built its massive structure at the corner of Elm and Hudson streets.

The Hartford Fire had to seek room for expansion. Entering its second century, it had become the "Two Hartfords," the Hartford Accident and Indemnity having been added to the original with Richard M. Bissell president of both. Charles E. Chase, son of President George L. Chase, had become chairman of the board. The Hartford Livestock Insurance Company, the Twin City Fire of Minneapolis and other companies had been acquired, in addition to its own New York Underwriters Agency. More were to come in later. In 1919 building was begun on the site of the original home of the School for the Deaf on Asylum Avenue, and the stately colonial structure with its broad recreation grounds was opened in 1921.

The Scottish Union and National was already established on a choice site, behind its British lions, overlooking Bushnell Park.

The Phoenix Mutual Life, in a Spanish renaissance structure, was to take its place between it and the Phoenix Fire in 1920,



ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD



THE RUSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, HARTFORD





while the Connecticut Mutual was forsaking its long-time home on Main and Pearl streets for its grandly colonial home on a large plot on Garden and Myrtle streets. The Aetna Fire was beginning to build on the former Goodwin estate at the corner of Asylum Avenue and Woodland Street and the Aetna Life had acquired the old Dixon estate and adjoining property on Farmington Avenue for a group of buildings.

If diversification was a large element in bringing Hartford its industrial prosperity when there were periods of stress elsewhere, so too was new diversification promoting the development of the standard insurance companies. There was need for it and so the companies saw to it that there should be coverage for all sorts of things upon which man relies and likewise protection for whatever is essential to material progress. For picnic, ball game or convention there must be coverage; from rain, hail and tempest there must be protection, as much as from fire, burglar or accident. Not till there was wide territory and a vast number of demands could such things be thought of, but they were thought of instantly the requirement was expressed. The old-time boundaries between life and accident insurance had been defied; the once almost sacred dividing line between life and fire insurance was being challenged. The Hartford Fire took up accident and indemnity of a sort appropriate to its livestock and transportation lines. The Aetna Life wrote accident and liability, and such was the pressure of automobile insurance that it seemed necessary to include fire, to which end the Automobile Insurance Company was incorporated and added to the company group while a Residence Fire Department was organized at the home office, and in 1916 ocean and inland marine insurance. It was becoming not uncustomary among large companies to encourage their field men with a variety called "multiple lines."

The Aetna (fire), which had been writing automobile insurance since 1909, raised its authorized capital to \$10,000,000 in 1911. The distinguished grandson of Joseph Morgan, keeper of the fashionable tavern where the company was started, had died in 1913 and had been succeeded by his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

The First Reinsurance Company of Hartford was organized for life business in 1913 as a subsidiary of the Munich Reinsurance Company. When the war came the alien-property custodian

named directors who elected Herbert H. Stryker president in place of Carl Schreiner. The American interests bought the control after the war; merger was made with the Rossia group, the life portion of the business going to the Sun Life of Canada.

### §

Strong men whose labors had made it seem as though their places could never be filled, as in each decade, were passing on, but also, as in each decade, strong men were coming forward to stand the test—and a test that soon was to be greater than any could have suspected. The stories of many of the men departing is woven into the story these pages have set forth, not always with their names. Conspicuous among those who have been named is James J. Goodwin. He died in 1917. For many years prominent in the great incidents that have been noted, one of his last acts (in 1914) was an illustration of the humbler acts which, he knew, would yield blessings no less worthy. It was the giving of a large plot on Mather Street for the Babies' Hospital which Dr. Walter G. Murphy with the aid of organizations of young women and a long list of physicians, laymen and clergy was building up. So successful was the effect upon producers, dealers and public authorities of this seeing to it that the children of the poor had pure and germless milk that the stations established in Riverside Park and other places could finally be discontinued because of general appreciation, law and system.

When Mr. Goodwin became a partner in 1861 with his cousin, the elder J. P. Morgan, then establishing himself as the New York agent of his father Junius S. Morgan in international banking, he was but twenty-six. After being in business here as a youth, he had gone abroad to travel in 1857 and returned to become a shipping merchant in New York. He continued with Mr. Morgan till the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was formed in 1871, when he returned here and after the death of his father in 1878 he and his brother Francis devoted themselves to the care of the estate. He occupied many positions of trust and responsibility and as has been told aided in many important undertakings.

No one personally recalling the pre-war period just outlined can separate Rev. Samuel Hart from its activities. His beneficent presence was everywhere; to him all people were worthy of his love. He was the same in the pulpit, in convention, in public

meeting, in the street or in a newspaper office at midnight—turning out a report of some assemblage he had attended. One of his ancestors was Stephen Hart, an early settler of Hartford and Farmington. Though born in Old Saybrook (in 1845), he made his ancestors' haunts his own after his graduation from Trinity in 1886 and from Berkeley Divinity School, where he became leader and chaplain (1908), vice dean and dean. Withal he had been professor at Trinity, custodian of the Book of Common Prayer, secretary of the House of Bishops, histographer of the Episcopal Church, president of the Connecticut Historical Society, vice president of the Atheneum, president of the trustees of the Good Will Club, president of the American Philological Association and of the Connecticut Library Association, administrator of bequests for his cousin, Mrs. Samuel Colt, and a contributor to literature. Yale and Trinity gave him D. D., to which Trinity added doctor of canon law, and from Wesleyan he received LL. D. He died in 1917, a time when least could such powers as his be spared.

Recalling two or three outstanding names, one recalls many vivid personalities, and space, when covering 300 years, is so short for them! Dr. Oliver C. Smith, son of William B. and Virginia T. Smith, who had to depend on his own exertions to acquire that knowledge of surgery which he employed so faithfully and won from Yale an honorary degree after his having been unable to take the academic course; Dr. Everett J. McKnight of Hartford and East Hartford (Ellington by birth and a Yale '76 man and football founder), devotee of the hospitals and head of medical societies and a fellow of national medical institutions—this to name two who died in 1915 and 1917 respectively.

In banking circles there were Ralph W. Cutler (1853-1917), president of the Hartford Trust Company since 1887, at which time he was the youngest bank president in the state; he had come here in 1870 as treasurer of the company; he was president of the trust section of the American Bankers Association, treasurer of the Humane Society and member of city boards; and Appleton R. Hillyer (1833-1915), a founder of the Aetna National Bank, its president from 1887 to 1891 when he resigned but consented to remain as vice president till his death; director in the Aetna Life and other institutions; strong factor of the Y. M. C. A.; with his



sister Clara E., donor of the parsonage for the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church and also of the parish house, the church organ and of \$25,000 as a music fund; the gymnasium was given by his daughters, Mary and Lucy, in honor of their mother, who was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell.

Another, revered, was Judge Edwin E. Marvin (1833-1914), born in Tolland; captain in the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil war; practicing lawyer in Rockville; assistant clerk of the United States District Court in 1867, in Hartford, and clerk from 1874 till his death; an "encyclopedia of federal procedure." He was the father of Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin of the Superior Court.

A man of wide range of activities was James U. Taintor (1844-1907), descendant of Thomas Lord, after whom Lord's Hill was named, and of Capt. Josiah Burnham, master of the celebrated revolutionary man-of-war Oliver Cromwell; Yale '66; clerk of the House and of the Senate; secretary of the Orient Fire Insurance Company, and for years and at his death secretary of the Board of Trade. James S. and Nelson C. Taintor are his sons.

John P. Harbison (1837-1914), one time president of the Hartford City Gas Light Company and the giver of the recreation hall and playgrounds near Hillside Avenue, began as a news-boy and worked his way to high position.

One whose devotion counted much for the Atheneum was Albert H. Pitkin (1852-1917). His ancestry ran back to the beginning of the colony. An art connoisseur, he made an exceptional collection of ceramics, books and furniture in his extensive travels and was general curator of the Atheneum and the Morgan Memorial.

## XLIII

### THE WORLD WAR

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S PROMPT ACTION—STATE AND COUNTY LEAD IN PREPARATION—STATE GUARD ESTABLISHED BEFORE WAR UNITS LEAVE—NATIONAL AWARD FOR LIBERTY BOND SUBSCRIPTION—SCENES AT HOME AND IN THE FIELD—WELCOME TO RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The year 1914 had opened with a sense of economic uncertainty. After republican control at Washington since 1897, Wilson's election had brought a change in political complexion and the intent of the new government had not fully shaped itself. There was the usual complexity of demand. But underneath all this was whether industry and commerce really had adjusted themselves to the "big-things" requirements of the new century. Hopeful symptoms in Hartford had been succeeded by a slowing-down in industry, a perceptible increase in the number of unemployed, a dissatisfaction with commerce and a hesitation in finance. A more scientific consideration of immigration and assimilation was one of the imperative requirements, along with whatever else would aid in the purification of politics and a minimizing of the twentieth-century bickerings at Washington which, in themselves, were a check on progress.

If the portrayal of the latter-day development and character of the people of any eastern community like Hartford County is faithfully analytical, real comprehension can be had of the shock caused in July of that year by the news of Germany's ruthless invasion of Belgium. Of the sympathetic feature it is enough to say that the local contribution for Belgian relief was one of the first to leave American shores. At the same time German citizens were organizing—to limited extent—to mitigate suffering among their former countrymen. On the theory that all principles of civilization were being violated, strong sentiment developed that the United States should take part, and as time wore on the attitude of the federal government seemed dilatory; many were ready to follow the example of others and rush away to enlist with the

Canadians. As for those of alien birth, few improved the opportunity to return to fight with the Central Powers.

Altogether it was with a sense of relief on the part of the citizen soldiery that in 1916 call came for duty on the Mexican border where Villa's incursions in his revolt against Carranza's government created alarm at Washington. Under the Dick Law, national conditions militariwise were better than in 1898, as has been pointed out. The national defense act of June, 1916, was the last word for the uniformity and efficiency of the National Guard as a second line of defense, with federal aid. It grated upon the sentiment of the old guardsmen who, in eastern states, had given freely of their time and of their own money to make a reasonably good constabulary, always to be counted upon for such field service as its men could render; but it had to be taken into consideration that times had changed, that the population to be drawn from was more cosmopolitan, that recently adopted citizens were coming into the ranks, that much more time was to be required of the individual and that among the native-born there had been a development of the commercial instinct. Propaganda was pushed for something like the Swiss plan of universal service and draft, but where sheer patriotism had been the mainspring, as in Hartford, it did not meet with favor except among those who appreciated changed conditions and industrial needs as well as military requirement.

To express rather than to effect public opinion, there was a "preparedness" parade on June 3, with Maj. James L. Howard as marshal. Headed by the sailors and marines of the *Utah*, 17,000 men of military, patriotic and fraternal organizations marched before 100,000 spectators and were reviewed by Governor Holcomb. The call for Mexican-border service came June 18. The local contingents were the First Infantry, Col. R. J. Goodman; Troop B Cavalry, Capt. J. H. Kelso Davis, and the First Field Company, Signal Corps, Capt. George E. Cole, with medical service. They reported at Camp Holcomb, Niantic, and arrived at Nogales, Arizona, July 2 and 3. August 4, B Troop, by reason of its excellence, was dispatched to Arivaca as an independent post, and then to Fort Huachuca. Major Howard, commanding provisional squadron, was detailed on special duty. He had been active in forming the troop in 1911 when the Governor's



Horse Guard voted to join the National Guard, retaining its charter and for a time its uniform. The troop had its own armory on Farmington Avenue. No mounts having been provided by the federal government at the time of the call, former Senator Bulkeley furnished them at his own expense, even as he had eked out the equipment for the naval militia for the Spanish war. The death from pneumonia of Thomas W. Carter of the troop, son of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Carter, was the saddest incident of the campaign.

It must not be overlooked that this year 1916 was one of unprecedented activity in industry. Abnormally high wages were being paid and bonuses on top of them in munition and machine plants—and that included many of Hartford's largest. It follows that lack of action on the border became irksome. Governor Holcomb went down for a personal inspection in September. Colonel Goodman returned home the 20th. In October a petition was sent that the men be returned to their offices and benches at home. On the 14th the regiment was welcomed with a parade marshaled by Gen. Lucius A. Barbour, and the cavalry and other units on the 27th. The units showed tendency to disintegrate; several of the officers resigned. The Legislature had held its first special session in fifty-six years September 12 and had voted to aid soldiers' dependents and to make it possible for soldiers to vote while in the field.

The European situation became more tense. With foresight that put Connecticut in the lead over other states, the governor called upon the Legislature in February, 1917, to direct a manpower, industrial, mechanical and medical census. The commission appointed consisted of Charles A. Goodwin, Hugh M. Alcorn, Joseph W. Alsop, William A. Arnold, George B. Chandler, Frank D. Cheney, Walter H. Clark, Samuel Ferguson, Dwight G. Holbrook, Norman R. Moray and Bishop White. On March 31 their complete report was on file in the State Library, 500,000 forms filled out for males over 16, each form checked by doctors to indicate physical dependability; occupation and special availability were included. On government request a year later, State Librarian Godard, aided by R. Inde Albaugh, R. N., made a detailed report of a census of nurses and resources. Nearly 1,000 nurses were listed.

The state's population in 1917 was 1,300,000; Hartford's

about 130,000. The enrolled and active militia numbered 6,361; not active, 188,479. Of the munitions being sent to the allies, 68 per cent came from Connecticut. If stripped of its own forces, as it recently had been, it was to be remembered that the state was the most direct objective of an enemy, and also, because of the influx of aliens and its proximity to the seacoast, it was the most vulnerable. Governor Holcomb again put Connecticut ahead of its sister states by interpreting this into action. On March 9, at his suggestion, the Legislature, while singing "America," passed an act creating the Connecticut Home Guard, later the State Guard, under direction of a Military Emergency Board in conjunction with the governor. Col. and Judge Lucien F. Burpee—later made major-general on suggestion of the War Department—was appointed president of the board, Benedict M. Holden and Maj. J. Moss Ives (of Danbury) the other members. The call went out for men who were not eligible for or who were exempt from active service by the then requirements. Response was immediate. The enrollment became 20,000 before enlistments were stopped. Of these, 10,000 were immediately armed and equipped, the country being searched for the supplies which later other states were vainly seeking. Six large regiments, with reserve units, were organized in six military districts, each under the command of an experienced officer who selected his subalterns from former guardsmen. Charles W. Burpee commanded the First Regiment and District, with a total of 3,500 men, six companies in Hartford and at least one in almost all of the towns of the county. Maj. Michael F. Owens commanded a machine-gun battalion. Francis R. Cooley of Hartford was appointed commander of the naval battalion, with Commodore Frank H. Eldridge (U. S. N., retired) on the advisory board. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles of Farmington (U. S. N., retired) and Col. Calvin D. Cowles (U. S. A., retired, late instructor in the National Guard and training the Trinity contingent), were on the general's staff, of which Brig.-Gen. Edward Schulze was chief. A number of the officers later accepted appointments in the federal service. Mr. Holden of the board, who had seen service in the Philippines, was in the Quartermaster Corps—declining a commission; Capt. Clifford D. Cheney of South Manchester was a lieutenant-colonel overseas; Capt. Albert M. Simons, first lieuten-

ant in the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry, A. E. F.; Lieut.-Col. John J. McMahon, Adjt. Arthur H. Bronson and Capt. Herbert Knox Smith, majors in the Quartermaster's Corps, and Capt. Thomas P. Abbott captain therein; Adjt. J. H. Kelso Davis, major in the Ordnance Department; Maj. Michael F. Owens, captain in aviation camp in England; Lieut. W. S. Kenyon, captain in aviation; Capt. John Carter Rowley and Lieuts. J. R. Miller, L. H. Frost and Ralph Richardson, in the Medical Corps; Lieut. William J. Malone of Bristol, major in aviation; First Lieut. Edward N. Allen, lieutenant in Field Artillery; Maj. Herbert G. Bailey, Col. Francis Parsons (formerly assistant quartermaster-general), and Capt. Lewis W. Ripley (Glastonbury), were officers in the Red Cross service. There was one colored company and one company of Italians,—the first organization in history to take the oath of allegiance in a foreign language.

Among the rank and file were professional men, bankers, merchants, insurance officials and school teachers shoulder to shoulder with artisans and drilling as conscientiously. Col. W. E. A. Bulkeley of the Aetna Life was in the ranks, and John H. Trumbull, the present governor, commanded the Plainville company. Mrs. Bulkeley presented a stand of silk colors. Twice at federal summons and six times at state summons, the guard was on active duty. By its drills and alertness it overawed the disaffected element which at times was gravely threatening, and it broke up a series of semi-public meetings of Socialists. It also was the nucleus for the parades for Liberty Loans and for rendering honors. In 1917 it worked to recruit up the old First and in 1920 it did what was in its power to re-establish the new National Guard, remaining in service till that organization was well renewed in 1921.

On March 25, the First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, was ordered by President Wilson to mobilize and soon after the other troops. The Naval Militia was ordered to Boston and did duty there and along the coast. Troops A (New Haven) and B were ordered to form each an additional troop, to make a squadron. Capt. M. G. Bulkeley, Jr., commanded Troop B and Capt. Rawdon W. Myers of Farmington Troop L. The organizations were drafted into federal service July 12 to August 5, except the Naval Militia, and were discharged from the state militia Au-



gust 5. The Naval Militia took the oath of the National Naval Volunteers and became a part of the Naval Reserve.

Of special historic importance is the select service law enacted by Congress May 18, 1917. It was not for "draft," but rather for the "induction" of men selected by lot at Washington, not from an indiscriminate body but from registration lists from every town which showed the personal history of all between 21 and 30 to begin with. Registration was compulsory; details were looked after by boards of leading men in each community; volunteer doctors and judges on exemptions (for classifications provided for them) perfected the cards, arranged in four classes, as to dependents, physical characteristics, occupation and the like. All in this state was under the direction of Adj.-Gen. George M. Cole with a large force of clerks. Class 1 men, each indicated by a number, were those in acceptable physical condition who apparently could serve with least detriment to their families, their employment or welfare in general. The fourth class was of the "last-resort" men. It became necessary to draw only from the first class; the total for the country was 2,810,296 out of an available 24,234,021. Men not working could be transferred to the first class, since the demand for men in factories, in construction, on transportation and on farms was hardly less imperative than for men in the army. International law prevented the induction of aliens, though they could be recruited for the forces of their own nations if allies; hostile aliens could be deported.

The total of those in Connecticut selected was 34,574, of which some 16,000 were from the state at large. The Hartford district furnished 3,606; New Britain, 1,710, the two practically covering the county. Other thousands were in the state lists or in the lists from other states. Few of the honor rolls publicly displayed in numerous towns were complete. Inasmuch as the soliciting for recruits to raise military units to war strength was much more productive in the days preceding June 5 when the first registration began, it is a proper inference that the old idea of "draft" had not been eradicated. Many men already had gone to Plattsburg for officers' training. And among county men in the army, G. Arthur Hadsell of Plainville, formerly a lieutenant in a New Britain company, was a lieutenant-colonel in the first contingent (Regular Army) that landed in France. The inducted men were all sent to various camps for training, chiefly Camp Devens in



MAJOR GEORGE J. RAU

First Battalion, One Hundred Second Infantry, killed  
in La Fère Foret, France, July 25, 1918





Massachusetts. Late in June the first Liberty Loan flotation furnished more evidence that the country was marshaling all its resources.

July 23 the First Regiment, three battalions, went to New Haven after review of the Hartford units by Mayor Hagarty at 7 o'clock in the morning, there to camp near Yale Field with the Second Regiment and continue recruiting. There were intensely patriotic demonstrations in every town. Besides the Headquarters, Machine-Gun and Supply Companies, there were six companies from Hartford, two from New Britain, one each from Bristol and Manchester; and from outside the county one each from Middletown, Willimantic and Winsted. The regiment was automatically drafted into federal service August 5. The cavalry went into camp at Niantic July 27. The original plan of the government to bring all soldiers into one army without regard to whence they came was modified to the extent that certain divisions should represent certain sections, though one, the Forty-second ("Rainbow"), was to be comprised of men from all sections. In this way the Twenty-sixth, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, was the New England division. Regimental units, with the National Guard as their nucleus, following the United States Army and then the National Army, began with 101 in enumeration. Connecticut's infantry was to be the One Hundred and Second, Fifty-first Brigade, Gen. Peter S. Traub. The old First and Second were merged August 24 under Col. E. E. Isbell of the Second to make one regiment of war strength, 95 officers, 3,604 men. The Headquarters Company of the First and a total surplus of 34 officers and 270 enlisted men were sent to Charlotte, N. C., and later to Spartanburg, S. C., as the Fifty-eighth Pioneer Infantry, Colonel Goodman commanding. Lieut.-Col. Edwin E. Lamb of the First retained that position in the One Hundred and Second. The cavalry squadron with a contingent from the First Vermont Infantry and eight reserve officers from Plattsburg became the One Hundred and First Machine-Gun Battalion, Maj. James L. Howard commanding. The Field Signal troops became Radio Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth Field Signal Battalion.

The months of preparation seemed long. The Allies, our only defense, were fainting. It could but be felt that had the enemy been actually at our doors in January, 1917, as the news some-

times made one feel, the long unpreparedness would have been fatal.

The hour of departure of troops from their camps was carefully concealed in order to minimize danger from submarines when they sailed from Montreal September 19—machine-gunners October 9. The winter was spent in training under French veterans at Chemin des Dames. On January 11 Colonel Isbell was detailed for special work in the leave area and Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb was assigned to the provost marshal department, where he was to make an enviable record correcting some of the irregularities throughout wide territory. Col. John H. Parker, U. S. A., succeeded Col. Isbell in command. The division had the honor of being the first of the Americans to take over a whole sector. It was on the salient Germany had established early in the war, in the Boucq area, which embraced Seichprey and Beaumont. The sector had been held by a First Division brigade and a French division and regiment, with artillery. Comparative quiet had reigned there for some weeks. It furnished, however, the first opportunity the enemy had had to bring in prisoners who could give an idea of what the Americans were like. By spies in cafes and other places back of the lines, the German officers had gathered full information as to strength and even as to the names of the officers of the Connecticut units, as later appeared.

On April 15, the One Hundred and First Machine-Gun had shared in an under-fire test of Massachusetts troops near Apremont. Along the Beaumont front a readjustment of the line was being made to better suit the swampy conditions. Of the Third Battalion (Capt. Clarence M. Thompson of Wethersfield), two companies had been placed at advanced points of resistance, widely apart—one company and machine detachment at Seichprey (battalion headquarters), and one in Rèmieres Wood to the east thereof. Back of the advanced posts a thousand yards the main position was marked by two companies while to the left was another battalion, a third being held in reserve, with machine guns. There had been no time for officers or men to familiarize themselves with the grounds. The First Battalion (Maj. George J. Rau of Hartford) never had seen them when it was sent up at 11 o'clock of the evening of April 19 to relieve Thompson's men. The night was dark and foggy and there had been signs that the enemy was more or less astir. The location was not many miles



CAPTAIN ARTHUR F. LOCKE

Commanding Company M, One Hundred Second Infantry.  
Killed at Seichprey, France, April 19, 1918





from Lorraine, where Rau was born, but since childhood he had lived in Burnside, East Hartford, and he had served in both the Regular Army and the National Guard. Companies C of New Haven and Middletown (Capt. Alfred H. Griswold of New Britain) and D of Bristol and New Haven (Capt. George C. Freeland of New Haven) relieved the resistance posts, Captain Thompson and some of his officers remaining to show them their places; Companies A of Waterbury (Capt. William J. Shannahan) and B of Hartford and New Haven (First Lieut. Swanson) took the positions on the line nearer Beaumont. Capt. Arthur F. Locke, of Hartford, M Company, a member of Company F of the First since 1901 and captain in 1916, was one of the officers who had remained in the outer trenches to assist in organizing.

Suddenly at 3:15 in the morning, while the dispositions were still being made, there fell upon the two lines a deluge of heaviest shells that in eight minutes had destroyed all defenses and the lines of communication by wire and runners to headquarters. Gas shells were among them. The barrage moving onward, a column of shock troops rushed in along the woods on the east and another between Companies C and D. Altogether there were 3,000 selected troops against 500 Connecticut men. Captain Locke emerged from the wreck of his dugout only to find a stream of the enemy pouring into the trench. Scorning the demand to surrender, he emptied the contents of his revolver before the enemy's fire ended his life. Freeland, near Seichprey, was tossing a bomb from his trench when it exploded, inflicting wounds which proved fatal after he had been taken into the German lines. Griswold had arranged one platoon and was hurrying to his other when he passed through the barrage. Running back through it to the place where his men had been he was seized by three Germans who started for the rear with him. In the flashes of light, he studied them carefully, stumbling along over the rough ground. With a quick lurch he tripped one, knocked down another as a bursting shell furnished light and was away before the third could gather himself. Then assembling the remnants of his platoons, he succeeded in evading the shock column and getting back to the defense line. Lieut. Benjamin C. Byrd of Hartford, D Company, while selecting a place for his men to rally, fell into the enemy's hands.

Meantime the energetic Major Rau, though stunned at first by a piece of shell, had begun organizing orderlies, cooks, clerks and twenty men of the First Division who had been left as prisoners when that division had turned over the sector. With knives, clubs and guns he fell upon the enemy now sweeping into the village. At regimental headquarters, where Adj. Emerson G. Taylor of Hartford and the other staff officers were studying the amazing situation through their glasses and sending out runners for the information that ruined wires could not bring, Colonel Parker had seen the rocket signals and the artillery was putting over a counter barrage from what comparatively few guns it had. With no hope of reinforcement, Rau reorganized the men and, resorting to tactics that astonished the well-drilled Germans, checked the advance till the enemy retired with what prisoners he had—for headquarters to question, uselessly, and to inspect as samples of the newly arrived American reinforcements. They were good samples; they continued stoical when a hearty German major laughingly asked them about a number of the officers of the One Hundred and Second, calling them by name, and recounted his own experiences in earlier days in a New York cafe; and they were of those who had added another thrilling chapter to the military history of their county and their state and nation. The American loss had been 360 casualties and 130 captured. In Bristol in particular, Seichprey Day is commemorated each year. Major Rau, who was to win further distinction before his death, was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Gold Star with corps citation.

The Aisne Marne campaign cut short a brief period of rest at Toul. On June 30 the division entrained for this defensive against the much advertised deadliest thrust of all. Major Howard was promoted to the command of the division machine-gun outfit, in which capacity he had been acting, and Captain Bulkeley succeeded him in command of the One Hundred and First Battalion. In the same month of July, Gen. George H. Shelton, U. S. A., of Seymour, Conn., became brigade commander in succession to General Traub, promoted. The brigade was in Liggett's First Corps, Degoutte's Sixth French Army. (Details of the campaigns can be found in Volume V, "History of Connecticut," 1925.) To the people at home, tracing with colored pins on their



maps, it looked as though Ludendorf might tear out of his big salient across into Paris or southerly; there were rumors that Foch had a secret army somewhere but there was no evidence of it as the days went by, and as to where one's own friends were, no one knew anything except that they were "somewhere in France." The "secret army" was being assembled to attack the enemy's right as he advanced and to destroy his whole salient. The late-arriving Americans, having proved their mettle, were being given places of honor. In the regulars or in the National Guard units, they rendered good account, as when Lieut. Caldwell Colt Robinson of Hartford, in the Marine Corps, on June 26, near Chateau Thierry, gave a conspicuous example of heroism at the cost of his life. Liggett's corps and French division was the first distinctively American command in the war and marked the first time since the Revolution that French troops had served under an American commander. From near Thierry, Foch's secret army extended northeasterly for many miles. It was to swing southerly with the Thierry territory as a pivot. The Twenty-sixth Division was selected to be near that pivot when the swing should be made, its left beyond Belleau Wood.

Von Boehm advanced confidently. The pivot held firmly while the far-distant left swung south to make the line perpendicular with the determined front line along the Marne. Von Boehm's communications were being annihilated. He was astonished but kept on. The swinging line was shaping like a nut-cracker. He drew back his front, and on July 20 the left became the pivot with the first pivot driving into the vitals of his army. The Allies at last had taken the initiative and were thereafter to hold it, without a moment's rest. Foch alone knew the plan; officers and men of the advancing host went blindly through one perilous place after another, sometimes exhausted, often puzzled by the indefiniteness of the objective, but still on and on. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard was wounded while inspecting his line near Vaux, ahead of the infantry, and was out of the fight till the 22nd. Infantry, machine-guns, artillery, each was doing the other's part time and again. The Yankee Division, as the Twenty-sixth was called, stormed Torcy, Bouresches and Belleau and went through Gonetrie Farm without much regard to the rules it so carefully had learned. The One Hundred and Second had been the last to quit the pivot point (the 20th) and to rush on with or without sup-

port as the case might be in this every-man's fight, Foch's steady push behind them all, night and day. Confused orders had prevented the relief of the brigade at the edge of La Fêre Foret on the 24th; instead the division headquarters was calling for the impossible, and General Shelton was so indicating when on the 25th the Forty-second Brigade did execute the relief movement. Twelve miles had been covered in the seven days. The artillery and the signal troops were to continue till August 4 and be in at the glorious finale. The division had lost 20 per cent of its strength; the One Hundred and Second lost 139 killed, 440 wounded.

The last heroic act of Major Rau had been on this advance at Trugny and Epieds where machine-gun nests were thick and had to be rushed by infantry without much artillery aid. For that, the distinguished-service cross was to be awarded him. On that last morning of July 25, before the relief of the brigade had been effected and with the expectation of going into action at dawn, he was struck by a shell. Coming to Burnside not long after his birth in Lorraine, Major Rau saw his first service in Cuba in 1902, after which he returned to Burnside. From being a private in K Company of the First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, he was successively sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of H Company and in 1914 major. He distinguished himself by his faithful work in the Mexican-border campaign.

Under command of Col. Hiram I. Bearss of the Marine Corps, the regiment participated in the brilliant St. Mihiel campaign—Pershing's choice as soon as he had carried his point for a distinct American army, and the largest American army ever assembled. The troublesome old salient must be eliminated. The Yankee Division of Gen. George H. Cameron's Fifth Corps was the division selected to cut through from the northwest and meet the First Division at Vigneulles. Camouflaged artillery cleared an opening with the heaviest bombardment on record, lasting seven hours. Soaked through by heavy rain, the division went over at 8 o'clock September 12 and pushed along the rough highway through dense woods till 9 in the evening, when there was a pause for instructions. Enemy retreating up the salient could be heard in the woods on both sides of the road. Word came to proceed at once,

and by Colonel Bearss' orders the regiment strode on into the thick darkness in column of squads, defying rules of warfare, Captain Thompson's battalion setting a lively pace. The machine-gunners, compelled to abandon their motors long since, carried their guns by hand. The column was at Vigneulles at 3 in the morning, so much ahead of time that air men mistook it and dropped bombs which wounded thirty. Connection was soon made with the First Division, which had been delayed by hard fighting. Foch wrote Pershing: "The American First Army under your command has achieved in the first day a magnificent victory by a maneuver which was as skilfully prepared as it was valiantly executed."

Marcheville, September 26, would have been a side issue had it not been marked by a wonderful exhibition of courage. The world said Foch would now capture Metz. He had in mind the destruction of armies, not the capture of towns. To keep up the guessing, however, and conceal the real offensive, which was the southern end of Hindenburg's famous line itself, he favored intermittent attacks along the Meuse heights. The French would rush out, capture a village and get back for evening mess. The Americans were more serious-minded. Colonel Bearss sent out two columns to crush Riaville and Marcheville with trench line between. The artillery opened early. By 9 o'clock Thompson's battalion was in Marcheville. While the French, satisfied, were returning from their objective, the Americans were preparing their town for formal occupation. By noon, however, they were forced to seek cover from the heavy cannonade. Colonel Bearss and staff officers who had come out between the two columns took refuge in an old German dug-out. Officers of this and of the One Hundred and Third's battalion in Riaville were fearless in organizing a defense. At a lull in the firing, Bearss and his officers bolted for their own line but were cut off by the approaching enemy. The party of sixteen took cover in a trench where Colonel Howard prepared a defense with two machine guns. Five of the men were killed. A reinforcement of forty men under Lieut. F. K. Linton, One Hundred and First Engineers, enabled them to try a counter attack to cover their retirement. Linton was mortally wounded. By 7 o'clock, rocket signals had brought an artillery



barrage which made a shield behind which the whole expedition reached the quarters at Saulx.

Among those who received decorations for that exploit was Colonel Howard—the Croix de Guerre with palm and citation in division general orders. He also was to receive the distinguished-service cross, and, after his other services on the general staff and as assistant chief of staff of the division, including detail to the Army General Staff College at Longres, the rank of chevalier of the Legion of Honor. On request of the French commander of the corps, there was citation for the whole of Major Thompson's battalion and decoration of the colors.

September 26 also was the day when Foch's 4,000,000 from the North Sea to Verdun began to move on the redoubtable Hindenburg line. Pershing had chosen the Verdun end. Amid hardships and handicaps of the worst, he fared through to his objective. In his opening cannonade 3,000 guns burned more powder than was consumed in the whole Civil war. From this the scale of operations may be better imagined. Of conditions while gaining the objective, this from a citation won by Col. Halstead Dorey, a South Manchester officer in the regular army, gives an idea: His men were exhausted after twelve days of constant fighting with heavy losses; he himself, though badly wounded, went through the barrage to the front line and reorganized his forces.

It was at the moment of low morale, preceding the advance, that General Edwards was among those chosen to go back to America to train new men, and thereby morale in the Yankee Division was lowered still further. Officers and men were ailing; bad transportation kept down the food supply; minor local attacks were discouraging and the new general caused a disagreeable shake-up among the higher officers. But if there was exhaustion on one side, there was more of it and more to dishearten on the other. The enemy saw natural and artificial obstructions overcome day by day till on November 1 Berlin learned from President Wilson of the "fourteen points" with reservations, on the basis of which the Allies would consider peace. The kaiser left; Socialist Ebert was president. And in achieving the impossible, the Hartford men had had what seemed the roughest of places in the rough Argonne. They were among those who had had to make the Germans learn that they could not break in on the right flank, no matter what advantages the terrain gave them.

Major Bulkeley of the Machine-Gun Battalion was gassed but would not go to hospital till November 22. The Croix de Guerre was his. Lieut. Rodman W. Chamberlain of New Britain received the distinguished service cross. Capt. Rawdon W. Myers of Hartford succeeded Bulkeley for a time, then Maj. L. H. Watres of Pennsylvania and then Maj. Stillman F. Westbrook, of Hartford, who had been an officer in B Company before getting his majority in the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry. Lieut. Philip S. Wainwright of Hartford was appointed ordnance inspector.

Over a hundred men from the county obtained commissions at training camps and were assigned to various branches of the service. Dr. Paul Waterman, an eminent Hartford physician who had been in command of the Sanitary Detachment of the First Regiment at the outbreak of the war, had made an enviable record during these strenuous days. He had been assistant division surgeon, had served as liaison officer at headquarters of the Eleventh French Army Corps, as assistant to the chief surgeon of the Twenty-first Division and as commander of the One Hundred and First Sanitary Train when on October 1, 1918, by reason of his skill in organizing hospitals, he was appointed division surgeon of the Fourth Division, U. S. A., and was given full colonelcy the following July. His career later in civil life was to be cut short by his sudden death in July, 1923. Earl D. Church, who before the war had been major in the Ordnance Department, was made lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Department, A. E. F., and received the distinguished service medal "for zeal, loyalty and efficiency" in these last days.

After the armistice, division headquarters were at Montigny-le-Roi, with the Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. C. P. Summerall. Adjutant Taylor of the regiment was appointed acting adjutant of the brigade. He had attended the Staff College, had been with the British at Cambrai and other points and had been serving on the divisional staff since early August. His next appointment, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, was to be to headquarters of the Sixty-seventh Division, U. S. A. (Organized Reserves), and in 1923 to be colonel of the Three Hundred and Fourth Organized Reserves. Anson T. McCook, son of Rev. J. J. McCook, who had been captain in the Three Hundred and Fourth and Three Hun-

dred and Twentieth, was appointed major in the Three Hundred and Fourth Reserve Corps. The days before sailing for home were enlivened by receptions for President Wilson, General Pershing and General Petain, who personally decorated the colors of the regiment and of Thompson's battalion in honor of Marcheville.

Several of the civilian volunteers in the work of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and other organizations which had done so much for the comfort of the soldiers, improved the opportunity to call on their old friends. Among those who had been prominent in this service were Hon. Everett J. Lake, Rev. Dr. Ernest deF. Miel of Trinity Church of Hartford, who went over twice, Rev. Charles E. Hesselgrave, of Manchester, Miss Anna deLacy Cary of Wethersfield, George B. Thayer of West Hartford, Frank P. Furlong, Maj. Frank E. Johnson and Rev. John Brownlee Vorhees of Asylum Hill Congregational Church. Mr. Vorhees had endeared himself to the men when he was wounded by a shell. After long suffering in army hospitals, he was brought to New York early in 1919, but there succumbed. Rev. Mr. Vorhees was born in Blandenburg, N. Y., in 1875, where his father was minister of the Reformed Church. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1896 and at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1899. Before coming to succeed Rev. Mr. Twichell he was pastor of the Union Reformed Church of New York.

It was a comfortable trip home. In large part the soldiers were indebted for this to a South Manchester officer, Brig.-Gen. Sherwood A. Cheney, U. S. A., who received his distinguished-service medal for efficiency as "director of army transport service in returning soldiers." After a review in Boston, witnessed by most of New England, discharge papers were issued at Camp Devens April 28-30. Arrangements were made by which on April 30 the colors of the Connecticut organizations should be delivered to the state. In the absence of Col. Douglas Potts, the commanding officer at the time, and Lieut.-Col. William Beck of Georgia, Michael A. Connor, who had gone over as captain of the Supply Company and had come back a battalion commander, was at the head of the troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, who had come home just previously, was the marshal of the parade and





# RED CROSS PARADE, HARTFORD

Thousands of the city's foremost women marching, May 18, 1918



# RETURN OF HARTFORD COUNTY TROOPS, A. E. F.

Passing Reviewing Stand at Municipal Building, Hartford, April 30, 1919



Capt. J. H. K. Davis his chief of staff. The city's population was swelled by 100,000 from around the state.

For decorations, enthusiasm and excellence of details, nothing like this ever had been witnessed in Hartford's history. The parade escort consisted of the First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard, the Governor's Foot Guard, the Putnam Phalanx, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, among whom was Boatswain's Mate Shapiro, who had won special citation for saving men of a munition ship that was blown up off the French coast while he was serving on the *Sultana*. Following these came the Hartford County men of the Fifty-eighth Engineers, Colonel Goodman, and several hundred returned soldiers, marines and sailors—the sailors commanded by Lieut. Lawrence A. Howard,—a platoon of colored men, Canadian, English and French veterans, Highlanders and Poles. The Yankee Division was represented by fully 1,500. Maj. Emerson G. Taylor and James A. Haggerty (of New Haven) and Capt. William Walker acted as battalion commanders, under Major Connor. Major Westbrook led the Machine-Gun Battalion, Capt. H. Wyckoff Mills commanding Company B and Capt. Rawdon W. Myers Company C. The wounded rode in cars driven by members of the motor corps of the Red Cross of which Mrs. James L. Goodwin was captain. At the reviewing stand in front of the Municipal building were the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Governor Holcomb, Mayor Kinsella, former Senator Bulkeley and members of the Legislature and of the city government. Boy Scouts of the Y. M. C. A. stood in front on the right and those of the Orphan Asylum on the left. A bulldog mascot, wearing a wound stripe, trotted with the regimental colors, and a solemn-visaged "Kaiser's Goat" with K Company.

Surrounded by thousands at the Capitol, and joined now by Father James P. Sherry of the regiment, who had been delayed, Major Taylor presented the colors of the One Hundred and Second with the French tricolor; Colonel Goodman those of the Fifty-eighth Pioneers, and Capt. Lucius B. Barbour those of the Three Hundred and Fourth. Governor Holcomb responded with emotion. The colors were placed in the cases with those of the previous wars. After this ceremony, the ladies of the Red Cross served an elaborate dinner in the armory.

The "boys" had returned to scenes of activity less thrilling



and perilous than those they had left but no less impressive in a true history of one of the foremost cities typical of American determination. On that April 30, the great Victory Liberty Loan was being subscribed to. Hartford's quota was \$12,353,000; on that day Hartford's total was \$18,000,000 and it was on the way to doubling its quota. (For the five loans Hartford subscribed \$134,000,000, a larger amount in proportion than any other town in the country; the state likewise led and was awarded the flag which had hung over the Capitol at Washington through the war.) They saw private lawns and vacant lots, "war gardens," which had been yielding their crops of vegetables, many of them cultivated by school children in competition. They were told of the heatless days, the gasless days, the meatless days and all the rest in the national plan of conservation during the terrible crisis. As for themselves, they saw the great factories with their additions which had been running overtime and with shortage of employees, even though more women had gone in for the work, now rapidly reducing their forces in the process of readjustment. It gave them one of their overseas thrills to read of the machinations of the Industrial Workers of the World and the out-and-out "Reds" who were resorting to dynamite and torch. They were rejoiced to hear that Governor Holcomb—the "grand old man"—had been reelected for a third term, that he had said "Americanization is self-preservation," and that, at his suggestion, the Legislature had declared it unlawful to display the red flag. Instead of a bonus of \$100 or \$200 to be expended in a short time, the Legislature voted a fund of \$2,500,000 to be administered in coöperation with the veterans for those who would need assistance. The men immediately upon their return had found open for them the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club in the former Halls of Record—city property that could be spared after the Municipal building had been occupied. There Capt. Thomas J. Bannigan, who had been in the quartermaster's department, was ready to make them feel at home, with the backing of the city government and the people. Later and after the need of the club room was ended, Major Bannigan's duties became multifarious in connection with the matters of relief and helpfulness.

The men were told of the participation of the British tank in one of the "drives" the year before and of the British recruiting campaigns. Especially interesting was the incident of the Mon-



PRESENTATION OF WAR COLORS TO THE STATE, APRIL 30, 1919

1. Governor Holcomb, 2. Major Emerson G. Taylor, 3. Major General L. F. Burpee, C. S. G., 4. Mayor R. J. Kinsella, 5. Adjutant General G. M. Cole, 6. Brigadier General Edward Schulze, C. S. G., 7. Lieutenant Colonel J. Moss Ives, C. S. G., 8. Colonel C. E. Smith, Chief Q. M. C. S. G., 9. Colonel M. J. Wise (former A. Q. M. C. S. G.), 10. Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley



PRESENTATION OF WAR COLORS AT SOUTH SIDE OF CAPITOL

State Guard and First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, in foreground. War veterans near the Capitol, April 30, 1919





trear Black Watch with General White and other distinguished officers on October 8, 1918. For the first time since 1775 the British flag floated over Connecticut's Capitol. On the lawn beneath were assembled the Black Watch in their kilties, the First C. S. G. in their khaki, and the Governor's Foot Guard in their brilliant British grenadier trappings of the days of '76, and there was an exchange of salutes to the colors, the Canadian band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the other bands, "God Save the King." The veterans learned of the admirable, self-sacrificing work of the State Council of Defense in all its branches, and they knew by personal experience of result of the night-and-day zeal of the Red Cross women in every town of the county.

The striking contrast between this council and the governor's War Council of colonial times and ever since brings out the difference between the twentieth century and its predecessors. The principles were the same but a vastly larger representation was now necessary. Connecticut had formed a council of eleven to start with. The Government by act of Congress in 1916 already had a national council, each state to have a branch, but there had been little organization till after Connecticut was up and doing. With power conferred by Governor Holcomb under the Emergency Act, the eleven original members were appointed in April, 1917, to represent various interests. Washington's leadership was not vigorous, but in a short time in the state scores of men and women were devoting their best energies to the work. The Women's Committee was important in coördination. Richard M. Bissell of Hartford and Farmington was chairman of the whole body. John T. Roberts was treasurer. The Hartford County committee consisted of Arthur L. Shipman, chairman; W. Arthur Countryman, Jr., secretary; Richard Wayne, field secretary; Col. Louis R. Cheney, Robert Pyne, and Otis I. Moore, of Hartford; A. T. Pattison, Simsbury; Edward T. Hall, New Britain; J. Frank Welles, Wethersfield; C. T. Treadway, Bristol. Mrs. T. Belknap Beach of Hartford was chairman of the women's division of the Government branch; Mrs. W. S. Cowles of Farmington and Mrs. M. G. Bulkeley of Hartford, vice chairmen. J. W. Alsop (Avon), C. G. Bill, William BroSmith, Frank D. Cheney (Manchester), General Cole, Maj. H. A. Giddings, C. A. Goodwin, and L. F. Robinson were members of this branch. Major Giddings was sent to France on special duty.

The veterans had missed the appearance here, at the armory, November 2, 1917, of former President Roosevelt under the auspices of the council, when 15,000 people fought to get in where about 3,000 could be accommodated. They were a few weeks late for the reception for General Edwards, the popular former commander of the Yankee Division, when Major Bulkeley, home invalided after his gas attack, led the veterans who had returned, including the wounded in cars. The date was March 7, 1919. The general, who was very complimentary to his military escort, was received by the Legislature and by citizens at the Hartford Club prior to his address at Foot Guard Hall. He delivered a "citation" for each of the Hartford officers of his division. The veterans were here to take part in the reception for Cardinal Mercier on October 1, 1919, and for most of them it was the first time they had seen him whose name had inspired all the Allies. A citizens' committee, headed by Isidore Wise, with a military escort, accompanied him from Bishop Nilan's residence to the armory in the evening, where he was welcomed by Mayor Kinsella. In his speech he referred to the state as "among the first—perhaps the very first to send us Belgians a shipload of food for our relief." At noon the next day Chancellor John G. Murray introduced him to the governor and the Legislature at the Capitol, after which there was a special reception by children at the State Library. Chief Justice Samuel O. Prentice presided at the luncheon for him at the Hartford Club. At 7 o'clock, escorted by a Knights of Columbus guard of honor, he pronounced benediction at the cathedral—a gentle but majestic and most imposing figure in his scarlet robe. "I feel now better than ever before," said he, "the majesty of the church."

At the hour of going to press the adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole has gone far enough in his laborious work of collating by towns the names of all officers and men of the state who were in any branch of World war federal service to furnish for history the names of those from Hartford County towns. There were in all 1,050 officers, of which number 149 were in the navy. From Berlin there were seven, Bloomfield two, Bristol forty-four, Canton nine, East Granby one, East Hartford fourteen, East Windsor six, Enfield eleven, Farmington twenty-two, Glastonbury seven, Granby three, Hartford 612, Manchester fifty-five,



MAJOR GENERAL LUCIEN F. BURPEE AND STAFF, CONNECTICUT STATE GUARD AT ARMORY,  
EAST ENTRANCE

Lower Row, Front: Lieut. Col. Charles E. Smith; Brig. Gen. Edward Schulze, Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral William S. Cowles (U. S. N. retired); Maj. Gen. Lucien F. Burpee (Colonel 2nd Inf., C. N. G., Judge Advocate and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V.); Col. Calvin D. Cowles (U. S. A. retired); Lieut. Col. J. Moss Ives (Danbury); Lieut. Col. Benedict M. Holden

Second Row: Col. Phineas H. Ingalls, Chief Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Edward G. Buckland (New Haven); Maj. John K. Bissland; Maj. Earnest C. Simpson (New Haven); Capt. P. LeRoy Harwood (New London); Capt. Arthur S. Brown (Ansonia)

Third Row: Capt. Samuel F. Beardsley (Bridgeport); Capt. Phelps Montgomery (New Haven); Capt. Phil M. Leakin; Capt. Oliver T. Magnell (Wethersfield), Chaplain





New Britain 122, Newington four, Plainville seven, Rocky Hill (navy) one, Simsbury eight, Southington thirteen, South Windsor four, Suffield ten, West Hartford forty-nine, Wethersfield eleven, Windsor fifteen, and Windsor Locks eleven. The names of the higher officers are here appended, the titles given in parentheses being those now held by such as indicated in the Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry and Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry, Organized Reserves, U. S. Army, whose headquarters are in Hartford, or in the Connecticut National Guard:

*Colonels*—Enfield, James B. Houston (retired).

Hartford, Emmett Ardis, William J. Barden, Richard J. Goodman, Edwin E. Lamb, Warren P. Newcomb (retired), Paul Waterman, Harold S. Hetrick (dead).

Manchester, Sherwood A. Cheney (aide to the President).

Plainville, G. Arthur Hadsell, Sr., Elmer W. Hubbard (retired).

*Lieutenant-colonels*—Hartford, Earl D. Church, John M. Field (retired), Lindley D. Hubbell (wounded), James L. Howard (wounded), George A. Wiczorek.

South Manchester, Clarence C. Burlingame, Clifford D. Cheney (colonel Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry).

New Britain, Robert A. Johnson.

Windsor, Philip Remington (wounded).

*Majors*—Bristol, Bartholomew F. Donahue, William J. Malone, Victor W. Page, Robert A. Patterson.

Farmington, Herbert Knox Smith.

Hartford, Arthur H. Bronson, Earle Buckingham, John Buckley, George E. Cole (lieutenant-colonel Connecticut National Guard), Michael A. Connor, Ansell G. Cook, John J. Crowley, J. H. Kelso Davis (lieutenant-colonel Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry), George W. Hayden, John Hickey, D. Gordon Hunter (colonel One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Connecticut National Guard), Hanmer Huston, Arthur B. Landy, Edward J. Maher, John J. McKone, John J. McMahon, William W. Nielsen, William T. Owens, Arthur G. Newton, Howard S. Porter, John L. Purcell, Frederick J. Root, Alfred M. Rowley, Charles T. Smart, E. Terry Smith, Henry R. Stiles (retired), Emerson G. Taylor (colonel Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry), Clarence McG. Thompson, Amasa Trowbridge, Stillman F. Westbrook, Otton G.

Wiedman, Meade Wildrick (wounded), Morgan G. Bulkeley, Jr. (gassed), Walton Goodwin, Jr., George J. Rau (dead), John W. Weissheimer (dead).

Manchester, William C. Hascall.

New Britain, Harry A. Hargreaves, Maurice H. Pease, William S. Rowland, William M. Stockwell.

Plainville, Augustine E. Greene.

West Hartford, Richard Blackmore, Bertram N. Carvalho, James R. Hughes, Henry F. Stoll.

*Captains*—Berlin, Matthew H. Griswold, Oliver M. Porter.

Bristol, Fred W. Beaucar, Frank S. Merrill, Arthur J. Moquin, Stanley P. Rockwell, Edwin P. Sanborn, William J. Scott, Lawrence L. Steele, Joseph I. Woisard.

Canton, Philip G. Eaton.

East Hartford, Edward H. Truex.

Enfield, Warren J. Bostick, Frank F. Simonton.

Farmington, Archibald MacLeish, Rawdon W. Myers.

Glastonbury, Franklin D. Glazier.

Granby, Vincent J. Irwin, Jr.

Hartford, Bernard H. Allen, Roland F. Andrews, Frank J. Bailey, Thomas J. Bannigan (major, regional manager United States Veterans Bureau), Lucius B. Barbour, R. A. Barkman, Cadella I. Barrows, Forrest E. Billings, Edward H. Blair, Ulysses H. Brockway, Philip D. Bunce, John W. Callahan, Wilbur D. Canady, Harold D. Carey, Russell C. Chapman, Donald M. Cole, Ralph D. Cutler, Cornelius M. Daly, William P. Daly, James Dangerfield, Jr., Warner Day, Richard J. Dwyer, Edward C. Farrington, John B. Griggs, Alexander W. Harbison, Ury A. Hicks, John M. Holcombe, Jr., George A. Hunt, James E. Hutchinson, William S. Kenyon, Orrin P. Kilbourn, Frederick J. Larson, Franklin L. Lawton, Thomas W. Little, William DeLoss Love, 2nd, William W. Macrum, George E. Malone, John W. Marks, Clarence R. May, Anson T. McCook (major Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry), Thomas B. McDermott, Amos G. Merry, Carl W. Messinger, James R. Miller, James B. Moody, Jr., Herman T. Morgan, Benjamin S. Munch, Joseph F. Murtaugh (major Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry), Louis H. Nahum, Michael F. Owens, Harry L. Perkins (major Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry), Morris J. Radin, James A. Reid, Frank J.



Ronayne, John Carter Rowley, Arthur H. Samuels, Charles T. Senay, Lauritz D. Simonson, James B. Slimmon, Bryon H. Spinney, Harold D. Tennant, Frank C. Thompson, Arthur L. Tryon, Heman A. Tyler, William H. Van Strander, Cyrus C. Washburn, Edwin R. Webber, Donald B. Wells, Frank E. Wilson, Robert M. Yergason. Wounded—Harold G. Baldwin, Edward P. Hayward, Theodore C. Naedele, William P. Nugent, Walter T. O'Donohue, Dwight A. Pease, Samuel C. Pickett, Richard G. Plumley. Dead—Arthur F. Locke, James J. McGuire.

Manchester, Edward B. Allen, Clinton T. Bissell, George C. Butler, George W. Cheney, Homer Davis, Joseph A. Higgins, John J. Holmes, Le Verne Holmes (major Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry), Alexander B. Miller, William E. Newman, Daniel J. Sullivan.

New Britain, Joseph C. Andrews, John F. Conners, Ashley J. Griffing, Alfred H. Griswold (wounded), R. T. James, Edwin N. Lewis, Waterman Lyon (captain One Hundred and Fourth Infantry), J. S. MacLordu, Michael O'Keefe, Cedric Powers, Frederick E. Schilling, Curtiss L. Sheldon, William S. Trask, Everett L. Upson.

Southington, Charles E. Lockhart, William B. Miller, William H. Whitney.

South Windsor, Robert S. Starr.

West Hartford, M. Morris Andrews, Frederick S. Carpenter, John P. Fogarty, H. Wyckoff Mills (captain One Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry), Charles O. Purinton, Walter B. Spencer.

Wethersfield, Richard P. Hart, James C. Wilson.

Windsor Locks, Daniel H. Lawler (wounded).

Chaplains—Bristol, John H. Landry. Hartford, Jeremiah J. Broderick, Edward P. Curran, Thomas A. Dinan, Daniel F. Manning, William F. O'Dell, George A. Tuttle. New Britain, Philip F. Cohan, John E. Doherty. Windsor, Charles J. Harriman, William B. Cornish (dead). Windsor Locks, William E. Coyle.

Navy—Rear Admiral, Hartford, Harry S. Knapp (retired), Newington, Roger Welles.

From Lieutenant Junior Grade up—Hartford, Kenneth P. Applegate, Edward R. Burns, Frank H. Burns, Ralph J. Crosby, Ellsworth Davis, Raymond Deming, John F. Enders, Alfred E. Green, Frank Hannon, Robert M. Huggard, George M. Keller,

Harold S. Lake, James F. Lynch, W. T. C. Mather, F. S. McMurray (lieutenant-commander), Lyman B. Perkins, Eugene Rang, Ralph G. Risley (lieutenant-commander), Frank H. Smith (lieutenant-commander), James N. Smith, Bernard Spillane, James K. Ward, R. C. Welles.

Manchester, John W. Dunn, Frank L. Pinney (captain).

New Britain, Edward A. Eichstaedt, Raymond B. Searle, G. H. Suneson, Fred A. Traut (captain).

Southington, George Willard Steadman, Jr. (lieutenant-commander).

Suffield, Sumner F. Fuller.

West Hartford, Manning W. Hodgdon, George H. Lane.

Following are the names and numbers of the posts and names of commanders in the American Legion:

Seicheprey, 2, Bristol, Arthur F. Griffin.

Eddy-Glover, 6, New Britain, N. C. Avery.

Jane A. Delano, 7, Hartford, Mrs. Olive E. Clark.

Rau-Locke, 8, Hartford, James E. Hoskins.

Russell K. Bourne, D. S. C., 23, Wethersfield, Walter S. Comstock.

Hanrahan, 32, Unionville, Clifford L. Rourke.

Brock-Barnes, 33, Plainville, Theodore E. Fanion.

Gensi-Viola, 36, Windsor Locks, Cyrus G. Flanders.

Barry-Poulter, 40, Warehouse Point, Maurice Willey.

James Palache, 53, Farmington, Fred V. Smith.

Leon Goodale, 56, Glastonburg, Elmer N. Dickinson.

Gray-Dickinson, 59, Windsor, Oscar Hallgren.

Bolton-Kasica, 68, Berlin, Joseph L. Wilson.

Kiltonic, 72, Southington, R. J. Lacourciere.

Brown-Landers, 77, East Hartford, Frank J. Nolan.

Horace J. Tanguay, 80, Thompsonville, Dr. James E. Breslin.

Tomalonis-Hall, 84, Simsbury, C. Edwin Skoglund.

Suffield, 94, Suffield, William T. Dupont.

Hayes-Velhage, 96, West Hartford, F. B. Chamberlin.

Dilworth-Cornell, 102, South Manchester, John Pentland.

Each post has its women auxiliaries or "units."

Of the Veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Association there is in Hartford Leonard Wood Camp No. 1, and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, with women's auxiliary, Lieut. Caldwell Colt Robinson Post No. 254. Also Meeghan McKenna Chapter No. 1, Disabled Veterans of the World War.

## XLIV

### MEN OF PROMINENCE TAKEN

DEATHS OF SOME OF THEM TRACEABLE TO THE WORLD WAR—MILITARY MEN, CLERGY, PROFESSIONAL, BANKING AND BUSINESS LEADERS. .

In this war period and immediately following—in many cases resulting from it—there were heavy losses at home as well as in the field. In addition to those whose careers have been sketched in preceding chapters there were:

Further in the Military Group—Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles (1846-1923) of Farmington, where he was born, son of Thomas and Eliza Shepard Cowles, was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1867 and was rear admiral in 1908, the year he retired. He was naval aide to the President in 1899. He married a sister of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1917 he enlisted in the ranks of the Connecticut State Guard, was detailed to the river patrol and then appointed on the staff of General Burpee. He also was a member of the Council of Defense. In 1916 he represented his town in the Legislature.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp (1856-1923), a native of New Britain, graduated at the Naval Academy in 1878. He was rear admiral in 1916 and retired in 1920. He made a brilliant record as military governor of Santo Domingo in the critical years of 1917-18 and then was sent for duty at the Peace Conference in 1919, whence he was ordered to the command of the United States naval forces in European waters. After retirement he made his home with his sisters in Hartford.

Maj.-Gen. Lucien F. Burpee (1855-1924), born in Rockville, son of Col. Thomas F. Burpee of the Civil war, graduated at Yale in 1879. After a career as lawyer and local judge in Waterbury, he served as Superior Court judge from 1909 till appointed to the Supreme Court in 1921. He removed to Hartford in 1912. He had been colonel of the Second Infantry, Con-



necticut National Guard, and lieutenant-colonel on the staffs of Generals Miles and Wilson in the Spanish war. For the World war he was president of the Military Emergency Board, major-general commanding the State Guard and chairman of the Committee on State Protection.

Maj. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Jr. (1886-1926), son of Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, graduated at Yale in 1907. Enlisting in Troop B, Cavalry, C. N. G., in 1911 and continuing in the service, he went into the World war as captain and remained as such in the reorganization which made the troop the One Hundred and First Machine-Gun Battalion. He succeeded to the rank of major as previously told. On his return to his duties in the office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, he became a vice president and was closely connected with other financial institutions. At his death, he was well along on a career of great promise.

Further in the Churches—Rev. Dr. Ernest deF. Miel (1868-1925), born in San Francisco, of French, Flemish and Irish ancestry (his father an Episcopal clergyman, a lecturer at Harvard and at the University of Pennsylvania and founder of the church of St. Saviour in Philadelphia), was graduated at Princeton in 1888 and attended Berkeley Divinity School, coming to Trinity Church in 1893 where he entered into all activities. For considerable time he was chaplain of the First Infantry, C. N. G. His eagerness to be of service in the war was so great that he declined the deanship of Berkeley that he might go overseas for the Red Cross. He came home in February, 1918, but went back to France in May with indefinite leave from the church. Acting as chaplain he was with the Smith College unit. On his return he was stricken with a severe illness from which he recovered sufficiently to continue his parish work from 1920 to 1924 when he suffered relapse. In his last illness he wrote for his parishioners his "Last Testament," in which he spoke of his great indebtedness to the world and said: "A Last Testament might well convey some acknowledgment besides a material one of those relationships and ties which have proved of so much worth during a lifetime." Bishop Paddock of New York in 1927 gave \$100,000 to Berkeley in memory of ten distinguished graduates of whom Doctor Miel was one.

Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith (1836-1925) was born



REV. ERNEST deF. MIEL  
(1868-1925)

Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church,  
Hartford





in Catskill, N. Y., and was graduated at Hobart in 1857. Before he became the tenth president of Trinity, succeeding Doctor Pynchon in 1883, he had been chaplain at the Naval Academy and chaplain of the European fleet. After Doctor Luther came as president in 1904, Doctor Smith continued as professor emeritus till he went to Washington to be assistant rector of St. John's. Rev. Prof. Alexander R. Merriam, who died in 1827, aged seventy-eight, was for twenty-five years a professor at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, emeritus after 1918. The qualities which made him popular in his class of '72 at Yale continued with him through life.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Carter (1856-1928) died in 1928 one year after he had been made pastor emeritus of Immanuel Congregational Church to which he had been called from Lexington, Mass., in 1910. In the National Council of Churches and similar organizations he had been prominent. He was born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., and was one of the famous class of '78 at Yale where he established a name in baseball as the first pitcher to use the curve. Graduated at Andover in 1882, of which he became trustee, he had wide experience before coming here. He was succeeded by Rev. Fletcher D. Parker.

Other devoted clergymen to whom Hartford owes much were: Right Rev. John Synnott (1857-1921), president of St. Thomas' Academy since 1887 and for some time in charge of the diocese; Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams, of high literary attainment, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, dying in 1922; Rev. James W. Bradin, rector emeritus of St. John's Episcopal Church where he had been since 1882, and president of the trustees of the Widows' Home, dying in 1923; Rev. Paul F. McAlenny, aged eighty, senior Roman Catholic pastor and pastor at St. Peter's over twenty-five years, dying in 1926; and the same year, Rev. Dr. Michael A. Sullivan of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, former president of the park board and also chaplain of the First Infantry, C. N. G.

Further in the Professions—Henry Ferguson (1848-1917), a native of Stamford, Trinity B. A. 1868, LL. D. 1900, was professor at Trinity from 1893 to 1906, after having been rector in New Hampshire, and left here to be rector in St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He was prominent in many political and social science organizations and wrote on American history.

William S. Case (1863-1921), born in Tariffville, Yale '85, after holding positions for which his exceptional knowledge of the law fitted him, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1897 till appointed to the Superior Court in 1901 and then to the Supreme Court in 1919. Trinity gave him an LL.D. That he could have attained fame as a writer was revealed by the one novel he wrote, "Forward House." Joseph P. Tuttle (1865-1921), Yale '89, was appointed to the Superior Court in 1913 but resigned in 1918 to resume practice and also banking. Charles D. Hine who died in 1923 was secretary of the State Board of Education for twenty-five years; he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Allen B. Meredith. Henry Bickford died in 1923 aged sixty-eight. For fifty years he was a physician and he was major of the Putnam Phalanx. Walter S. Schutz, corporation counsel, trustee at Trinity, a "Y" worker in the war, was but fifty-two when killed in an accident in 1924. He was born in Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Trinity in 1894. The Educational Department in France gave him a medal for his work. Francis H. Parker (1850-1927), Wesleyan '74, of East Haddam birth but a descendant of one of the Hartford proprietors and resident here most of his life, had been legislator, prosecuting attorney, referee in bankruptcy, United States district attorney, corporation counsel, president of the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys and a member of patriotic and historical associations.

Further in Banking—Gen. Lucius A. Barbour (1846-1922), a native of Canton, Ind., began at the bottom of the ladder in the Charter Oak Bank and was president from 1910 till the merger with the Phoenix National when he accepted the presidency of the Colonial National which he held till that bank also merged with the Phoenix. In 1884 he was president of the Wilimantic Linen Company. Connected with the National Guard since its beginning, he became colonel of the First Regiment and was adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Bulkeley. His son, Lucius B. Barbour, captain of K company of the First for a time, was president of the Military Emergency Board in 1921 and brigadier-general on the governor's staff, prior to which he was major of the Foot Guard. James Knight, who died in 1922, was president of the First National Bank from 1887 till his death, and also vice president of the Mechanics Savings Bank.

Atwood Collins, son of Erastus Collins, wholesale drygoods merchant, at his death in 1926 at the age of seventy-four, was one of the oldest and to the end most vigorous banking men in the state. He was graduated at Yale in 1873 and was admitted to the bar but joined with Daniel R. Howe in the investment business. He was instrumental in giving the Security Trust Company its high standing, became president and was chairman of the board when the United States Security Trust Company was formed by merger, as elsewhere described. Also he was prominent in charity work, as will be seen.

Gen. A. P. Day, president of the Riverside Trust Company, died in 1927, aged sixty-six. He was commissary-general on the staff of Governor Cooke.

Frank C. Sumner (1850-1924), born in Canton, had a large part in municipal affairs, serving on several of the commissions. Beginning in the Hartford Trust Company as clerk he was chosen president on the death of Ralph W. Cutler in 1917, an office he continued to hold after consolidation with the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company in 1919. Also he was officer and director in a number of public and private institutions. Trinity conferred upon him the degree of M. A. and he was a member of the corporation. Mr. Sumner left bequests of \$150,000 each to the Atheneum and the Hartford Hospital; \$50,000 to Trinity; \$10,000 to St. Francis Hospital; \$5,000 each to the First Unitarian Society, the Hartford Dispensary, and the Humane Society, and \$3,000 each to the Good Will Club, the Orphan Asylum, the Children's Aid Society and the Bolton Hall Library Association. The bequest to the Atheneum, like some of the others payable on the death of Mrs. Sumner which occurred not long after, was for the "Ella Gallup Sumner and Mary Collins Sumner Collection of Paintings."

Meigs H. Whaples (1845-1928), dean of Connecticut bankers, had been a clerk in the National Bank in New Britain, his native town, when in 1863 he came in like capacity with the Mercantile of Hartford. For three years from 1869 he was a lieutenant in the navy, acting as secretary on the staffs of Admirals Boggs and Glisson. On his return he began his long association with the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company—its only clerk; became president at the age of forty-three and continued till the merger with the Hartford Trust Company when he



accepted the position of chairman of the board. He was officer and director in several institutions, was a member of the city's first Board of Finance, first president of the Connecticut Association of State Bank and Trust Companies, president of the Hartford Clearing House, and president and treasurer of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway Commission. Trinity gave him the degree of A. M. in 1910. A descendant of John Alden through the family of Meigs, he treasured many valuable historical relics.

Further in Insurance—The life history of Morgan G. Bulkeley (1837-1922) has been woven into the general history of the community. There were many sidelights, as when he established Hartford's first baseball club and became president of the first national association; and again in his last days he enabled his employees of the Aetna Life to take a million and a half of Liberty bonds on monthly payments. His wife, whom he married in 1885 and who survives him, was Fannie B. Houghton of San Francisco.

E. V. Preston, general manager of agencies of the Travelers, had been with the company fifty-five years when he died in 1921, aged eighty-four—or ever since his discharge from Civil war service in the paymaster's department. Capt. Francis B. Allen, vice president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was a Civil war naval veteran who died in that same year, aged eighty. Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Thompson, prominent in earlier military days, in the Asylum Hill Church and in the Y. M. C. A., had served in the financial department of the Connecticut Mutual forty-five years when he retired in 1921; he died three years later. Howell W. St. John (1834-1924), born in Newport, R. I., was one of Hartford's most remarkable insurance men, continuing his duties with the Aetna Life fifty-seven years till killed at a grade crossing. All these years he was actuary and was one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America, for a time its president. He was the father of Capt. William H. St. John, financier, who was prominent in State Guard and Red Cross work during the war and is an energetic Yale graduate. Silas Chapman, Jr. (1845-1925), head of one of the earliest and most successful insurance agencies, was interested in several of the city's large corporations.

Two life insurance presidents were taken in 1926, one a vet-

eran and the other still young. John M. Holcombe (1848-1926), son of James H. Holcombe, was born on Lord's Hill in the house in which he died. He was given the degree of B. A. at Yale in 1872, A. M. in 1872 and honorary A. M. in 1900; from Trinity, LL.D. in 1920. His wife was Emily Seymour Goodwin, who also has figured in this history. Mr. Holcombe was the first actuary of the Insurance Department, leaving in 1874 to go with the Phoenix Mutual Life of which, as has been seen, he became president in 1904 and chairman of the board the year before his death. He likewise was president of the Mechanics Savings Bank and director in several institutions. He had been president of the Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen and was a member of the City Plan Commission. His son Harold G. Holcombe is senior partner in a large insurance agency and his second son John Marshall Holcombe (both Yale men) is the head of the Life Insurance Research Bureau which he established.

Henry S. Robinson (1868-1926), son of Henry C. Robinson and a graduate of Yale, class of '89, was practicing law when he went as secretary with the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company in 1895 where he continued till called to the vice presidency of the Connecticut Mutual Life in 1905; thence to the presidency in 1918. He was director and officer in other institutions and president and trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum and Watkinson Library, of the Watkinson Farm School and of Loomis Institute.

George M. Lovejoy, vice president of the Phoenix Fire, Connecticut Fire and the Equitable Fire and Marine, died in 1926. Joel English, who had been with the Aetna Life for sixty years and was senior vice president at the time of his death in 1927 at the age of eighty-three, like his colleague, Actuary St. John, was another of those possessed of tremendous power, wisdom and longevity. And of them, it must have been noted, Hartford County has had a goodly number.

Further in Public Life, Business and Industries—E. B. Hatch, aged 59, twenty years president of the famous Johns-Pratt Company, now the electrical department of the great Colt's institution, water commissioner and director in several concerns, died in 1921. Henry J. Eaton, so long the picturesque head of the fire department, was ninety and active in his busi-

ness when he died in 1922. Col. William C. Skinner (1855-1922), a native of Malone, N. Y., a direct descendant of John Alden, had lived here since his graduation from Trinity in 1876. His connection with the woollen business has been mentioned. In 1909 he succeeded L. C. Grover as president of Colt's and in 1911 became chairman of the board when Charles L. F. Robinson came to the presidency. On the death of Mr. Robinson in 1916 the colonel was again made president, in the hour of tremendous strain in meeting the demands of the Allies and the next year the still greater demands of America in addition. Both of his sons, Robert K. and William C., Jr., were in the service overseas and also his son-in-law, Walter S. Turnbull of New York. In 1921 he again became chairman of the board. He was colonel on Governor Bulkeley's staff. Mr. Robinson, Yale Sheffield Scientific School 1895, married Elizabeth H. J. Beach of Newport, who survives him, and was widely known as a yachtsman as well as a manufacturer. He was officially connected with banking institutions here and in Rhode Island, was a member of yacht clubs in foreign countries and in America and wrote "Twenty Thousand Miles in the *Wanderer*." Lieut. Caldwell Colt Robinson, who was killed overseas, was his son.

Edward C. Frisbie (1852-1924), member of the wholesale drug establishment of Talcott, Frisbie & Company and founder of the Hartford Business Men's Association, devoted most of his time to promoting the city's interests. Franklin G. Whitmore, dying in 1926 at the age of seventy-nine, was at one time private secretary of Mark Twain and was secretary of the park board from 1896 till his last days. James M. Plimpton, president and treasurer of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, died in 1926, aged seventy-two. Gen. Wallace T. Fenn, president of Kellogg & Bulkeley and a member of the staff of Governor Bulkeley, twice representative from his home town, Wethersfield, died 1927. Eli Herrup, from his youth a promoter of Jewish charitable and religious organizations and an officer in several of them, a founder of synagogues and owner of much real estate, was deeply mourned at his death in 1927 at the age of seventy-three. A. B. Gillett, who since his retirement from mercantile business had done much to advance worthy causes, was eighty-one at his death in 1927. E. B. Bennett (1842-1927), born in Hampton, Yale '70, representative, judge of the City



Court for thirteen years, postmaster twice, connected with industrial concerns and president of the Hartford Gas Company since 1904, died that same year, aged eighty-four. Ira H. Spencer (1872-1928), inventor of organ-blowers and central vacuum cleaners, holder of over a hundred patents and president of the Spencer Turbine Company, died in 1928. Robert H. Lewis, of Rockville birth, with Foster E. Harvey in 1890 founder of Harvey & Lewis, optical supplies, conducting branches in several cities, and president of the Hartford store, also developer of choice real estate, died in 1928, aged sixty-two. James Brewster Cone (1836-1918), at one time vice consul at Lyons, France, and by his wide education and culture deeply interested in the war, was a descendant of Elder Brewster. As life-long secretary of his class of '57 at Yale, he was among the most earnest workers after the Civil war to promote national harmony. Much of his time was devoted to the literary, historical and art institutions of Hartford.

## XLV

### REMARKABLE POST-WAR PERIOD

ANARCHISM SQUELCHED—GENERAL ACTIVITY—WIDENING STREETS—SCHOOLS AND EXPENSES—COUNTY'S NOTED PRIVATE SCHOOLS—ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

So suddenly has come the culmination of changes beginning before the war and so thrilling are the frequent indications of other changes that one stopping anywhere today, in the heart of the city or in the remote borders of the county, noting surroundings and thinking back a dozen years, must rub his eyes in amazement. And above all—was here the wilderness that Hooker, Warham and Oldham knew?

Relaxation there could be none after the soldiers had returned from overseas and training camps. Nerve tension continued as after no other war. "Reds" inspired by Russian sovietism improved the abnormal moments and the Government seemed lenient with them. The night of March 26, 1920, after the red flag had been prohibited, local tension was increased by the explosion of a time-fuse bomb in the armory itself just after the close of a battalion drill by the State Guard; but for a flaw in the heavy brass shell of the machine a corner of the great building might have been wrecked and many killed instead of the destroying of only the basement kitchen. This had followed the pasting of communist posters on the Capitol and other state buildings. But none of these things could shake the confidence of citizens or of industry, relying as always since 1639 upon the free self-government that year inaugurated.

Of veteran organizations Rau-Locke Post No. 8 and Jane A. Delano Post No. 7 of the American Legion, Lieut. Caldwell Colt Robinson Post No. 254 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and Leonard Wood Camp No. 1 of the Veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Association had been formed in 1919. There is also Meeghan-McKenna Chapter No. 1 of Dis-

abled Veterans of the World war to encourage men most of all discouraged. For them Lieut. Aubrey L. Maddock, late of the air service and air-craft production branch of the service, was director of a summer camp on the state's reservation at Niantic, maintained by funds provided by private citizens, and to which 200 veterans from the four northern counties (First Veterans Bureau) came. For the second camp, in 1923, three buildings were erected for them there. This year, 1928, the camp was postponed pending arrangements which may be made for use of the city's abandoned grounds at old Reservoir No. 4. The chapter in 1923 was given a charter without capital.

The Mayor's Americanization Committee was appointed in the fall of 1917, with Archibald A. Welch chairman, in accord with a vote of the Board of Aldermen. This was an outgrowth of the wonderful work that had been going on since 1869 under the direction of the Evening School Committee of the Board of Education, conspicuous in which had been Solon P. Davis, Capt. John K. Williams, Superintendent Thomas S. Weaver, Alida B. Clark and others. Various organizations were in hearty coopération and what with a graded system, assistance from the state and the devotion of many people of foreign birth, expectations of good results for aliens who had not understood English and our American systems were more than fulfilled. The coming of the war revealed the need of something still more personally appealing. Hence this committee, suggested after a meeting with the Chamber of Commerce, of the Educational Committee of which Mr. Welch was chairman. Vice Principal W. C. Holden of the high school was a chief promoter. Dr. Jane F. Robbins as director was succeeded, when she went to Italy in 1918 on Red Cross duty, by Howard Bradstreet who had had experience elsewhere in this line and who today is director of the Bureau of Adult Education, the form which the movement has taken since the war. A racial census in 1914 had shown 46,737 Americans, 15,278 Russians, 14,753 Irish; 12,741 Italians and thirty-six other nationalities. Mayor Kinsella, honorary chairman of the Americanization Committee (followed by Mayor Stevens), city departments, manufacturers and others gave much assistance in the difficult work of the committee through the war and after.

There was, for the time, new interest in elections, the mark



of 90 per cent of the vote being attained in the 1920 national and state elections when Everett J. Lake of Hartford was chosen governor and Warren G. Harding President. Women were using the ballot along with the men for the first time and were holding elective offices. The prohibition Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution had been adopted (though on principle of state rights Connecticut had not voted for it as it had done—in special session—for woman suffrage); secret distribution of doctored liquors was an evil soon mitigated and succeeded by illicit traffic (“bootlegging”), accompanied by enormous expenditure for law enforcement, by a period of corruption and by formation of bootlegger “gangs” battling with each other in large cities. Crime was increasing as after previous wars.

Streets were being widened at heavy expense (over a million now appropriated for upper Main Street), foliage cut away, highways straightened, landscapes changed, trolley tracks torn up, all at great cost paid partly in the country by motors revenue, to make way for the swift automobiles and to try to keep down the excessive mortality therefrom since the motor car and jarring trucks were indispensable adjuncts of the new era of pleasure, rush and prosperity, by and for all the people. Distances on the earth being minimized, by air flight they were being negated, and Connecticut was the first in making regulations therefor and foremost in providing facilities. The war fever to provide housing for more and more workers on war material, after subsidence, came back with new force; one year’s record was followed by another the next. Withal there were the public structures like the schools, and new business blocks replacing the old, while remote countrysides were dotted with picturesque new homes of those for whom distance was no longer a deterrent. The cost of living, 105 per cent higher than in 1914, was to drop to 54 per cent midway in the cycle and was to work back to 64 per cent in 1927. For the gold of the world which had been drawn in unprecedented amount to America was beginning to follow the investment-dollars back to European countries where recuperation was being encouraged by the operation of the plan of Dawes, the American, for Germany’s paying requirements under the treaty of Versailles. The federal banking system was curbing speculative tendencies in Wall Street,



THE MORGAN G. BULKELEY HIGH SCHOOL, HARTFORD



THE THOMAS SNELL WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL, HARTFORD





at times unsuccessfully, yet enough, with the aid of solid foundations, to preclude panic.

Amidst it all, industry was resuming its steady course on a new scale, wages continued high, life insurance was increasing from ten to fifteen times faster than population (kept down somewhat by immigration laws and falling birthrate), church membership was larger each year and savings bank accounts were passing the bounds of boldest prophecy. "Daylight-saving," a war measure to allow workingmen more outdoor life by setting timepieces an hour ahead in summer, has been adhered to in cities, deprecated in rural districts, unauthorized by legislation and finally forbidden for public clocks; it is something to mention for historians to puzzle over after it comes about again that there shall be the same kind of time for all, whichever kind it may be.

The least obscured of many connecting links with the past, in every town in the county, was the development of school facilities, attendant with an expense at the present moment to cause a gasp. The attempt at consolidation in Hartford, previously recorded, had failed largely because of fear of suspected political infection from some of the larger districts, and now there is the dread of the possibilities in the accumulating bonds of separate districts which the city would have to assume. And yet the needs of increasing pupilage are not yet met. In the matter of school facilities to be paid for by the city as a whole, further and adequate enlargement of the high school plant on Hopkins and Broad streets was not advisable. The manual training addition had been made in 1896 and the capacity of the main building (which George Keller designed in 1882) had been greatly increased by the additions, with enough land left for more. Appreciation of the spreading out of the city caused the building of the Thomas Snell Weaver High School near Keney Park at an expense of \$2,000,000, ready for occupancy in 1924, and of the Morgan G. Bulkeley High School on Maple Avenue, dedicated in 1927, at an expense considerably higher. Both are elaborate structures and are under most capable management educationally. Principal William Cross Holden, born in Casco, Me., in 1867 and educated in the schools there and in the University of Maine, teaching all the time he was following the courses, and

through his subsequent life taking extension courses of leading institutions in science, law and religious pedagogy, came here as director of manual training in 1902, was made vice principal, was given charge under Principal Hyde of the new building which he had been instrumental in planning, and was assigned to be principal of the Weaver School, with the equipment of which also he had much to do. Gustave Feingold, born in Russia in 1883, has the degrees of B. S. and M. S. from Trinity and of A. M. and Ph. D. from Harvard. He was instructor in the high school from 1917 to 1923 when he was appointed vice principal and then in 1926 principal of the Bulkeley School. In the original high school, Principal Clement C. Hyde, who was born in Gardner, Mass., in 1871, got his A. B. at Harvard in 1892, honorary L. H. D. and M. A. at Trinity and Yale respectively in 1912 and 1924. He was assistant in physics at Harvard and Radcliffe from 1892 to 1924 when, as has been said, he came here. In 1925 appropriations were voted for two more high school sites.

There are twenty-three elementary schools in the city. The South District is the largest. Over 200 children from all districts receive special instruction at the Outdoor School on Stonington Street. The ungraded school is on Widsor Avenue. An academic summer school was inaugurated by Superintendent Fred D. Wish, Jr., in 1927. A trade school is to be built immediately on Washington Street.

The dean of teachers in the state is Charles L. Ames, supervisor of the Brown or First District School, who in 1928 is in his eighty-first year. He was born in Killingly and taught there, as had his parents, and in other places till he went to the Plantsville district of Southington where he was principal for seventeen years or until he came to Hartford. Here he succeeded, in 1891, Frederick F. Barrows who had been principal of the Brown School forty-one years. He continues his early custom of going into the street and summoning his pupils by blowing a whistle before each session. Being an excellent musician, he seats himself at the piano in the assembly hall and leads the children in their singing, and as a member of the State Board of Education he gives valuable advice in matters pertaining to musical education. Twenty-five years ago the most of his pupils were Jewish; today about 90 per cent are Italian. In



SUFFIELD SCHOOL, SUFFIELD



FOUNDERS' HALL AND HEAD MASTER'S GARDEN,  
LOOMIS INSTITUTE





1902 there were 2,700 enrollments in the school, which is on Market Street; today, by reason of the encroachment of business and crowding out of residences, the number is only about 1,800. Some of the most distinguished men of the city graduated at this the most central of all the schools.

With a population of 167,500 in 1927, and 36,143 pupils enumerated, the city receives about \$80,000 from the state. Hartford's education-cost that year was \$4,076,198, an increase of nearly \$253,000, for the nine districts and the three high schools, represented in twelve agencies. By the equalization plan, each district receives a proportionate share (four and one-half mills) in the city's tax rate, and eight of the districts that year levied extra taxes. The aggregate average cost for each registered pupil in the districts was \$105, the portion for teachers varying but with an average of \$63.30.

By the figures of the Department of Commerce for the year ending March 31, 1927, the city's total payments for operation and maintenance of the general departments was \$7,186,824 or \$43.50 per capita, an increase from \$40.79 in 1926 and from \$25.20 in 1918; including public service enterprises, interest and outlays, covering schools, a total of \$11,133,726. The school item (for the year up to that early date in 1927) was \$2,803,819. Including schools, the total revenue receipts were \$10,433,570, or \$63.46 per capita, population 165,200; of this, \$1,025,061 was for the school districts. The increase in the amount of property taxes from 1918 to 1926 was 135 per cent. The per capita tax levy for city, school, state and county revenue was \$44.84 in 1927, \$40.01 in 1926 and \$25 in 1918.

At the Hartford Seminary Foundation, whose new location and work have been described, announcement is made of the tentative merging of the Indianapolis College of Missions of the Disciples Church, the dean of which, Rev. Dr. George William Brown, has been a member of the Kennedy School faculty the past few months. He is to be joined by others who specialize in Chinese, Indian and Latin-American missions.

At Trinity, building has begun of the first unit of the new gymnasium, a memorial to Samuel B. P. Trowbridge of the class of 1883, the college architect. Next in order will be the new laboratory. The chapel given by William G. Mather, '77,

of Cleveland, will complete the present building program, which hopefully will include a new dormitory toward which Charles W. Cook of Windsor has given \$150,000. All the buildings will be of the Gothic style in harmony with the main buildings. Williams Memorial given by J. Pierpont Morgan, LL. D., Jarvis Hall, Northam Towers and Seabury Hall, altogether a classic group set on a beautiful hill—the athletic field near by. At last Commencement a bronze tablet was unveiled in memory of Theodore Roosevelt; it bears in Latin the text of his address there in 1918.

### §

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY

The private schools of the 1800s, it has been seen, were the result of insufficient and inefficient elementary district schools. In the mid-century, lack of schools of higher grade caused academies to be established in various towns; as “academies” they disappeared with the evolution of the high school. During the latter decades the overcrowding of high schools and the distinct improvement in “boarding” and private day-schools, separately for the sexes, is one cause of the modern adaptation of the secondary schools of which Hartford County has several of national repute. They should be grouped here, tersely, in the order of their seniority:

The Suffield School at Suffield, with its junior school for boys, was the Connecticut Literary Institution, under the auspices of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, when in 1833 it was opened in the upper rooms of the Center School with Rev. Harvey Ball as principal. The first building (“South”) was built for \$6,000 the next year and the trustees were the corporators, the last survivor of the first board being Albert Day of Hartford. The state gave aid with \$7,000 in 1840 and a separate building for girls was erected in 1845. The first years were the story of the devotion of the Baptist clergy and the zeal of the laity throughout the state. Many men who became prominent in public life were among the graduates. With changing conditions, old ideals were retained, and the school continues to furnish high school service for the town, though girls are not now accommo-





SARAH PORTER  
(1813-1900)

Established Miss Porter's School in Farm-  
ington



MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL, FARMINGTON



dated in the boarding school. The location, the former Gideon Granger farm, near the typical village green, is ideal. There are seventy-five acres of land, including the fertile farm. In addition to the gymnasium and the faculty house there are three main buildings.

When in the 1880s many private schools were obliged to suspend because of the development of the high schools, the Suffield School, which had enjoyed high prestige under Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, took on new life, in 1899 sold its first building to the town for a site for the splendid Kent Memorial Library, became interdenominational and, in the principalship of Ralph K. Bearce and with Charles C. Bissell chairman of the Executive Committee, raised \$50,000, about one-third of it in Suffield. The old Middle School, with ample provision for boarding pupils, was rededicated in 1908. More funds were forthcoming and in 1912 the present name was adopted. Benefit was derived from the extension plan of the Baptist denomination, including a \$150,000 endowment and \$50,000 for a new boys' dormitory, with \$2,500 in scholarships from the Connecticut Baptist Convention. The Hartford County names appearing in the list of those who had given memorial funds are reminiscent of the history of individual towns, like E. C. Chaffee, Windsor Locks; E. C. Frisbie, James L. Howard and W. B. Clark, Hartford; and A. J. Sloper, New Britain; and of Suffield, Edward A., Charles S. and William F. Fuller, Mrs. I. Luther Spencer, Miss Helen King (for Mr. and Mrs. Abel King), Cornelia J. Pomeroy (by Mrs. M. T. Newton), Alfred Spencer, Sara L. Spencer, Charles L. Spencer, James P. Spencer, together with several from other places, including Sidney A. Kent of Chicago. Hon. John M. Wadhams of Torrington is the present chairman of the board and Rev. Dr. Brownell Gage is headmaster.

Miss Porter's widely known school in Farmington continues of the character with which it began in 1844. Sarah Porter, who died in 1900 at the age of eighty-six, was the daughter of Rev. Noah Porter (pastor of the Farmington Congregational Church from 1806 to 1866), and the sister of President Noah Porter of Yale. She began teaching in the local academy at the age of sixteen, attended Dr. E. A. Andrews' School in New Haven, taught in Springfield, Buffalo and Philadelphia and then opened her school in the "stone store" where Joseph R. Hawley and John



Hooker had their law office. She appreciated the original charm of the village and contended against commercial intrusions, thus contributing largely to making Farmington what it is today. Mrs. J. R. Keep, mother of Robert P. Keep, who for many years and before coming to the care of the Farmington School was principal of the Norwich Free Academy, was Miss Porter's sister. Mrs. M. E. Dow, a well known educator, relieved Miss Porter of her burdens in her later years and continued till Mr. and Mrs. Keep came in 1903. A marble chapel in memory of Miss Porter was erected in 1902 near the historic church by former pupils of the school. The main building of the present group was built by Major Cowles and in the days of the Farmington canal accommodated many guests as the Union Hotel.

Another successful school for girls, back in the hills of Simsbury, was established in later years. It bears the name of its founder, Miss Ethel Walker, now Mrs. E. Terry Smith of Hartford, who continues her interest in the institution.

Loomis Institute, of remarkable origin and speedily going far beyond the conception of its generous founders, is located on the semi-"island" in Windsor. Though Windsor, with all its natural beauties, wisely glories in its history, nowhere are the proud traditions better maintained than in this institution. James C., Hezekiah B., Osbert B., John and Abby S. Loomis and her husband, H. Sidney Hayden, all being childless, determined in 1871 to leave their residuary estates for the founding of a school on the site where their ancestor, Joseph Loomis, settled in 1639, the Constitution year. While there was incorporation in 1874, no further steps were taken during existence of life interests in the estates. In 1912, the fund then amounting to \$2,000,000 and increased by the bequest of \$300,000 from William H. Loomis of Brooklyn, N. Y., building began and the school was opened in 1914, for selected pupils, tuition free according to charter provision. Much of the useful work around the school and on the farm was to be done by the pupils, and to them, by council, was entrusted a large part of the management. There are 290 acres, of which one-half is farmed scientifically; the remainder is devoted to the quadrangle and athletic grounds. The school group of buildings ultimately will consist of twelve, colonial in design and of brick and limestone. Of these nine are now in use, including Founders Hall, the headmaster's residence,



COURTYARD, CAMPUS AND INFIRMARY, WESTMINSTER  
SCHOOL, SIMSBURY



OXFORD SCHOOL, PROSPECT AVENUE, HARTFORD





the gymnasium and Gwendolen Sedgwick Batchelder Memorial Infirmary. The dormitories bear the names of Windsor founders. The three courses are college preparatory, agricultural and business. A limited number of day pupils are admitted.

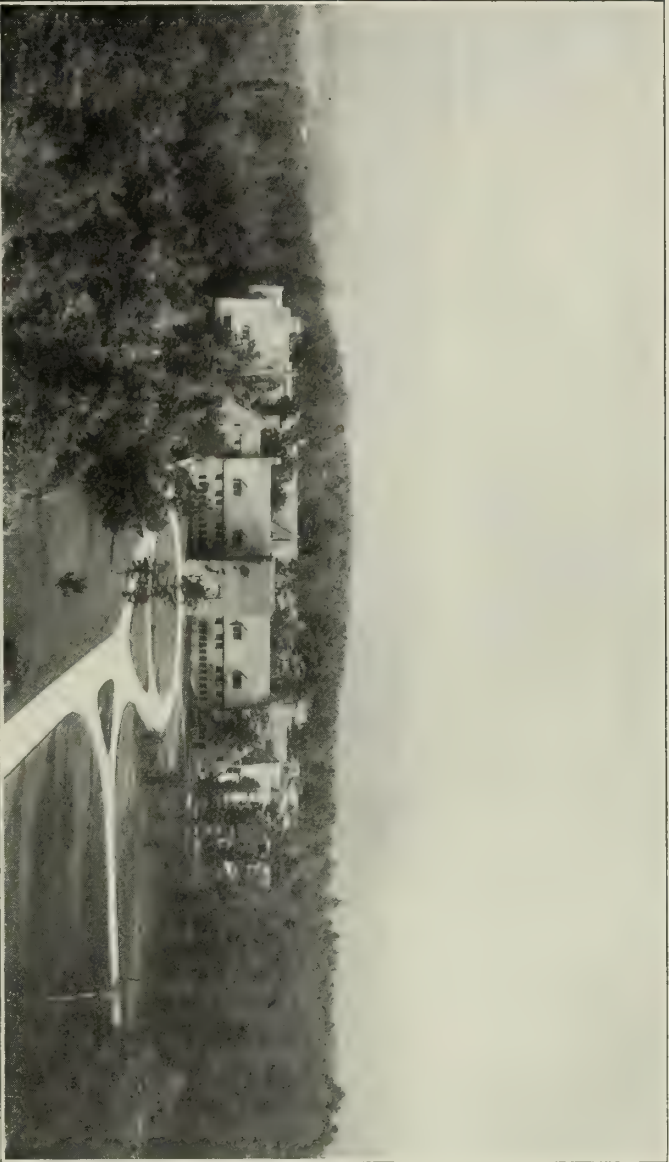
It being tested and found that the charter required instruction for girls as well as boys, more Windsor history is respected and more created by providing a separate location for them—on the site of the old palisado and in buildings that are cherished. The Abigail Sherwood Chaffee School, named after the mother of the founders of the institute, was opened in 1927 in the homestead of James Hooker of the firm of Hooker & Chaffee of the West India trade and later by Edward Roland Sill the poet, the building to be known as the Sill House, and in the Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee homestead which stands next to the Sill House. The girls' department which was suspended in 1923 had been resumed in 1925 in a house on Poquonock Avenue till the new quarters could be provided. Robert W. Huntington of Hartford is president and James Lee Loomis of Hartford vice president of the trustees; Nathaniel H. Batchelder, Harvard '01 (A. M. '02 and honorary Trinity 1918), formerly English master at the Hotchkiss School, is headmaster, and Paul S. Parsons, Trinity '20, A. M. '24, is resident director at the Chaffee School.

Westminster School, on Williams Hill in Simsbury overlooking the wonderful Farmington River valley and not far from the ideal New England "street" which for generations has been the home of some of the county's most efficient and respected citizens, can boast of a rare location. There are 200 acres of land, much of it wooded but with extensive gardens, athletic fields and lawns which set off the buildings, themselves suggestive of ancient Eppingham in England, with which this school can be compared in character and purpose. William L. Cushing, one of the most popular members of the class of '72 at Yale and captain of the crew—a teacher for a time in the high school in Hartford and later headmaster of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven—had in mind precisely such a school as this of today when he first secured a building at Dobb's Ferry in 1888. Two years later he obtained this location in Simsbury, with purpose of having a limited number of boys so that he might keep personally in touch. Physical condition compelled him to resign in 1920 and after a year abroad he died. In 1921,

Mr. Cushing, who was born in Phippsburg, Me., left the name of being one of the foremost headmasters in the United States. Raymond R. McOrmond, Yale '07, who had taught at Woodberry Forest School and at Choate and had had other experience of value, took the school in 1923 and at once began to give expression to his deep admiration of Mr. Cushing. It is evident not only in the curriculum but in athletics and in the new buildings. Conspicuous among the buildings as a group is the Hay Memorial Chapel given in 1895 by John Hay, Lincoln's secretary and later secretary of state in the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt, in memory of his son Adlebert S. Hay, a graduate of the school; the Memorial Building erected in 1927 to honor the memory of Mr. Cushing and of the ten boys who gave their lives in the World war; the headmaster's residence; the gymnasium; Fearn Hall and the infirmary. A summer school is conducted with full teaching staff for those who are particularly ambitious.

The Oxford School, for girls, was opened on Oxford Street, Hartford, in a modest way in 1909 as a boarding school, by Miss Myra I. Billings and Miss Mary E. Martin. After the second year Miss Billings withdrew to become assistant superintendent of public schools in Atlantic City. In 1919, the school having outgrown its quarters, it was moved to Farmington Avenue where it was conducted along the lines of a day school. After five years, there was need of still more adequate location and, with the aid of the patrons, the present building and grounds at No. 695 Prospect Avenue were obtained. Miss Ruth E. Guernsey became associate principal in the fall of 1923.

Kingswood Academy, for boys, has pushed forward rapidly under George Nicholson into the front ranks of preparatory and general schools. In 1916 a small group of Hartford citizens, desirous of having boys get a high quality of secondary education without being removed from home influences, invited Mr. Nicholson, of English birth, education and experience, to undertake a "country day school." The first quarters at No. 274 Farmington Avenue proving too small at the end of the second year, and the opportunity offering, the school was removed to the recently vacated Mark Twain house on the avenue. The next year, the promoters having found their experiment a success, it obviously was essential that the school have its own plant. After it had been incorporated, Rev. Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobus do-



AVON, OLD FARMS, AVON

Junior College and Preparatory School for boys, founded and designed by Theodate Pope Riddle in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Atnore Pope





nated a most desirable tract of twenty acres in West Hartford on condition that money be raised for the buildings, about which there was no trouble. The buildings were occupied in 1922 by eighty-five pupils and a faculty of eleven. The new plant furnishes excellent accommodations, buildings and athletic grounds for 120 boys. Doctor Jacobus is president of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Thomas N. Hepburn vice president, R. S. Williams treasurer and Rev. W. S. Archibald secretary.

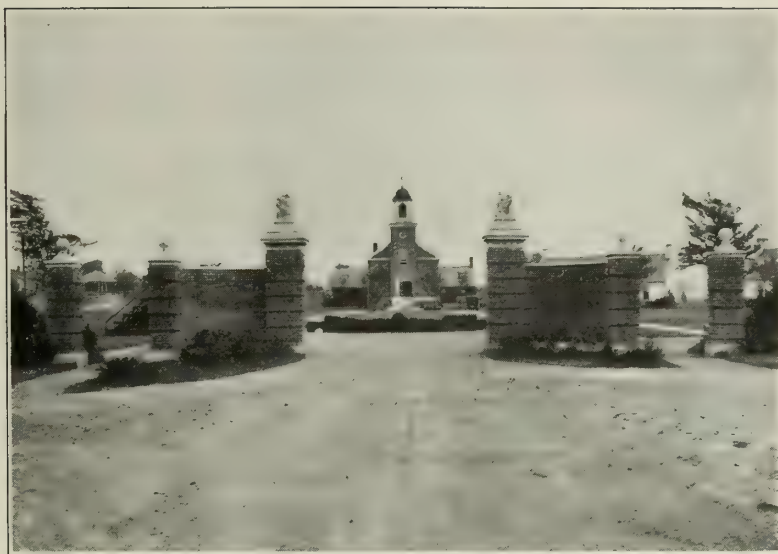
Avon, Old Farms, secondary school and junior college, located in Avon on extensive property covering a section known as Old Farms since long ago, has been drawing attention from abroad as well as in this country through the years it has been building and since it was ready to receive pupils in the fall of 1927. It is the conception of Theodate Pope, daughter of Alfred Atmore Pope, one of the country's leading manufacturers who lived in Farmington after his retirement, dying in 1913. She became the leading woman architect of the country, contributed generously to the fund for the psychological department at Harvard and added a salary for a fellow in psychical research, a chair that was given to her friend, Dr. Leonard T. Troland. Among the buildings she has designed are Westover School in Middlebury and the restored Roosevelt birthplace in New York. In 1916 she was one of the passengers saved from the sinking *Lusitania*. That year she married John Wallace Riddle, an intimate friend of Admiral Cowles of Farmington—Harvard '87 and Columbia Law School '91; secretary of legation to Turkey (1893-1900), secretary of embassy to Russia (1901-1903), consul-general to Egypt (1903-1905), diplomatic representative to Roumania and Servia (1905-1906), ambassador to Russia (1906-1909) and to Argentina in 1921 where he continued till he resigned in 1925. This school was designed by Mrs. Riddle as a memorial to her parents.

The 3,000 acres, mostly on high ground, have meadows on the east sloping down to Farmington River at one of its most romantic points. The forest on the southern portion has been left in its natural state as a haunt for deer while that in the vicinity of the school has been cleared, several acres of it being left for forestry study. A great quarry of exceptionally beautiful stone has furnished the material for the massive buildings which it has required a large force of men several years to build,

and not yet are all of them complete. Old Farms is the name of the village which embraces the school. There are offices, cottages, library and hall, cloister, chapel, bank, guest house, post office and other typical town buildings grouped around a village green—for the pupils are to learn citizenship. There are seven stone dormitories and common rooms for students, forming the Pope and Brooks quadrangles adjoining the "village." Extensive farm buildings with smithy and carpenter shop make a group apart. A power house is located on the bank of a tributary of the Farmington. The buildings are suggestive of the best in European classical Gothic, with huge oak beams showing in the larger rooms, doors of long-weathered oak, and nooks and fireplaces that are a study in themselves. Stone carvings and arabesques on every side add to the effect. The scenic carving over the entrance to the Pope quadrangle is symbolic of the spirit of the institution—training in agriculture, the mechanical arts, in science and in citizenship. The secondary school prepares boys to enter the universities; the junior college prepares them to enter the higher classes, and for those who do not go to the universities there is two years of postgraduate study. A culture basis is provided for all and special attention is given to the fine arts. A charter is granted to the village by the Board of Regents, and thus the boys are encouraged to acquire the habits of self-government. The device is a beaver with the wings of an eagle. The name of the corporation is the Pope-Brooks Foundation. Mr. Riddle is the president; Charles Francis Adams, Charles Francis Choate, Jr., George C. Lee, Jr., Henry Francis Pope, Mrs. Riddle, Barnard W. Trafford and Harris Whittemore are the directors. Stephen P. Cabot is the executive regent, and Francis Mitchell Froelicher is the provost, George F. Cherry the Dean.

The remarkable development of parochial schools since the early times of which note has been made redounded to the credit of the parish and the diocese. These latest ones of the Cathedral School north of the Cathedral and of St. Augustine's on Clifford Street are symbolic of the liberality and the progress, and the quality of instruction is in keeping with the character and equipment of the structures. There are now nine of the schools. To get at the beginning of all this one must go back to the previous





KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, WEST HARTFORD



MOUNT ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY, HARTFORD



mention of Father Brady and St. Patrick's Church. The first four Sisters of Mercy, led by Mother M. Xavier Warde, who came here in 1852, immediately opened a school on Allyn Street. Sister M. Paula Lombard was the first superior of St. Catherine's Convent. Father Brady secured larger quarters on Trumbull Street. Rev. James Hughes in 1855 erected next to St. Peter's the first convent building in the state—for boarding and day pupils. Sister M. Pauline Maher was assisted for a time by the gifted writer, Sister M. Teresa Carroll, founder of many convent schools. With the coming of Bishop McFarland and his decision to build first of all a school on the present cathedral grounds, the purpose was to meet the demand for teachers in the parochial schools of the state. In 1874 the original academy was transferred from Church Street to Farmington Avenue as Mount St. Joseph. In 1908 there was removal from the overcrowded building to the fine new structure on Hamilton Heights in West Hartford, under a teaching staff which included nine who had had their training at the Harvard Summer School. A number of the pupils go from here to the Catholic University in Washington. In 1922 the academy was approved and placed on the list of registered secondary schools of the state and in 1925 received a charter as a college.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery, who first had come to America in 1885 and had located in Danielson in 1889, removed to Hartford to establish their American novitiate. Their mission is to train teachers and nurses and they have been given the care of St. John's Asylum at Deep River, one of the most important of the institutions in the diocese, supported by St. John's Industrial School Improvement Association, a laymen's organization of which Hon. Patrick McGovern has been president since the beginning in 1913. Their motherhouse is now on South Prospect Avenue, in the Parkville section, and it is the headquarters of the sisterhood in the United States. The adjoining convent and chapel of Mary Immaculate was dedicated in 1913. They furnish the teaching staff of ten of the parochial schools in the state. What they have done for St. Francis Hospital already has been noted, and there is like work in other cities.

The first to start a school for clerical training were the missionaries of the Society of La Salette who received a welcome from Bishop McMahan in 1892 and brought from Grenoble,



France, five missionaries and a few students who for a time utilized the old Bishop McFarland residence on Woodlawn Street and then removed to New Park Avenue where their present building was erected. It stands close beside one of the handsomest churches in the city, Our Lady of Sorrows. On completion of their classical studies here the students go to Rome and to the Gregorian University, after which they serve as missionaries in all parts of the world. This became the motherhouse of the Fathers of La Salette. A novitiate school was opened in Bloomfield. Five foundations in other dioceses have been made. There is also a band of trained preachers to conduct missions and retreats. Rev. Thomas J. Conlon, M. S., is the present president; Rev. Thomas Gooley director.

St. Thomas Seminary was founded in accord with Bishop Tierney's idea that, especially with the oncoming of immigrants of varied nationalities and tongues, there should be a college or seminary for the training of young men for the clergy. Taking in 1898 the former headquarters of the Chinese educational commission, there was early removal to a seemingly adequate new building on Collins Street, adjacent to St. Francis Hospital. That already outgrown, land for ample buildings and a large campus was bought on Bloomfield Avenue in Bloomfield where at the present time noble buildings of granite are being erected to accommodate 400 students. The main building is 482x58 feet. The central portion will be a chapel and the two wings will be dormitories. The bishop placed at the head of the seminary at the beginning Right Rev. John Synnott (1857-1921), a theologian trained in Paris and ordained there at the College for Missions in 1881, and with him Rev. Dr. Robert F. Fitzgerald as vice president. When Father Synnott was made vicar-general in 1900 (and in 1905 he was to be made domestic prelate by the pope), he was succeeded by Right Rev. Maurice F. McAuliffe, now auxiliary bishop, a graduate of St. Peter's School, the Hartford Public High School, St. Mary's at Emmitsburg and a student at foreign universities, who ably has maintained the high standards. The five years' course is strictly classical. The benefit of the institution to the diocese and beyond its borders is universally acclaimed. There is also a novitiate school in Bloomfield.

St. Augustine's Novitiate and Normal School, an off-shoot of

Mount St. Joseph's Academy, finely located on Quaker Lane in West Hartford, was opened in September, 1913. It furnishes a two years' course of training for the Sisterhood of Mercy and is the motherhouse.

There is educational work at the House of the Good Shepherd on Sisson Avenue where there are many children requiring careful attention.

The Sisters of the Holy Ghost, driven from France, were invited here by Bishop Tierney in 1902. Outgrowing their Hartford home, their Provincial House was established in Putnam. They conduct schools in Hartford and elsewhere.

A moving power in all this educational work has been Right Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Duggan, vicar-general.

## XLVI

### "METROPOLITAN DISTRICT"

STILL GREATER DEMANDS—FIRST MUNICIPAL AIRPORT—LARGEST AIR-PLANE-ENGINE PLANT, DEVELOPED OVER-NIGHT—"FLYING GOVERNOR"—NEW CANAL DAM—TROUBLE WITH MASSACHUSETTS—KIND OF WORKMEN WHO KNOW NO DULL TIMES.

It is a fitting approach to the tercentennial of the Constitution Towns, divided and redivided since 1635, that a movement has been inaugurated to bring parts of them back into closer union, each of course retaining its independence but all united in a "metropolitan district" as to their common interests. Such district is distinct from that of the same new name which the Census Bureau uses in asking for data on those communities which are closely allied and yet may lie outside the county, like Middletown. The real Metropolitan District would embrace only a portion of the territory acquired by the first settlers. That portion would be the three Hartfords, Windsor, Bloomfield, Wethersfield and Newington—which have developed to an extent to require common solution of public utility, sanitary, police and taxation problems. Hartford itself has widely overflowed its bounds. With modern transportation, its people have built homes far out in territory exceptionally attractive. There is much community of interest in water supply, ample for all that do not have their own. The sewage question is menacing. Hartford hoped to settle it in the '90s when it built trunk sewers emptying into the Connecticut, but the present condition of that river, in common with other rivers and the Sound, is demanding state attention following surveys that are being made slowly. Some of the outskirts connect with the Hartford system. New Britain, which may have to have a municipal district of its own before long, thought to get relief with its sewer beds only to find them now inadequate. Boundaries where already there has been nominal merging can cause confusion in the matter of fire





#### HEART OF MANUFACTURING DISTRICT, HARTFORD

Capitol Avenue looking east from Park River Bridge. Left, Hartford Machine Screw Company, Pratt & Whitney and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, and Hart & Hegeman Plant. Capitol dome in the distance



#### HEART OF MANUFACTURING DISTRICT, HARTFORD

Capitol Avenue looking east from Laurel Street. Left, Office of County Manufacturers Association, in East Plant of Arrow Electric Company, Pratt & Cady's foundry, Hartford Machine Screw Company. Right, Original corner of Underwood Typewriter Plant



and police protection, and economies could be effected in the care of highways and bridges.

The Massachusetts undertaking to divert the Ware and Swift rivers from the Connecticut to the Boston water supply interests Hartford County more than any other part of Connecticut; Governor Trumbull, by consent of the Legislature, has begun action for the state, but the local communities must be organized for any effective opposition, as in the days of inter-colonial contentions. There is an increasing number of questions to be considered federationwise. The commission from the towns, of which Charles A. Goodwin is chairman, is drafting a plan to lay before the Legislature, the draft committee being Mr. Goodwin and Senator Edward N. Allen of Hartford, John L. Havens of East Hartford, H. T. Meech and Col. Clarence W. Seymour of West Hartford, Insurance Commissioner Howard P. Dunham of Wethersfield, and Edgar D. Clark of Windsor.

The suddenness of the need of conference brings home more closely than anything else can the sense of swift change since 1915, due more to skill and ingenuity, financial and mechanical, and to public spirit than to manufacture of munitions, extensive though that was. Factory additions that fell silent after the Kaiser abdicated are beginning to enlarge. It is like the situation of 1900, previously set forth, but on a larger scale. And it is being met as effectually. Enough is in evidence to attest that.

The population of the three Hartfords is 210,000 and of the full proposed Metropolitan District of the few towns named, 231,000. Hartford with its 176,000 ranks second in the state without having taken in anything outside its original bounds. The grand list is \$355,000,000, a gain of \$15,500,000 in one year, with city tax of 20 mills; the number of dwellings 15,000, assessed at \$153,000,000; stores and office buildings, 1,300, at \$128,000,000; mills, 143 at \$23,000,000. The form of government—the mayor, the Board of Aldermen and the departments—is efficient when in the hands of capable men willing to give of their time. In the state election of 1926, only 69 per cent of a possible Hartford County vote of 118,000 was cast, and in the state 72 per cent—one of the disturbing signs of the time. Hiram Bingham was sent back to the Senate after one term on appointment. E. Hart Fenn was elected congressman for his fourth term, and John H. Trumbull was elected governor after



one term; being lieutenant governor he had succeeded Governor Bingham after the governor's having served one day and then having resigned to accept the senatorial appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank B. Brandegee of New London. (Congressman Fenn, Governor Trumbull and Senator Bingham were reelected in November, 1928.)

Congressman Fenn was born in Hartford in 1856, the son of Edward Hart Fenn, a prominent business man, and Frances Pitkin Talcott Fenn. After a course at Yale in the class of '79, he took up newspaper work and was city editor of the *Post* in its period of success. Later he was on the staff of the *Courant*. His home is the Silas Deane residence in Wethersfield, from which town he was sent to the Legislature in 1907. His service there and in the Senate was continued till 1913. His first election to Congress to represent the First District was in 1921.

Governor Trumbull, born in Ashford of Scotch ancestry in 1873, and early removing to Plainville, worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools. Fascinated with electricity, he found employment with the Eddy Electric Company in Windsor where he made opportunities to study. After a short time as an electrical contractor in Hartford, in 1899 he established the Trumbull Electric Company in Plainville and his industrial achievements are told of in the Plainville section of the history. In war time he served on a number of national and state committees and was captain of a company in the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard. His recreation he finds in big-game hunting and in aviation. He is nationally known as the "Flying Governor." As has been told, he was instrumental in perfecting Hartford's airport and in organizing the first company for commercial air traffic. In addition to the presidency of the Plainville Trust Company which he helped establish, he is officer and director in several financial and philanthropic institutions. He married Maude Usher, daughter of Plainville's first town clerk, and has two daughters, Florence and Jean.

With the election of Francis A. Pallotti, of Italian parentage, in 1923, the office of secretary of state and keeper of the great seal came back to Hartford County. From the first in 1639 to 1847 the office was held by men of this county, with only two exceptions. The men were Edward Hopkins, Thomas Welles, John Culick, John Allyn, William Whiting, Caleb Stanly, Rich-

ard Lord, Hezekiah Wyllys, George Wyllys, Samuel Wyllys, Thomas Day, Noah A. Phelps and Charles W. Bradley from Hartford, and Daniel Clark of Windsor and Eleazer Kimberly of Glastonbury. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford was the last Hartford incumbent, from 1861 to 1866, prior to Judge Pallotti. The judge, son of Nicholas Pallotti who came here from Italy in 1867, was born in 1886, was educated in the public schools, was graduated at Holy Cross College in 1908 and at the Yale Law School in 1911, and six years later was assistant judge and then judge of the Police Court, serving till 1921. He also had been vice president of the Board of Street Commissioners when he was elected secretary of state in 1922, which office in 1928 he still holds.

In meeting the more and more complex problems the city has been fortunate in having mayors of commensurate ability. Mayor Norman C. Stevens, who had given four years of his time and energy, felt in 1927 that he had done his share for the present and must decline renomination for a third term. He was born in Jersey City in 1883 and came to Hartford with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company twenty years ago and holds an important position in that office. For seven years he has taken an active part in public affairs. His successor is Walter E. Batterson, grandson of James G. Batterson, who left Trinity College in sophomore year, so strong was his desire to become active in the paths his father and grandfather had followed. In Hartford Public High School (class of 1906) and in college he had stood high and had won athletic honors. Winning his way in insurance, he was made assistant secretary of the Travelers Fire Insurance Company in 1924. In political affairs he always had taken great interest and was chairman of the Republican Town Committee. In the World war he enlisted in the "Naval Plattsburgh" and received his discharge in December, 1918.

The territory is singularly fortunate in all its public utilities and in the energy of its Chamber of Commerce. The present ample water supply can readily be increased. It meets the requirements of the city and of Bloomfield, Windsor, Wethersfield, Wolcott Hill, Newington and Collinsville and is prepared to supply Farmington and Unionville. The new freight-classifica-

tion yard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad facilitates and expedites shipping. The Hartford Electric Light Company, as has appeared, is a national leader in economy with efficiency. The Hartford Gas Company's facilities for caring for wider territory soon are to be increased by Connecticut Light and Power pipe lines from the Koppers New Haven plant of the United Gas and Improvement Company of Philadelphia which now controls much of the service in the state. Step by step the Southern New England Telephone Company—despite that previously mentioned criticism of Mark Twain on extending the range of the voice—has developed from a drug-store station to its present large establishment on Pearl Street. The trolley service is being supplemented and often replaced by bus service. In 1927 it began using Hartford Electric Light Company power wholly. In street traffic in general there are difficulties seemingly as unsurmountable as any of those which this history shows to have been well overcome in the past.

The Government has granted a fifty-years' license to the Northern Connecticut Power Company, a Thompsonville corporation headed by Walter P. Schwabe, to tear out the old Enfield dam and construct a new one on each side of King's Island, making a reservoir that will extend back to the Holyoke dam. In connection with its power plant, planned to be of about 42,000 kilowatt capacity, it is to replace the old locks at Windsor Locks with new ones of greater depth—toll free “until such time as it may be taken over by the United States.” Massachusetts towns opposed but the War Department was convinced that navigation would be improved and not harmed as had been argued.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company and the Connecticut Electric Service Company which have developed the Housatonic River section so amazingly almost over-night and of which J. Henry Roraback is president has its offices here. As chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and member of the national committee Mr. Roraback, who has removed his residence from Canaan to Hartford, has long been a leader in republican politics.

Altogether—and in particular in these times when buildings are torn down to make parking places for the automobiles of employers, clerks, shoppers and workingmen who flock to the center every morning, and when streets have to be widened or



made over to admit of the machines' remaining in the center of the city all day or until owners are ready to go home again—space is a desideratum. Land within three or four miles of the old State House is of high value. Hence the plan to protect the historic South Meadows with a long extension of the river dike with which Colonel Pope protected his great factory site in the last mid-century, and also to protect the East Side with a dike in the Commerce Street section—both of which projects have been approved.

In reality, aviation gave the impetus to this particular project. Reclamation of that low land and waste had been studied for several years by a special commission when the airplane staged a revolution as astonishing in its way as that of the automobile in the last days of the previous century. This history has taught that no one may safely prophesy; it would seem in 1928 as though flying never could come within the reach of the humbler citizen the way motoring has, but it is obvious that nothing since the advent of steam propulsion has so appealed to the popular imagination. To recall an item of this history—Hartford was the first of New England cities to "get the vision" (a very descriptive modern expression) of keeping close touch with the western-moving center of population and business. Curbing of reckless geniuses and dare-devils was the first consideration. The Connecticut regulations of 1911, the first in the country and peculiarly illustrative of the state's principle of "safety first," were revised into a perfect model in 1921 by Maj. William J. Malone of Bristol, and again by Maj. Talbot O. Freeman and Capt. Clarence M. Knox till in 1925 it was the most complete set of requirements in the United States and there have been no fatalities or ruined house-tops under state-registered flying.

Meantime, in 1920 the aldermen, in the administration of Mayor Newton C. Brainard, had set aside a portion of South Meadows for parks, soon to become Brainard Aviation Field. This was hastened by the death of two army fliers who were trying to take off from the grounds of the Hartford Golf Club. The Government was quick to aid. The first instalment of Government planes arrived in June, 1924, for use of the National Guard squadron. Under state appropriation of \$114,500, a separate armory and workshops were built in 1925. Maj. William F. Ladd succeeded Major Freeman that year. Photograph

and medical units were organized, and thence the advancement of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Squadron to its present position in the service is the record of enthusiasts encouraged at every step by "Flying Governor" Trumbull, himself not only an expert—here again recalled—but the promoter of the Colonial Air Transport Company to carry mail and express. The field has been enlarged to 120 acres and improved and new buildings added, under the supervision of Captain Knox, commander of the squadron, as state commissioner. Among those located there are the New England Air Corporation, the "H. & H." Transportation Company, the Interstate Airways and the "L. & H." Company, a private corporation doing a large passenger service. It is also headquarters for the "truck" business of the Royal Typewriter Company which delivers its product to far-away points by "truck" planes. The first airmail was in 1922. Another and greater enlargement of the field has now been approved at the polls.

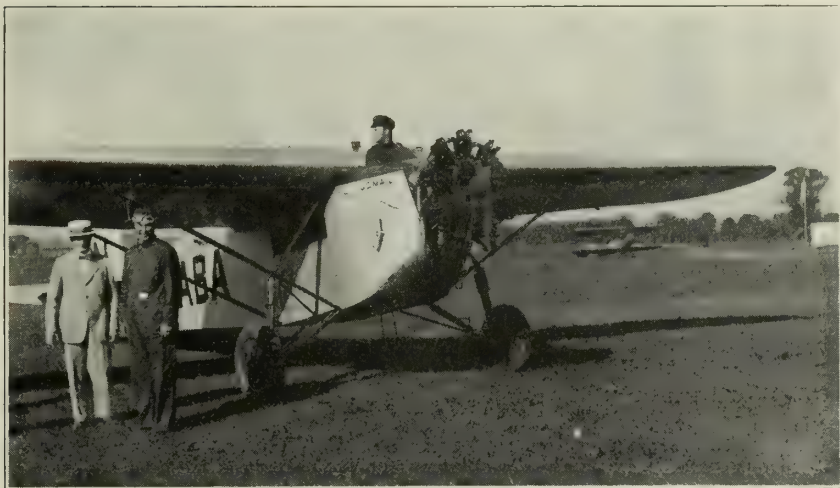
One argument of Governor Trumbull's was that the field would draw aircraft business. It has. Today at the field are located the hangars of the Whitney Aircraft Company—two years ago an experiment, today the largest concern of its kind in the country. Romance follows romance in the territory of the Constitution Towns. Hartford County had followed aircraft development with interest since the Wright brothers began flying. A few machines had been made by individuals here and in New Britain. Charles K. Hamilton of New Britain had been a prize-winning flyer before the war. Many parts of aircraft were made in this county. George J. Mead of Winchester, Mass, is chiefly responsible for the present sensational manufacturing interest. The Liberty engine of war fame—a combination of all that was best in the best engines—was considered the "last word" in invention, but Mr. Mead was keeping at it till he had invented an air-cooled engine which eliminated the water-cooler system and reduced weight 1.69 pounds per horse-power. Hartford was preeminently the place for manufacture. On July 25, 1925, it was announced that the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company had been formed with \$2,000,000 capital to make this engine. This is a subsidiary of Pratt & Whitney and of Niles, Bement & Pond. Frederick B. Rentschler, formerly of the Wright Aeronautical



(Photographed by 118 Photo. Sec. A. S. C. N. G.)

#### FIRST TRIP OF COMMERCIAL PASSENGER-CARRYING PLANE

Colonial Air Transportation Co., November 24, 1926, Hartford—a three-motor cabin plane. Left to right: Major William F. Ladd, Commander 118th Observation Squadron; Major Clifford D. Perkins, Putnam Phalanx; Passenger; Governor Trumbull; Hiram Percy Maxim



(Photographed by 118 Photo. Sec. A. S. C. N. G.)

#### FIRST MAIL CAR, JULY 1, 1926, BRAINARD FIELD

Colonial Air Transportation Company. Gov. John H. Trumbull, the promoter, left; Maj. Talbot O. Freeman, of the Governor's staff





Corporation of New Jersey, was made president and Vice President Clayton R. Burt of the Pratt & Whitney division, with a munition plants war record, a director. The "Wasp" engine, as it was called, weighting a quarter of a ton less than any other, requiring less frequent overhauling and of much longer life, passed the naval tests within six months. The Government placed larger orders. Buildings erected by the Pope Manufacturing Company in the hey-day of the motor industry and taken over by Pratt & Whitney, buildings idle since the war, were utilized section by section till now still more space is needed. The year 1926 was the first year for orders. They amounted to two and a half million dollars; orders on the following January 1 amounted to \$3,000,000 and January 1, 1928, showed an increase of 100 per cent. A larger engine, developing over 500 horse-power, the "Hornet," had been added to the busy nest. Permission has been granted to make sales abroad.

The wonderful machinery for this work is produced within a short radius of the plant. If one would know well his history of Hartford industrially, he should take position near these factories at closing hour and study the faces of the employees who come forth. They are the faces of men of a very high standard of ability, even those of the ordinary workmen—men who make a profession of their scientific calling and can discuss all its phases. The same is true at other factories and particularly at Colt's where a post-war impetus also is being felt. John M. Browning has recently died at his home in Ogden, Utah, but he has left at Colt's and for the world a name, like Gatling's and Lee's, not to be forgotten.

Dr. Richard L. Gatling (1818-1903) was born in North Carolina. Patentee of farm implements, in 1861 he conceived the idea of a machine gun, thus antedating the French mitrailleuse. The first samples he made in 1862 were lost in a fire in Cincinnati. His half-dozen new ones were held up by the always conservative Government and did not win the stamp of approval till a year after the war. General Butler, however, bought two or three on his own account and they were used with startling effect just as Petersburg was falling. Colt's began making them for the Government in 1866 when Gatling came here to live and formed his company. He spent much of his time

in foreign travel, dying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, of New York.

James P. Lee (1831-1904) was a Scotchman, educated in Canada. Some of his most important firearms inventions were developed at Colt's in his younger days. They included the Lee-Metford and the Lee-Enfield rifles, long in use in the American and British armies, and in the World war they continued the favorite piece with the English. They were made in America by the thousands at that time. When this country went into the war, the Government insisted upon a slight change. This debarred the gun the British were using and necessitated those months of delay in equipment while factories were changing their expensive machinery. The War Department revealed the same peculiarity in the matter of bayonets. The Collins Company of Collinsville stood ready to furnish thousands of the kind so acceptable abroad, but the department took weeks to decide on the variation of a fraction of an ounce in the weight and for a hand finish. The changing of machinery similarly held up supplies for the Allies who were suffering from the need of replacement of equipment.

It was much the same with the famous Browning machine gun. John M. Browning had practically perfected his air-cooled machine gun at the beginning of America's participation in the war. There were many delays in securing approval. When it came, Colt's performed one of the most remarkable feats of the war. Of course it was a "rush order." The manufacturers had said to the department, "Do you realize that it requires two years to assemble the machinery for such work?" However, they accomplished the two years' work in about six months, so imperative was the need. Dispatches from Washington, doubtless unauthorized, announced from time to time, that guns were being shipped, when in reality the best that superhuman effort could do was to get a few over there shortly before the armistice. The machine-gun rifle did not come along till after the machine gun. Browning's first machine gun was succeeded by one of greater power in 1923—the aged inventor's last great work.

Among the concerns which have greatly increased their capacity by building this past year are the Arrow Electric (now, as has been said, the Arrow-Hart-Hegeman with combined





(Courtesy Forty-third Division, Air Service, Connecticut National Guard)

### BRAINARD FIELD, ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

City of Hartford to the north. Headquarters, One Hundred Eighteenth Section, Air Service, Connecticut National Guard



assets of nearly \$4,000,000) and the Royal Typewriter Company, which already had next to the largest plant of the kind in the world and by its two new buildings will be 25 per cent larger. A development which attracted national attention the past year was the merger of the Underwood Typewriter Company, the largest of its kind, with the Elliott-Fisher of Harrisburg, Pa., leading makers of flat-surface writing machines, and its subsidiary, the Sustrand Corporation which produces calculating machines. The Underwood also controls the Underwood Computing Machine Company with factory in Hartford. The merger is for economical purposes with each concern remaining practically independent. John Underwood, president of the Hartford concern, is chairman of the board and Philip D. Wagoner, president of the Pennsylvania company, president of the merged companies. The gross sales of the companies in 1926 was nearly \$40,000,000. The Underwood portable machines are made in Bridgeport.

In the country at large economists concluded that a main cause of decrease in employment during 1926 was the invention of labor-saving machinery. Depression cannot be felt so keenly where the whole demand is for skilled mechanics, especially for making machines. The statistics in 1928 show Hartford County well in the lead of most of the state and New England generally. The average number of man hours for the county in June was 86.6 and for Hartford proper was 98. For business in general the statistics for February showed a gain in volume of 81 per cent above the average for 1920-24 and of 53 points over February, 1927, far in excess of that reported for any other city in the land, with one exception, and putting Hartford to the front as relatively the most prosperous city. The electrical industry was making an especially good showing and two new companies were being added, the Connecticut Electric Steel and the States Company.



## XLVII

### DATA OF ACHIEVEMENTS

WORLD'S LARGEST AGGREGATION OF INSURANCE FIGURES IN PROPORTION TO AREA—AGRICULTURE'S SPLENDID TOTALS—TOBACCO INTERESTS—BANKS ADVANCING TO MEET NEW NEEDS.

The story of insurance from its beginning is of great historic value. It is difficult to conceive those early struggles which have been narrated, yet without that conception, one cannot appreciate Hartford's indebtedness to the ability and perseverance of the pioneers. How many were encouraged by their example to form other companies and keep close to the line of fidelity we may not know, but Hartford assuredly has done its part to bring about a condition thus summarized by President Archibald A. Welch in 1927 before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents:

"The present generation is excelling all former generations in making provision for its families. While our population has increased only a little more than one-half since 1900, American policy-holders now number more than 62,000,000, or more than six times the number in 1900. Life insurance companies now have \$87,000,000,000 of insurance in force—ten times the amount at the beginning of the century and double that of 1920. \* \* \* This year's payments to beneficiaries and policyholders will total \$1,500,000,000, almost eight times the return of twenty-six years ago. Since the beginning of the century life insurance companies have paid out \$16,834,000,000, nearly twice the amount of life insurance in force at the beginning of the period."

For Hartford life companies the state's figures show for the year 1927 outstanding insurance of \$7,042,000,000 not including \$250,000,000 of group insurance. They paid back during the year \$54,000,000, not including \$21,000,000 in group insurance. The premiums received here at home amounted to \$231,-



(Photographed by 118 Photo, See A. S. C. N. G.)

# MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTHWESTERLY, HARTFORD

Second Congregational Church in left foreground; Insurance buildings (Orient, Phoenix, Phoenix Mutual Life, Scottish Union and National, and Connecticut General) and Bushnell Park, north of it; Kinsella Public School in right foreground; "Times" building, due north of it; Municipal building, Morgan Memorial and Wadsworth Athenaeum, to west thereof; Travelers Insurance building and tower, right background; Aetna Life, this side of it; Aetna Fire, between; First Church of Christ, across the street; Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company building, next beyond tower; Hartford Bank and Trust Company opposite; shopping district beyond





000,000 plus \$25,155,000 for group. The combined capital of the three stock companies, the Aetna Life, the Connecticut General and the Travelers, is \$27,000,000. Two companies, the Connecticut Mutual and the Phoenix Mutual, have no capital. The total of assets is almost \$800,000,000, and of surplus \$102,000,000.

In fire insurance the capital is \$35,150,000; assets \$310,000,000; surplus over all \$91,000,000; at risk \$33,000,000,000; premiums received \$149,000,000. Of the foreign companies the "capital" of each is the deposit with the state; surplus over all \$10,187,000; at risk, \$3,500,000; net premiums received \$12,200,000. In accident, indemnity, surety and automobile, the capital is \$13,800,000—a grand total of practically \$74,000,000.

In accident, fidelity and casualty, including the Aetna Life, the Aetna Casualty and Surety, the Century Indemnity (of the Aetna—fire—established 1925), the Connecticut General, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity (of the Hartford Fire), the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, the Travelers and the First Reinsurance (of the Russia group), the amount paid out was \$73,000,000; excess of income over disbursements \$20,583,000; capital \$24,300,000; assets \$896,120,000; surplus \$74,000,000.

Allowing for duplication of asset items, by reason of branch organizations, the exact amount of assets for all companies, those of Hartford origin and those affiliated with them and in Hartford homes, is \$1,697,510,307. Their total income is \$574,288,736. (The assets of the eight leading cities of the state are \$1,388,697,361, and their income from taxes \$34,459,500).

It may readily be seen, among other things, why the Hartford post office business is second only to that of Boston in New England and why there are about 15,000 insurance employees; also why insurance buildings are so prominent in Hartford. Within a radius of 350 yards of the honored old State House there are thirty-five insurance and banking corporations having combined assets of \$1,636,000,000. Immediately outside such circle there are like assets of over \$400,000,000. Insurance stocks listed on the Hartford Stock Exchange—established in 1876 and which now has a home of its own, in the for-

mer fire department building near the State Savings Bank on Pearl Street—on July 1, 1928, had a market value of \$715,690,000, including the Lincoln National Life of Fort Wayne, Ind., because Hartford is regarded as the logical “insurance market” and also because much of the stock is owned here. This group represents 60.2 per cent of the total of all stock in the local list. The market appreciation in life insurance stocks since 1912 is 1,058 per cent, standing now at \$439,900,000 and is 61.4 of the market worth of the insurance stocks. The increase in the value of casualty stocks—Aetna Casualty and Hartford Steam Boiler—has been 1,860 in the same length of time. The Aetna Casualty was not listed locally till 1917. The Travelers is now increasing its capital to \$17,000,000. Its fire subsidiary was added in 1924. President Louis F. Butler is the head of the three distinct organizations—life insurance, accident and fire. In life insurance the company has over \$4,000,000,000 of business in force. The company’s heritage includes the first accident, the first automobile and the first aircraft insurance contracts written in this country. In 1927 it paid an average of over 3,000 bank drafts and checks each business day, making a total of \$78,000,000. The total of policy obligations paid through the past is \$650,000,000. There also are collateral services rendered by the Engineering and Inspection Division, following the “ounce-of-prevention” principle upon which, it has been seen, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company was founded. Over 700 people in that division, mostly engineers, are working on the analysis and prevention of accidents. For one thing they have given industry the benefit of the discovery that capital and labor jointly lose four times as much from every accident as the amount of workmen’s compensation paid to the man injured in the accident or to his family. Such revelations as this assure to the engineers the whole-hearted cooperation of employers. The cost paid by the company for this service so far has amounted to \$20,000,000. It is the largest multiple-line insurance company in the world. Its investments include: Real estate, \$12,000,000; first mortgage loans, \$122,000,000; stocks and bonds, \$293,000,000. New life insurance paid for in 1927 was for over one billion dollars (putting the company in the small “billion-dollar” group); its cash income, \$199,000,000.

The Aetna Life, with \$901,000,000 new business in 1927, is fast approaching the "billion-dollar" stage. Its payments to policyholders since organization is \$685,000,000. It began writing accident and casualty insurance in 1900, formed a company for it in 1907, a company for automobile insurance in 1913, and merged the Standard Fire Insurance Company in 1923 (Joseph K. Hooker the vice president), and from time to time has increased its capital to \$15,000,000. It is under the presidency of Morgan Bulkeley Brainard, nephew of Morgan Gardner Bulkeley whom he succeeded. The assets are \$340,000,000 and surplus \$41,000,000.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, which has gone forward so rapidly and so firmly under the presidency of Robert W. Huntington, reached the "billion-dollar" classification in 1927 and went over the \$100,000,000 mark in assets, with surplus of over \$8,000,000, including capital, \$2,000,000. It has been very successful with group and salary-allotment business, and also in the accident and automobile lines.

The oldest of the life companies, the Connecticut Mutual, of which James Lee Loomis is the president, made a gain of over 10 per cent in 1927 in amount of insurance, making a total of approximately \$750,000,000, with premiums of nearly \$4,000,000, an increase of over 9 per cent. The total premium income was over \$23,000,000, an increase of over 11 per cent.

The other mutual company, the Phoenix Mutual, with Archibald A. Welch president, has been among the foremost in developing new ideas—as to selecting and training agents and employing no part-time men; as to tying in with banks and trust companies to the end that moneys paid to beneficiaries shall not be squandered through inexperience in handling; as to annuities and selective risks and in other particulars. Its new business in 1927 was \$76,000,000 and its total of insurance is \$507,000,000.

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of which Charles S. Blake is chairman of the board and William R. C. Corson is president, spent more for prevention of economic waste in 1927 than it paid for losses incurred. Its surplus increased 21.9 per cent, to nearly \$7,000,000. Its capital is increased by stock dividend to \$3,000,000.



Enough has been said here, for purposes of history, to show how insurance funds are received and handled, the principles being the same for life, fire and all other forms. In the list of those whose career has been followed, of special interest must be the present status of the oldest company of all, the Hartford Fire. Charles E. Chase continues as chairman of the board and Richard M. Bissell as president. It stands among the first companies of the world. Its capital is \$10,000,000; surplus \$23,000,000; unearned premiums (reserves) \$43,000,000; assets \$88,000,000; income \$51,000,000. There are the original company, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity and the Hartford Live Stock Companies, and several subsidiaries. It was the first of all companies to publish for national circulation advertisements as much in the interests of conservation of property as of insurance and to assist in working up an educational campaign in schools and places of business. Its agency magazine is overflowing with instructive articles, as, in its field, is the *Locomotive* of the Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

The latest additions to the list of companies making headquarters here are the Caledonian and Caledonian-American, the former the oldest Scottish insurance concern, almost a century and a quarter in the business. Charles H. Post is the oldest American representative of a foreign company in point of service, having been head of this American branch since 1892, and when removing headquarters from New York to Hartford in 1923, he was returning to his home state. His ancestors, Stephen Post and Deacon Thomas Judd, came to Hartford with Hooker. He himself was born in Derby. The companies took rooms in the Factory Insurance Association's buildings on Asylum Street, with expectation of soon erecting a building of their own. Of the prosperous Scottish Union John H. Vreeland is now manager.

The Factory Insurance Association, of which President H. A. Smith of the National is president and other local insurance men directors, was established in 1890—an association of manufacturers in the interests of fire protection and insurance. Its building is on Asylum Street near Hurlburt.

Editor Clarence Axman of the *Eastern Underwriter*, New



UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
SCOTLAND, IN BUILDING OF THE FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
HARTFORD





York, writes: "I wonder how many residents in your city know the supremacy or individuality of Hartford in various channels of the great institution of insurance."

There is said to be no such aggregation of insurance figures in any similar area in the world.

Hartford is the center of naturally rich agricultural territory and furnishes a market which up to recently has been supplied by products from other states but which now vicinity farms are supplying, having come to a realization of the situation through representations of the State Agriculture Department. The State Chamber of Commerce says: "With her farms yielding \$66,446,000 in all products annually, Connecticut leads every state in the average per-acre value of all farm products; is second in per-acre tobacco yield and leads New England in bushels per acre of corn." The Connecticut Agricultural College reported for 1927 that depression seemed to be definitely a thing of the past for farmers in the state, outside the tobacco region. Farm-price levels were from 52 to 64 per cent above the average of from 1910 to 1914. This is a 40 per cent greater advance than that for all the farmers of the United States, they having found their foreign market decreasing while Connecticut's home markets have improved. The great number of high-wage people in the cities are willing to pay good prices for fresh farm produce. In dairy and poultry lines, association in marketing has worked well. State Commissioner Platt's last report announced that Connecticut land values were \$77 an acre; the New England average was \$61.26 and the average for the whole United States was \$76.47. Fairs of the Connecticut State Fairs Association do much good, as do the 4-H clubs. The state fair at the association's grounds in West Hartford—Charter Oak Park—is an especially beneficial institution.

Celebrated always for its "broad-leaf" tobacco the section around Hartford made that its chief product for generations. It was introduced by B. P. Barber of East Windsor in 1831. Such was the interest that in 1895 the Connecticut Experiment Company was formed, with station at Poquonuck with which the Connecticut Experiment Station coöperated. Sumatra tobacco was the chief rival. Aided by the Government in 1900, experiments were made with cultivation under cheese-cloth tents, large

companies were formed and for miles in every direction there ever since have been what look like large lakes among the hills. Thousands of workers were employed on the plantations. Storms, the cornering of the market and other things, despite the efforts of associations, and hampered by disagreements among the planters, brought about a depression from which the county territory is this year recovering. Growers have replaced the broad-leaf with Havana seed, wholesale dealers have combined for the purpose of financing the smaller farmers who no longer could take chances, and the prospects in the fall of 1928 are for a bumper crop and high price. Connecticut has a 29,000 tobacco acreage; Massachusetts, 6,900. The normal value of the crop in the Hartford district is \$15,000. Farmers who have abandoned tobacco have found the soil especially well adapted to corn-raising.

The conclusion reached from this review of the county so far must be that there had been increasing need of larger banking facilities. There was business enough for the smaller ones but the wisest step was to consolidate some of them into one such as could meet the demands which the county's development had created. Under the exigencies and guarded by the laws that were passed, vised by an excellent bank commission, there was also room for more trust companies. Since the agonizing days of '35 and '45 it had been a matter of pride that Hartford could do its own financing, and it would be lack of discernment if not of that loyalty to which Hartford owed much of its strength if these greater enterprises, coming so fast, must look outside for their accommodations. There had been amalgamations, as previously traced. The Phoenix National, strengthened by the banks it had taken in, felt the need of further enlargement, just as it was contemplating change to state bank and formal trust, and therefore combination with its next-door neighbor (the State Bank and Trust) as the Phoenix State Bank and Trust was a natural thing. Only a passage cut through the partition and these two recently rebuilt banking houses were one. President George H. Burt of the State Bank for chairman of the board and President Leon P. Broadhurst of the Phoenix for president. In 1919 the old Hartford Trust and Safe Deposit Company, with



PHOENIX NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS,  
HARTFORD, NOW MERGED AS PHOENIX  
STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY



HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,  
HARTFORD

New home of the first bank established in Hartford County. It merged with the Aetna National Bank and later with the United States Security Trust Company





assets of nearly \$11,000,000, and the Connecticut Trust with assets of some \$18,000,000 had combined and President Meigs H. Whaples of the Connecticut had been made chairman of the board and President Frank C. Sumner of the Hartford the president. The home of the Hartford at the southeast corner of Main Street and Central Row was torn down and in place of it arose the 15-story \$2,000,000 structure whose extra offices were engaged before it was completed.

The old original Hartford Bank, which had merged the Farmers and Mechanics, had united in 1910 with Aetna. The latter had organized in 1857 after its \$500,000 capital had been over-subscribed up to nearly \$2,500,000 and had had on its list of subscribers such men as J. R. Hawley, James Dixon, J. L. Strong, George G. Sill, Judges William D. and Nathaniel Shipman, A. E. Burr, Alfred Spencer of Suffield, C. T. Hillyer, John L. Bunce, Erastus Collins and others whose names recur in the earlier pages of the history. The names of both banks were preserved in the new title, the Hartford-Aetna National Bank, and the tall building at the corner of Main and Asylum streets was built, the bank's quarters being embellished with costly paintings.

In May, 1927, the news astonished readers outside the banking world that this bank and the United States Security Company were about to consolidate, for to the layman each seemed sufficient by itself. The capital was to be \$4,000,000, surplus \$4,000,000 and undivided profits \$1,750,000—the largest merger in the history of the state. Former President John O. Enders of the United States Bank was to be chairman, and former President Henry T. Holt of the Aetna vice chairman of the board; President Alfred Spencer, Jr., of the Hartford-Aetna, chairman of the Executive Committee; Col. Francis Parsons of the Security Trust Company vice chairman, trust department, and Robert B. Newell of the United States Security Trust Company president. The United States Security Trust Company itself was a combination of three strong companies in 1923 when again it had been thought that banking conditions would then become sufficient. The name was taken from the United States Bank which, as previously said, had been a trust company at its outset. The other had been the Security Trust (incorporated in 1875 as successor to the Charter Oak Trust of 1868) and the Fidelity Trust (organized in 1885). Their combined capi-

tal of \$600,000 had been increased to \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$800,000.

The Security Trust Company's building at the northeast corner of Main and Pearl streets was chosen for the home of the new organization, the building of the Hartford-Aetna being turned over to a realty company. This significantly is another of the town's historic sites. In the original distribution of land this section was assigned to Edward Hopkins, with whose history as statesman and philanthropist we are familiar. From him it passed to Thomas Olcott who built his house near the corner, which, with additions, was to stand till 1825. With another house on it, the corner property in 1722, when Olcott died, was appraised at £200; in 1808 the appraisal was at \$100 a foot; the United States Security Company in 1925 gave in one check \$2,375,000 for the southeast portion. This was Hartford's largest real estate transaction. In 1826 the land had been leased to Nathan Allyn who erected the first Allyn Hall, the most pretentious brick structure in town. On the third floor was an assembly hall, the rest being devoted to stores and offices, including that of the adjutant-general and those of the police and fire departments. In 1838, Allyn having failed, the property was bought by William H. Imlay, who had the most elaborate residence and grounds just west of it. He named it Union Hall. When he failed in 1854, interest was acquired by B. W. Bull in trust for A. B. Bull and Mrs. Sophia T. Beach. This was disposed of to the Connecticut Mutual Life in 1867, with reversionary interest in 1880. The insurance company built in 1870 the most notable building in this part of New England. In 1899 it bought property to the west which had been occupied by the Pearl Street Congregational Church, built a large addition and added another story to its first structure. This it sold to the United States Security Trust Company, as related, when it built its present home on Garden Street. The Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, which is the name of the consolidated institutions, is modernizing the Main and Pearl Street fronts of the massive building and adapting the lower floors for its large banking purposes.

The City Bank had added "trust" to its name—and the City Company of Hartford to its business—Fred P. Holt chairman





THE CITY BANK & TRUST COM-  
PANY, HARTFORD



RIVERSIDE TRUST COM-  
PANY, PEARL STREET,  
HARTFORD



BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, FARMINGTON AVENUE,  
HARTFORD



of the board and LeRoy W. Campbell president. There is also the Riverside Trust established in 1907 (Edwin T. Garvin now the president), and there are these of later date: Mutual Bank and Trust, Arthur H. Cooley, president; Park Street Trust, Dominick F. Burns, president; Merchants Bank and Trust, John A. Pilgard president, and the Bankers Trust, Morgan B. Brainard chairman of the board and Porter B. Chase president. Another national bank and trust company was added when the Capitol was chartered in 1927, a savings department attached and also the Capitol National Company, Ernest J. Eddy chairman of the board and C. P. Tomlinson president.

A singular fact in the history of the original Phoenix is that there have been fewer changes of officers than in any similar institution in the city if not in the country. Including the present incumbent, Leon P. Broadhurst, there have been but seven presidents since the beginning in 1814. Of these, one, Samuel Tudor, served only seven weeks, to fill out the term of Charles Sigourney. The bank furnished four presidents to other banks. George Beach served twenty-three years as cashier and twenty-three as president; John L. Bunce, twenty-three as cashier and eighteen as president; Henry A. Redfield, eighteen as cashier and twenty-six as president; Frederick L. Bunce, sixteen as cashier and fourteen as president. During the bank's first century it always had in its office force a member of one family, that of Bunce, three of them holding high positions at one time, and a twin of one president, Frederick L. Bunce, was President Henry L. Bunce of the United States Bank.

Though formal organization of the military was not till 1739, Hartford has had a soldiery since 1637 and most of the time has been the colony and state headquarters. Governor Trumbull is the commander-in-chief. His chief of staff and the adjutant-general is Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole, a native of Portsmouth, England. Enlisting in the machine-gun platoon of the old Third Infantry, C. N. G., he rose through all grades to be lieutenant-colonel in 1898 when he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth United States Volunteers with which he did duty with the "immunes" in Cuba at the time of the Spanish war. He was appointed adjutant-general in 1901 when this was made a life



position. On the National Guard Executive Committee, he was active in securing the passage of the Dix bill which was the first great attempt to bring about uniformity in the citizen soldiery as a second line of defense. After the World war he was again instrumental in reestablishing the National Guard. Hartford also is the headquarters of the Forty-third Division and the division's air service (One Hundred and Eighteenth Observation Squadron, Maj. William F. Ladd commanding), of the medical detachment and of the photo section, together with the motorcycle company. Locally, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry (Col. D. Gordon Hunter) includes the headquarters and service companies, the howitzer company being in Manchester, headquarters of the Second Battalion, and Companies E, F, K and M. New Britain is the headquarters of the First Battalion, with headquarters company, the other companies being from Meriden (two), Middletown and Willimantic. The headquarters of the Third Battalion and headquarters company are in Bristol—two companies in Hartford and one each in New Britain and Bristol. Troops B and C of the First Squadron of cavalry have their own armory in West Hartford. Of the Fifth Battalion of Naval Militia, the Nineteenth Division is located in Hartford. Of the United States Army Reserves, Hartford is the headquarters of the Seventy-sixth Division, Col. George W. England, with trains and special troops; of the Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry, Col. Emerson G. Taylor, and the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry, Col. Clifford D. Cheney of South Manchester.

## XLVIII

### MAINTAINING ITS IDEALS

IN RELIGION, EDUCATION AND PHILANTHROPY—REFLECTION IN THE PRESS—UNISON IN ENDEAVOR—COMMUNITY CHEST—FLOODS OF 1827—WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Thomas Hooker's church was the foundation stone of the colony 300 years ago. Its edifice stands, conspicuous, dignified, in the heart of the busy city, accustoming itself to the many changes, admired, respected by people of all nationalities, gracious reminder of the past with which new home-makers desire to familiarize themselves. Its story to the date of the acceptance by Doctor Potter of the deanship at the Hartford Seminary Foundation has been told. Its first offspring, the South Church, has recently completed a period of physical restoration and is no less beautiful, impressive and revered in its place not far from that of the parent society. The active pastor, succeeding Doctor Parker who had been affiliated with the church fifty-two years at his death in 1917—emeritus after 1912—was Rev. Irving H. Berg who in 1917, after he had gone to another field, was succeeded by Rev. William S. Archibald. Born in Boston in 1880, Mr. Archibald was educated at Harvard in the arts and in divinity, was instructor at Harvard, assistant pastor at Old South Church in Boston and then pastor of the Pilgrim Memorial Church in Boston, whence in 1917 he followed Hooker's footsteps. In all its years, the church has had but twelve ministers.

Christ Church, the parent church of the Episcopalian parishes and now the cathedral of the diocese, since 1919, has been blessed in these recent years with more memorials and provided with more facilities for its great work. St. Thomas' has become an integral part of it. Rev. Samuel R. Collady, who came as rector to St. James' in West Hartford in 1916 and the next

year, on the death of Rev. Francis Goodwin, to Christ Church, was created the first dean, and Rev. John F. Plumb is Canon. Dean Collady was born in 1868 and after attending public schools in Philadelphia, his father's former home, he was graduated at Princeton in 1891 and at Berkeley in 1894, to which school he returned as a professor, making a specialty of Sunday School work. From 1909 to the date of his coming to West Hartford he was dean of St. Mark's Cathedral in Salt Lake City. An event of this year 1928 was the dedication of the Church Home of Hartford, on Retreat Avenue, the institution that was organized by Rev. Henry Nelson, Jr., rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in 1876. In the history of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut—the state in which the first bishop in America was consecrated—the year was marked by the resignation of Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster who had succeeded Bishop Williams in 1899.

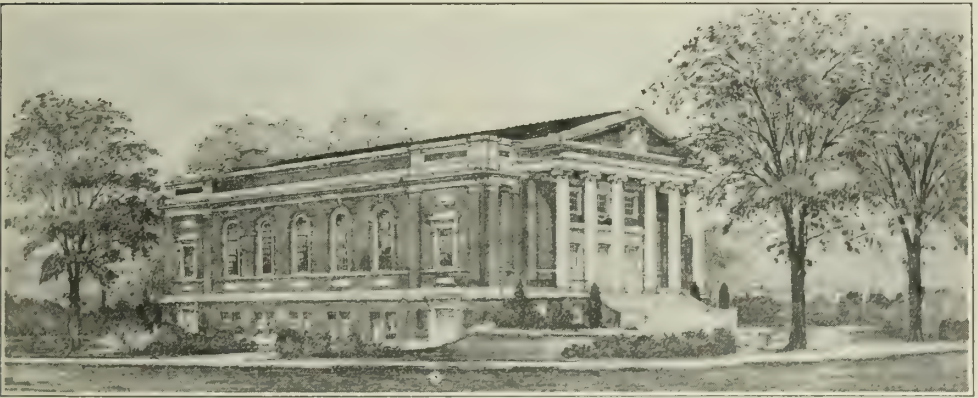
It has been noted how the work of the Roman Catholic Church has been extending, especially along the lines of education and charity. Among the latest evidences is that of a community house on Market Street, promoted by Rev. Andrew J. Kelly of St. Anthony's, where there will be a library, an entertainment hall and facilities for instruction in music, language and religion every day in the week. Classes for Italian adults and youths will be featured. An honor came to the diocese in 1925 when Auxiliary Bishop John G. Murray was appointed bishop of Portland, Me. He who but a few years ago was selling papers in Waterbury to help his mother and who won high honors in the University of Louvain after enjoying the advantages the Diocese of Hartford gave him was greatly beloved by all classes of citizens for the work he did in Hartford, particularly in the days of the World war. He is succeeded here by Rt. Rev. Maurice F. McAuliffe.

The Hartford County Council of Religious Education, with headquarters on Asylum Street, expresses a realization on the part of Protestants when it says: "When a young man or woman is graduated from high school without having received from some other source a proportionate amount of religious instruction, the task of making a citizen on whom the commonwealth can depend is unfinished." It promotes activities for Sunday, vacation and week-day schools for the 224,000 children





THE EMANUEL SYNAGOGUE, HARTFORD



SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HARTFORD



out of a total of 371,000 who are not even in Sunday School. Rev. Raymond N. Gilman of New Britain is president of the council.

The years 1927 and 1928 see two particularly beautiful additions to the Jewish places of worship. The Emanuel Synagogue at Greenfield and Woodland streets, of which Morris Silverman is the rabbi, was opened in the former year—of Byzantine design and with a capacity for a congregation of over a thousand. The previous synagogue was once the North Methodist Church on Windsor Avenue. The other structure, which is being completed, is Agudas Achim Synagogue at Greenfield Street and Oakland Terrace, for the congregation which has been worshipping for thirty-two years on Market Street near Pleasant. Isaac Hurwitz is the rabbi. David Traub is chairman of the Board of Directors and Barney Wachtel is president of the congregation. This also will be of the Byzantine school of architecture.

As an outgrowth of B'nai Zion, which began in a small building on Market Street and in 1902 established a Hebrew school, destined to continue till Talmud Torah was built on Pleasant Street—so complete in all its appointments—is the Hartford Zionist District (1920) with senior and junior groups. The latter group originally was the Maccabeans, under the presidency of Dr. George H. Cohen. One of the officers of the well-drilled Zionist Guard of former days was Capt. A. M. Simonds who was a captain in the State Guard in the World war and went overseas as a captain in the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry. The auxiliary Daughters of Zion are now the Senior and Junior Hadassah. The president of the district, which is the most active organized group of Jews in the city, is Jacob Schwolsky.

In 1927 a union of the Hebrew schools of the city was effected, under a board of education of which Saul Berman is chairman, with a corps of teachers headed by Principal Jeziel Lieberman. The funds are provided by the United Talmud Torahs of Hartford.

The First Church of Christ Scientist has a handsome edifice on Farmington Avenue. The Second Church, which was organized in 1907 and has held its meetings on Asylum Street at the corner of High, selected one of the finest sites in the city, on



Lafayette Street, for the large edifice which is nearing completion.

Friendship and fellowship among the churches and closer union of the clergy is more than ever promoted by the Council of Churches, of which Rev. Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell is president. The system now includes inter-racial meetings. The Salvation Army, which lived down the contempt of the nineteenth century, is today a greatly appreciated charitable and religious organization in a field that had been neglected. Its building on Trumbull Street is a means of grace for it. The Social Settlement on North Street, where Miss Emma D. Wilson is head worker, is full of activity. The Near East Relief, of the Hartford Committee of which Dr. George C. F. Williams is chairman, is being better understood and supported. The Visiting Nurse Association, whose headquarters are on Charter Oak Avenue, has progressed rapidly since its organization in 1901. The Travelers Aid Society, at the Union Station, enjoys the impetus its gained during the war period. The Helen Hartley Jenkins Juvenile Clinic, which was organized in 1923 and receives \$10,000 a year from Mrs. Jenkins, and to the title of which has been added the name of Salmon in memory of Dr. Thomas Salmon who with Dr. Paul Waterman manifested such interest in the work, is having to expand at its quarters on Main Street to meet the full-time demand for its services. The Hartford Association, led by Doctor Mackenzie of the Seminary Foundation, is aiding the Near East College Association. The Union for Home Work on Market Street is true to those principles established by its founders in 1872, when Mrs. Sidney J. Cowen was the first president, and by its superintendent for forty years, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Sluyter, whose daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth (William A.) Ayres succeeded her in 1911. The Union cared for 12,500 children in 1927, to say nothing of parents. The Connecticut Humane Society, largely supported by Hartford benevolences, finds more and more to do even in this "horseless age." The New Haven society was merged with it in 1927. A great loss was suffered that year in the death of General Manager H. Clay Preston. In the family department in 1927 the welfare of over 4,000 children was looked after.

Charles A. Goodwin is president and Dr. George C. F. Williams, Wilbur F. Gordy and Robbins B. Stoeckel vice presidents.

This kind of a list—of utmost importance in the consideration of the community's history—in addition to those organizations which have been mentioned previously, could be greatly added to. To get at a glance the widening scope since the early days already described, one may consider the Warburton Chapel on the one hand and the Children's Museum on the other. The chapel was established in the era of awakening in 1851, by "Father" Hawley, the first city missionary. Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull was the first superintendent. Miss Elizabeth Hamersley was one of the first and most faithful promoters. And there are other names which count for much in history as really made. It was a Sunday School work in character, adopted in 1869 by the old town's First Church, whose pastor, Dr. Joel Hawes, inspired the broader missionary features. Mrs. Mary A. Warburton built the chapel. Daniel R. Howe, business man, banker and in his quiet way interested in all of this kind of work, was superintendent for fifteen years, and on the board of trustees have been some of the city's leading men of affairs, including George Roberts, Governor Henry Roberts, Francis B. Cooley, Newman Hungerford, Col. Francis Parsons, Maynard T. Hazen and others. John P. Gavitt was the first superintendent to give all his time to the work and Oscar A. Phelps' name is a worthy one on that list.

The Children's Museum, the second of its type in the country to be independent and incorporated, was first suggested by Mrs. Florence Paull Berger, general curator of the Wadsworth Atheneum, and was taken up by the newly organized Friends of Hartford, in 1927, rooms being obtained at the Pond House at Elizabeth Park through the interest of Archibald A. Welch, president of the park board. Thence, needing more space, the museum moved to the former Sumner residence on Farmington Avenue which now in turn is outgrown. For under the direction of Miss Delia I. Griffin, of wide experience, hundreds of children and adults are attracted by the exhibits in natural history, including some of the finest collections in New England, in botany and in ethnology. Classes are formed with all out-doors as the text book. Teachers and pupils from the schools make excellent use of the institution. It is of a nature somewhat similar to that

of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Hartford membership in which is large.

The comparatively recent organization of the Community Chest, to enable the charitably inclined to give to one source of supplies for approved charities, was not spontaneous in Hartford. A suspicion that this generally popular modern method throughout the land meant making charity easy for the giver and therefore robbed it of uplifting sentiment had to be overcome. The worthiness of several institutions and the inability of the average individual to apportion among them caused the inauguration of the institution four years ago. It was opportune. The Charity Organization Society, in need of more room, only shortly before had moved into the Webster Memorial, a beautiful colonial structure near the park end of Trumbull Street. It had been built with a fund left by the late John C. Webster. Mr. Webster, who was born in Kingsfield, Me., in 1839, had been a publisher in Concord, N. H., and then general agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He had come to that company's office in 1873 as superintendent of agencies. In 1879 he was made vice president and organized the accident department which he supervised till his death. Martin Welles is treasurer. The funds collected in the annual drives of the Community Chest are dispensed through the Charity Organization Society, the Diocesan Bureau of Social Service and the United Jewish Charities. Atwood Collins—president of the society thirty years at his death in 1926, when he was succeeded by George G. Williams of Farmington—was greatly interested in the Community Chest plan and rooms were assigned to its workers in the memorial building, where also were rooms for the Hartford chapter of the Red Cross under the leadership of Capt. William H. St. John. The chest collects about half a million dollars each year. William Conning is the president this year.

Exceptional local calls for aid in 1927 were met with characteristic promptness by the Red Cross and other organizations. The November floods carried the river to a point by adjusted measurement slightly exceeding that of the flood of 1854, or to 29 feet 6 inches, present standard. There was much suffering in the homes along the water fronts both sides of the river. For the sufferers by the floods in Vermont Hartford contributed

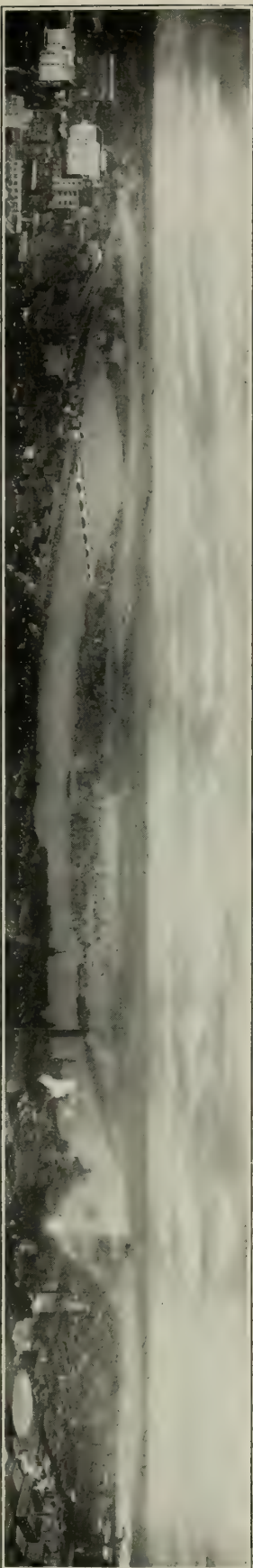




(Courtesy of the Hartford Times.)

# IN THE FLOOD OF 1927

Junction of Connecticut Boulevard and State and Commerce streets,  
Hartford, before river reached its height



(Photograph by W. B. Fothergill.)

## THE FLOOD OF NOVEMBER, 1927

View of Connecticut River from Windsor line North to Wehnersfield line South. Height by United State Gauge, twenty-nine feet on November 6. Submerged, from left to right: North Meadows; railroad yards; Riverside Park; East Hartford Meadow District; Brainard Flying Field. Railroad bridge parallel with and north of stone bridge—held down by loaded flat cars. Flow through causeway east of stone bridge (East Hartford Church seen near end of causeway). Residences, stores, "Automobile Row," and boating clubs in East Hartford Meadow District. Main plant of Hartford Electric Light Company to the South, isolated—close by Brainard Field. (Main Street Shopping district, left hand corner). Greatest flood in the city's history.



much, and especially for the namesake Hartford. The gratitude shown by the recipients has brought the two communities into closer relationship, cemented now by the library the Vermont citizens have built with the residue of what was sent in money.

The trust fund of John J. Corning, whose gifts previously have been mentioned, was released on the death of Mrs. Corning in 1922. It amounted to over a million dollars to be shared equally by the Hartford Hospital, the Connecticut Humane Society, the Children's Village and the Y. M. C. A. In 1927 Thomas F. Garvan, president and treasurer of the Garvan Company, Incorporated, left \$600,000 for St. Francis Hospital, \$200,000 for St. Agnes Home and \$50,000 for other charities. The same year Daniel C. Perkins of the firm of Downing & Perkins left \$425,000 for the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving.

To paraphrase an old saying, for accuracy's sake: Familiarity may breed lack of proper credit. The best judges of the Hartford press are those who have had to live elsewhere for a season. For those at home, reading a morning and evening paper every day and weekly or monthly publications suited to their tastes, the sense of realization of what they mean in maintaining the high community standard is sometimes dulled. The purpose for which they are read is seldom for analyzing their relationship to and influence upon that standard, and there is little thought of the long and hectic hours required of each man to produce what such a fastidious community demands. The public here insists upon its right to be a stern judge; only the fittest can survive or, from out outside, keep its place on the newsstands in any part of the city; it is "thumbs down" for the rest. The only criticism on the part of the reader (never of the publisher) is one that is not exceptional in these days; it has to do with the evidence of the business world's over-appreciation of a "circulating medium" and its under-appreciation of the forests that have to go to make paper.

The spirit of keeping in the van of mechanical and mental progress is reflected in the press by a keen public, and in the public by a keen press. There can be no "old school"—no old type. Willie O. Burr of the *Times* was an illustration of that fact. Mr. Burr kept a good pace ahead of "progress," however, meticulous he was about close application for himself. The final "press



hour" for him, no less than for his father, found him at his desk, despite his almost four-score years and his abundant right to and means for leisure. The call came in November, 1921, sixty-one years after he entered the office and learned to set type in the stick; to his last days he counted it among his important duties to supervise the mechanical "make up" of the now numerous pages; callers on important political or other matters, whatever their station, must sit by his editorial desk and wait for that. Unassuming almost to bashfulness, never seeking more than his right, a phase of his character was evidenced when he gave to fellow-workers who had grown up under him the larger part of the financial interest in the Burr Printing Company, implicitly trusting them to carry on. He had a faculty for drawing strong men and then leaving them to their own ways, whether in the mechanical departments, the counting room or the sanctum. With Clifton L. Sherman in the editorial chair this act was like saying well done to all in every department. Mr. Sherman, a graduate of Amherst and practiced in experience with the best associates, in Hartford and New York, had been recognized by Mr. Burr as one of those born to his calling. While Mr. Burr had rounded out in one office newspaper work of 121 years by father and son, a record unparalleled in the newspaper world, he was active in the outside work of citizenship. He shrank from holding public office, recognizing in journalism a jealous mistress, but he gave of his best as a state prison director from 1897 to the last, was a commissioner for the building of the State Library and a director in banking, insurance and charitable institutions, withal a lover of horses and a supporter of athletic games. His progenitors on both paternal and maternal sides were of the earliest settlers, Burr and Olcott.

Availing itself of the possibilities of its new building, previously described, the paper in 1926 installed a press 141 feet long, unequalled by any in the eastern states, to facilitate the handling of its 60,000 edition and provide for the future. In January, 1928, it published the announcement that the company had been sold to Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Gannett was born in Bristol, N. Y., in 1876, was graduated in 1898 at Cornell of which he is now a trustee and president of the Cornellian Council, and has been in newspaper work most of



WILLIE O. BURR  
(1843-1921)

Editor of the Hartford Times





his life, owning today several prosperous papers in New York and New Jersey. President Farrand of Cornell in speaking of the type of journalism Mr. Gannett represents says it is "proof that the American public is fundamentally sound and that many of the disturbing manifestations noticeable in our national life today are only surface currents." Most of the former owners retired and the stock in the new company was sold to the public. In making its announcement the *Times* said that the reason for the change was that it was felt that management would best be responsible to only one head and that a year had been taken to satisfy the owners that there would be no departure from the established principles of the paper. Frank E. Tripp is the local manager, Mr. Sherman continuing as editor, Charles C. Hemenway associate editor, and the other editorial positions unchanged.

What President Farrand said about the type of journalism that is proof of the public's soundness was exemplified by the *Courant* in 1764 and is today. It is of historical importance that it was born in an hour of revolt, in England as in America, against the reckless hand of George III—what proved to be a decidedly "surface current," most serious while it lasted. In New York the editor of the *Weekly Journal* had been arrested for criticising the royal-colonial government. By the law the judge should decide his fate but, by a jury, the colonists took matters into their own hands and acquitted the man. This was the first popular assertion of freedom of the press consistent with public rights. Gouverneur Morris says: "It was the dawn of that liberty which afterwards revolutionized America." The *Courant's* first issue had mention of the Government's effort to get its hands on John Wilkes, member of Parliament, and of how he was consulting with friends on the Continent. That was the erstwhile malodorous Wilkes whose final achievements in behalf of personal liberty were to make him beloved of the people. The golden period of journalism is what Historian Grant calls the years 1760 to 1770. Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Oliver Goldsmith, in the *Courant's* natal year, were forming their famous club for progress at the Turk's Head, and names equally well remembered were of that day, in the cause of Anglo-Saxons, Pitt's among them. Colonel Barre, taking Pitt's place when the great leader was sick, replied in

these word to one who had referred to the colonies as planted, nourished and protected by England:

“They planted by your care! No! Your oppression planted them in America. Nourished by your indulgence? They grew up by your neglect of them. They prospered by your arms? Those sons of liberty have nobly taken up arms in your defense.”

This was the origin of the name “Sons of Liberty” in America and the *Courant* unfalteringly represented them when it was perilous so to do—the hour of the birth of free newspaper speech in the interests of the public. After the death of Mr. Clark, connected with the paper fifty-five years, the few proprietors of the *Courant*, headed by Henry H. Conland who was to succeed Mr. Clark as president, took time to select an editor who, like his predecessors, would adhere to the principles which had caused a contemporary to print one day: “The world knows that Hartford people hold the *Courant* next to their Bible.” Maurice F. Sherman of Springfield was the choice and he came in 1926. He was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1873 and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1894 with the degree of B. S. His newspaper career had included editorship of the *Springfield Union*, the *Springfield Republican* and the *Congregationalist*. As a member of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and in other capacities he had tied in his newspaper work with personal civic endeavor. George B. Armstead is managing editor. Prior to Mr. Clark’s death the paper began the publication of a Sunday issue with rotogravure section, thus furnishing the news every day in the year. In politics, it is not an organ in the old-time sense but it lives up to its republican inheritance.

Among the *Courant* men of the past who have been conspicuous in journalism, in addition to those who have been named in previous chapters, was Charles Hemmenway Adams (1845-1915), Yale ’66, of Fairfield (Conn.) birth, who was an editorial writer on the *New York Sun*, the *New York Evening Post* and the *Springfield Republican* before coming here in 1888 as associate editor—a man of eminent attainments. Stephen A. Hubbard, who came to the paper with the *Evening Press*, was managing editor for twenty-three years till his death in 1890. Watson R. Sperry, Yale ’71, formerly managing editor of the *New*



FREDERIC C. PENFIELD

Late Ambassador to Austria. Photographed  
when he was City Editor of the Courant





*York Evening Post*, was an editorial writer for many years after returning from his position as minister to Persia and up to the time of the World war. William A. Graham, a native of Salisbury, Md., for a long period city editor, at the time of his death in 1920, like his associates E. Hart Fenn and Thomas S. Weaver, was interested in many city affairs and was a member of the City Plan Commission. Frederic C. Penfield, who died in 1922 aged sixty-seven, was born in Moodus. He was appointed city editor in 1878. In 1885 he began a long diplomatic career as vice consul in London. In Cleveland's administration he was an adviser on consular affairs. While minister resident in Egypt, 1893-97, he compiled volumes that are of great historical worth. As ambassador to Austria from 1913 through the war period he performed most difficult tasks in a way which won him high commendation. He studied diligently and received degrees from several American colleges, including Princeton, and from foreign universities. He died in New York in 1922.

Both of the daily papers give unstintingly of their space and influence for all worthy public causes. Each of them has a subscription fund for children's welfare. The *Courant* maintains Camp Courant, in West Hartford, a children's resort with a swimming pool given by appreciative citizens, and the *Times*, at Alamada Lodge in the Coventry hills, provides for selected groups of children most in need of fresh air and nourishment.

That also is a reflection of public sentiment in a community which is conservative in character and refuses to be disturbed by "surface currents," however freely individuals are permitted to express their personal opinions. For 300 years the community has seen too many victories over "disturbing manifestations" to become pessimistic. There are hundreds of people hereabouts, even as has been indicated in these pages, bearing the family names of the makers of the Fundamental Orders, whose presence and prosperity are evidence that this is a good locality to dwell in and a good Government to live under, praise be to the judgment and foresight of founders of colony, state and nation and to their victories over "disturbing manifestations" to which the Cornell president referred. By no means all of the changes that have come by enactment have received the approval

of the state or county electorate, but there has been full acquiescence and renewed faith that good will prevail.

From the beginning full credit has been awarded the women of every creed for what they have done in advancing the cause of civic righteousness and improving conditions which men with great problems occupying their minds might neglect. There are women back of most of the "uplifts." Yet the traditional conception of woman in relation to home was with difficulty modified enough to accept in full the principle of equal suffrage, despite the fact that this was one of the national centers of such agitation. One fear had to do with the quality of the increased electorate, yet at the same moment, editorially, fear was being expressed because such a large percentage of the male electors did not exercise their privileges—absolutely neglected their duty as citizens. Woman suffrage came, with reluctant approval by the Legislature as also by Hartford sentiment. Immediately the women organized campaigns of education for those of their sex. Not all was harmonious, but the work went on. It is several generations too early for history to do more than chronicle—in this and other innovations, like the liquor legislation—but as in the past the community is making note of facts and its judgment will count for something, as through all the past, however large the nation. Its present note, on the suffrage question, is that women are voting and are participating in legislation. The note also is that, except on special occasions, there is still apathy in all but national elections on the part of voters in general, still alarming indifference to this first duty of citizenship; likewise, still a shrinking from accepting burden of office on the part of many who are qualified but are absorbed in personal or corporation affairs, or cannot afford the expense, or are deterred by political villification during campaigns. There is other note to the effect that those who have come through to the more important offices have won approbation sufficient, at least, to make party lines somewhat indistinct. Of this also one finds wholesome reflection in the local press. And as for anxieties on any score, one purpose of this history has not been fulfilled if it has not presented chronologically material for comparison with the entire past. Inasmuch as many times there have been "disturbing manifestations," history must record worthy achievement over them.



The first woman to go to the Legislature from Hartford, nominated on the republican ticket, was Mary Turner Hooker, granddaughter of Roland Mather and wife of former Mayor Edward W. Hooker, and her continued service, begun in 1921, was gratifying to the constituency. Mary S. Wiedman was elected to the session of 1927. Mrs. Alice P. Merritt was senator from Hartford's Second District in the last two sessions. The other woman legislator from the county is Miss Marjory Cheney of South Manchester.

Reverting to the press, it was a newspaper revelation in 1924 that Connecticut was being made a victim of certain improper "medical colleges" in the Mid-West which led to the summoning of a literally most extraordinary body for Hartford County, an "extraordinary grand jury." In Hugh M. Alcorn of Suffield the county for several years has had an eminently efficient state's attorney. The evidence having been investigated by him, in connection with the state authorities, for the whole state was concerned, the jury was called and Benedict M. Holden, a lawyer indefatigable in research, was made foreman of it. What Mr. Holden unearthed was amazing but it required three years to rid the state of those who fraudulently had secured license from the state authorities to practice in Connecticut.

Crimes of the major class have not increased disproportionately, but crimes of the minor sort have. In large measure this is due to violation of traffic laws and of federal liquor laws. The police force has to be enlarged from time to time, its quarters and the quarters of the court are overcrowded and relief must be furnished. Chief Garrett J. Farrell is at the head of a force of 250 officers and men on regular duty every day. The city's first precinct station was ordered in 1928 and the building is being built on Capitol Avenue near Arbor Street.

Under Chief John C. Moran the Fire Department continues to be one of the best in New England, in equipment, housing and man-power. Consequently insurance rates are low. The department building on Pearl Street is a model in practicability.

Further regarding the press—into whose thousand channels one is bound to digress—mention of it cannot be complete without including the most outstanding of the other publications.

The *Connecticut Staats-Zeitung* long has represented the German citizens throughout the state. The *Catholic Transcript* has grown stronger each year since the period when it was last referred to herein. It now has a building of its own near the cathedral parochial school on Asylum Avenue. *Hartford* of the Chamber of Commerce, gives monthly pictures of history-in-the-making. The *Financial Digest*, conducted by Seymour Wemyss Smith and Payson Jones, a monthly now in its seventh volume and with circulation throughout the state, has demonstrated that an elaborate periodical devoted to business and finance finds a good field here.

## XLIX

### THIRD CENTURY'S CLOSING

BUSHNELL MEMORIAL, COUNTY COURTHOUSE, AND CAPITOL HILL—  
HILL GROUP ENLARGEMENT—TRIBUTES TO MRS. STOWE AND MARK  
TWAIN—ATHENEUM THE SYMBOL OF HISTORIC HARTFORD.

In an historical sense, review of the history of any community in the world the past ten years must be inadequate. In the hurly-burly of civilization's readjustment since the war, in the rush of new and revolutionary inventions and discoveries, proportion and appraisal cannot be established. Much might be cited that will have been relegated in another generation, much be omitted that will have its place in history at the end of a fourth century. If history teaches anything it teaches that.

What one likes to believe, in present appraisal, will continue among the established contributing forces are the better forms and opportunities of entertainment, like the Robert B. Kellogg concerts, the Philharmonic (or Roberts) concerts of which mention has been made, the Parsons Theater on a scale which must improve with the country's scale, the further development of the Travelers radio station and the better class of moving picture houses; for recreation, the park system to which abandoned Reservoir No. 4 in Farmington with its surrounding 160 acres is now being added, making a total of over 1,500 acres in parks; and for preserving and up-building, the Friends of Hartford, incorporated in 1927, Dr. George C. F. Williams the president with sub-committees of loyal and appreciative men and women.

At the development of each specific civic need, an organization has come into existence to secure unity of action, like the Civic Club which brought cleaner streets, the Municipal League with breadth of field and others that have been named. The Friends organized out of regard for the "physical beauty of



Hartford's environment and to protect residential property from business incursions," and they already have done much. Experts previously had outlined the propositions. Owen Wistar Morris and others had shown incidentally that Hartford had natural advantages that newer and physically greater cities would give millions to possess, and historic spots of value beyond estimate. The zoning law of two years prior to this had been a step in this direction, made compulsory by the ruthlessness with which residential sections were being treated in the march of the dollar-seekers. The great majority who would recall, in the rush of the hour, that there was something higher for a city than the dollar had to summon the Legislature's aid, as other cities had done, and once again in order to prevent the perversion of this aid by certain to whom civic power of enforcement had been entrusted. An awakening was due.

Prominent in thought and finally a separate movement was the preservation of Mark Twain's home. Frank A. Hagarty, who in the past had served the public as postmaster (succeeding Judge Bennett in 1907) and again as mayor, was chairman of the general committee, the list of which was like a list of the names of many of the families that have been shown herein to be history-builders. Miss Katherine S. Day, whose mother, Mrs. John C. Day, was a niece of Harriet Beecher Stowe and herself had given thought to this subject, offered to present her residence nearby which had been Mrs. Stowe's home, provided subscriptions were sufficient to make a memorial of the famous humorist's home. Press and people not only in America but through Europe added their expressions of encouragement. The Mark Twain memorial would be used for a much-needed branch of the public library and for similar purposes and would withal be a memorial to Nook Farm's Literary Colony previously reviewed, the site of which is still a Mecca for many from both sides of the water.

New plans were prepared for beautifying Park River near the Main Street bridge; large suburban areas for residences were assuming a parklike aspect; the educational influence of the park system on private grounds everywhere was becoming more noticeable than ever before, and Hartford—not for its compelling industries and its financial preeminence but—for its natu-

ral beauty and its place in the world's history became a watchword.

World war heroism was not forgotten. The 211 individual plaques and trees at Colt Park, in memory of the 211 soldiers who gave their lives, were the center of tribute on each memorial occasion, and in November, 1928, on the north side of Keney Park was dedicated Soldiers Field, or North Woods Cemetery. This is territory set off from the park itself to provide fitting burial place for veterans and their wives when the last call comes. It is marked with a memorial flag and flagpole and with an eagle-surmounted monument in memory of the eighty-one who sleep in France. E. H. Crocker of Springfield, formerly with the Hartford Selective Service Board, has compiled a complete list of the 211 for preservation in printed form in the state archives, and also a comprehensive set of photographs.

The plans were nearing completion for the buildings the state would add to its splendid group on Capitol Hill. The congested Capitol itself was breathing a sigh of relief and was taking on a new dignity. Statues of Gen. John Sedgwick (of Cornwall) and Gen. Alfred H. Terry of Hartford birth were being prepared for their niches by direction of a competent commission, the members of which are Arthur L. Shipman and Col. Francis Parsons of Hartford, Frank Cheney, Jr., of South Manchester, and George Dudley Seymour and Burton Mansfield of New Haven. The statues in the niches will then be those of Thomas Hooker, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Trumbull and Rev. John Davenport (New Haven colony's minister) on the east side, with the tympana of Hooker's march to Hartford, Davenport's preaching in New Haven and the Charter Oak; of Governor John Haynes, Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, John Winthrop, Theophilus Eaton (founder of the New Haven colony), Maj. John Mason and Roger Ludlow on the north side, with tympana of an attack on an Indian fort, Wadsworth hiding the charter, General Putnam leaving his plow to answer the Lexington alarm and William Holmes passing the old Dutch fort; of Oliver Wolcott, Col. David Humphrey, Gen. David Wooster and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth on the west side and of Terry and of Sedgwick on the south side. On either side of the north or main entrance are

bronze medallion portraits of Senators Hawley and Orville H. Platt (Meriden) designed by President H. A. MacNiel of the National Academy. Within, in the west or battle-flag corridor is Olin L. Warner's statue of Governor William A. Buckingham, and also on this floor, the model of Paul Wayland Bartlett's equestrian statue of Lafayette presented to France by the school children of America; the tombstone of General Putnam, Carl Gerhard's statue of Nathan Hale, the John Fitch medallion and relics of the different wars. On the Capitol grounds are the statues of Col. Thomas Knowlton of Revolutionary fame, by Enoch S. Woods, of Governor Richard D. Hubbard, by Carl Gerhard, and the soldier prisoner, by Bela L. Pratt—the gift of Col. Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester and a duplicate of the state memorial at Andersonville prison. North of the Capitol on Bushnell Park is a statue of General Putnam, given by J. P. Allyn, and to the east of this the statue of Dr. Horace Wells by Truman H. Bartlett. The soldiers and sailors arch, as said, is over Trinity Street, and near Elm Street the Spanish war memorial by Evelyn B. Longman Batchelder of Windsor. There is a bust of Col. A. A. Pope at the Capitol Avenue entrance to Pope Park and a statue of Col. Samuel Colt in Colt Park. In front of the Atheneum is a statue of Nathan Hale by Enoch S. Woods, and on Lafayette Triangle a statue of Columbus presented by Italian citizens. The General Stedman statue is at Campfield, and the Morgan G. Bulkeley medallion on the Great Bridge. The triangle at the junction of Farmington and Asylum avenues has now been cleared, ready to be made into a park for a statue of Thomas Hooker according to a city vote, but the location for the statue may be changed.

The site of the present post office will be returned to the city, as has been explained, when the new Government Building is erected. Wherever that building is located, it will bring relief to Postmaster Harry K. Taylor, and, through arranging departments under one roof, to Col. Robert O. Eaton of North Haven, collector in the internal revenue service.

The enlargement of the Capitol Hill group is including a large state office building on Washington Street at the corner of Capitol Avenue and a group of smaller buildings to the east of it, the County Courthouse building on Washington Street just





HARTFORD COUNTY BUILDING, 1929



BUSHNELL MEMORIAL, HARTFORD

Auditorium being erected at corner of Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street in honor of Rev. Horace Bushnell, by gift of his daughter, Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer of Hartford. View from steps of State Library, Memorial Hall and Supreme Court Building



south of Lafayette Triangle (nearly completed), the Second Church of Christ Scientist across Lafayette Street from Lafayette Triangle and the Bushnell Memorial on Capitol Avenue opposite the state office building and extending along Trinity Street to the Orient Insurance Company's land. The courthouse was designed by Paul P. Cret and Smith & Bassette, associated architects. It is 659 feet long and fronts on both Washington and Lafayette streets. It is not ornate but practical. The land cost \$373,000 and the building \$1,500,000.

The Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation was formed in 1919 to administer the fund of \$2,200,000 given by Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer for a building in memory of her father, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, and near the park that bears his name. Charles F. T. Seaverns, son-in-law of Mrs. Hillyer, is president of the corporation, Horace Bushnell Cheney of South Manchester, grandson of the doctor, is vice president, and Col. Francis Parsons is secretary. The trustees at the beginning were Detha Bushnell Hillyer, Mary Bushnell Hillyer Seaverns, Richard M. Bissell, Mary Batterson Beach, Charles Hopkins Clark, Atwood Collins, John Spencer Camp, Samuel G. Dunham, Howell Cheney, Charles A. Goodwin, Mabel Johnson, Eleanor Johnson, Charles Welles Gross, Professor Henry A. Perkins, George A. Parker, Rev. Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell, Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin, Archibald A. Welch, Ellen Bunce Welch and Franklin G. Whitmore. For years it has been felt that one of Hartford's greatest needs was of a large hall for the assemblages which so frequently are held here and for concerts which attract people from around the state. The main auditorium will accommodate 3,300 and another, for chamber concerts and community meetings, will seat 400. Time has been taken to study all the details, with the result that this will be one of the most complete buildings of its kind in New England and is sure to further greatly the cultural life. From the picture on another page it is seen that the architects, Helmle, Corbett & Harrison of New York, as did the architects of the Municipal Building, looked to the Bulfinch State House for ideas in designing a Hartford public building. Those who knew the zeal of Mrs. Hillyer and her sister, Mrs. Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester, from having been associated with them in promoting public causes, will feel that this build-



ing in a sense is a memorial not to Doctor Bushnell alone but to a family devoted to the interests of the community.

The story of the Constitution Town that became a city closes. In the short time remaining to round out its 300 years, and by the regulation standard of measurement, it will grow as fast as it has in the last five. In its summary as of January 1, 1928, the Chamber of Commerce emphasizes these points:

Grand list \$630,000,000; population 176,000; city budget \$10,000,000; area eighteen square miles; midway between Boston and New York; head of river navigation; center for six converging railroads. Exceptional municipal airport.

Ten state trust companies, three national banks, four mutual savings banks; bank debits (individual accounts) \$2,238,000,000; savings deposits \$119,345,000; bank resources \$294,000,000; postal receipts (second in New England) \$2,220,000; trading center for over 450,000; fifty wholesalers and 1,500 retailers, employing 10,000; retail sales \$110,000,000.

In insurance 16,000 employees; annual payroll \$22,000,000; more than forty companies controlled from Hartford offices; total assets \$1,694,000,000; premium income \$570,000,000.

Industrial establishments 337; employees 30,000; annual payroll \$32,850,000.

Center of culture, music and art; parks, recreation grounds and schools (as already set forth). An array of points of interest.

It is the function of history to record the "firsts," the "great-ests," the "finests," and also the wealth, and whatever may be occasion for honest pride. It is preeminently the function of the history of a town with Hartford's traditions to indicate whether the original spirit—the record of which is universally acclaimed—has been and is being cherished. Inheritance of such spirit is in itself the chief asset; maintenance of it is best measure of the town's right to have a voice in the present community of forty-eight states, and it altogether must be the token for the future.

It may here be repeated that the object of this writing, while of course within reasonable space it could not be all-embracing,

has been to set down enough of every phase to promote the reader's analysis, analysis of the people themselves as well as of their attainments. For there is special reason to ascertain whether a Constitution Town has been a good American town and can so continue, whether it still is one with the standard. Evidence is to be had herein in the individual churches, in the schools, the parks, the public buildings and in the somewhat detailed lives (to be enlarged upon by others) of those who have made and are making it. But perhaps the concrete evidence is to be found in such an institution as the Wadsworth Atheneum in all its functions. It long since has passed the conception of its earnest founders and stands today, happy in its location near the earliest churches, somewhat as a nonsectarian palladium in the thick of business and material ambition. It has been both a defense and a constant promoter of the town's inheritance and has drawn to itself the support of men, women and children according to their means. With higher and higher appreciation of it by citizens of a type it has done so much to develop and with consequent demands increasing and imperative, for it is the "people's university," the institution has passed the limit of its material ability. The condition is obvious to every visitor, but none realize it so thoroughly as the men and women responsible for its upkeep. In this not-lamentable fact that it has outgrown one enlargement after another is this concrete evidence of what the Hartford of today is—not the only city but one of those cities where the public's thirst for what after all are the real things in life and civilization it is difficult to satisfy. If those who drafted the Fundamental Orders, striving to rise above the sordid conditions of their race in 1635, could have had any such dream as this, they would rejoice mightily in its splendid fulfilment. Then immediately they would indulge in another. That is the spirit of Hartford, if the tale of its people has been fairly presented in these pages. Prophecy is no part of this work, but the history of the people is all wrong if the dream of the successors to the founders of the town and institutions do not have a dream the fulfilment of which will mark another epoch of proof. It will be consistent with the tercentenary if the dream takes shape now.

One feature of the Atheneum, developed in its growth, is the variety of its cultural wealth—art, knowledge, science, history, entertainment. For music, the generous men and women are

here in new force and the painful need of a building is at this moment being met by the Bushnell Memorial. There is no occasion for anxiety. A certain amount of land for the next period of this other expansion lies close around the Atheneum. Conditions in the gift of the original building forbid its being torn away but it fortunately is worthy to stand as a memorial in an ample building plan which, again, would not mar the beauty of the Morgan Memorial. If the exigencies of space still demanded, despite the establishing of branches of the public library, that part of the institution perhaps would be made separate and independent, leaving the reference library and the now buried treasures of the Connecticut Historical Society to come into their own once more, along with the art.

Devotion of attendants, it would seem, always can be depended upon. The proximity to the State Library, the Case Library and Trinity's has had a distinct value. Through the men raised up for them there has been inspiration and help. In these pages it has been left till now to make more specific record of Doctor Trumbull (1821-1897). As a scholar and a master of languages, including the Indian, his name went beyond the boundaries of this country. His birthplace, like that of his brothers, Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull and Dr. Gurdon Trumbull, who also found their field in Hartford, was Stonington. His duties as a state secretary have been mentioned, and his editing of the Colonial Records, but it was his touch as librarian of the Watkinson, his judicious selections and wise planning, which endeared him to Hartford. He aided Charles Brinley in making his renowned library and was his executor to dispose of his books. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. and Columbia that of L. H. D. He previously had been an inspiration for the historical society and was its president from 1863 to 1889. His contributions to bibliographical and philological literature were considerable, and he edited the Memorial History of Hartford County in the '80s.

For another thing he inspired Frank B. Gay who in 1890 succeeded to the position of Watkinson librarian and held the office actively thirty-seven years, resigning and being retained emeritus in 1927, the years that have meant much for the Atheneum. Mr. Gay was born in East Granby in 1856 and coming to Hartford was made assistant in the general library in 1877, continu-





A. EVERETT AUSTIN, JR.  
Director of Wadsworth Atheneum



ing there until appointed assistant to Doctor Trumbull in 1883. Not less than his predecessor has he shown skill in selection and it was for him to organize the collection that was growing, to develop features which materially have enhanced the value of the library and made it a source of true "liberal education." In 1884 he was chosen executive head of the Atheneum, and in 1911 to be director of the Morgan Memorial as well, continuing in that capacity till 1927. His interest in the historical society was such that as assistant secretary and librarian he divided his time between that and the Watkinson from 1884 till three years after he became Watkinson librarian. Of the Connecticut Librarians Association he was a founder, a director and for considerable time president. In both the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars he has been registrar and historian. If there is one part of his duties that is more congenial than another, where he loves them all, it is that which has to do with art, in bibliography, painting and etching, and he shares with the public the joy in his own collections.

For a successor to Mr. Gay as active director of the Atheneum in 1927, the requirements were exacting. Given the Morgan Memorial and the Colt Memorial and now the Sumner fund for the purchase of works of art, the purpose must be not to create an "art gallery" in the provincial conception of the term, but rather a collection of the world's greatest masterpieces in keeping with those from the famed Morgan collection. This would mean capacity for judicious advising with others and power of discrimination, through not only a few years but through many years to come, and with an innate devotion like that which had characterized the Atheneum government in every branch since the inception. It was considered auspicious, therefore, when the choice for director fell upon a young man whose life had been given to this kind of study, with opportunities exceptional, and the choice for advisory director upon one whose record was established. A. Everett Austin, Jr., the director, was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1900. After attending schools in this country and in Europe, he entered Harvard where he was graduated in 1922 and spent the following year with Dr. Reisner's archeological expedition to Egypt, under the auspices of Harvard and the Boston Museum. After study of the fine arts at Harvard, he continued his studies abroad. Returning, he was for



three years assistant to Edward Waldo Forbes in his course at Harvard. And Mr. Forbes is now the Atheneum's advisory director. He was graduated at Harvard in 1895. In 1909 he was made director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, is a lecturer in the university and a trustee of Boston Museum. He was born on Naushon Island in 1873 and after graduating at Harvard took courses at Oxford and spent much time studying in the art galleries of Europe.

It had not been till Mr. Gay saw a worthy man installed in the historical society's chair that he began to relinquish his supervision there. Albert C. Bates, born in East Granby in 1865, Mr. Gay's own town, was believed to have the qualifications and, brought to the society in 1892, the faith in him was soon confirmed. He was promoted to be librarian in 1893 and recording secretary in 1896. In 1905 he served a term in the Legislature. One of his best pieces of work has been the editing of the society's collection, making it possible for the public to see the names and synopsis of the treasures so many of which it cannot see in actual form because they are far too many for the space that can be opened to the public. They are what will be brought out when space does allow and be gloated over. It may be a question whether all such treasures as this—many of them throwing floods of light on the ancient times—should not be gathered from all the libraries, and by the same token the distinctly state records be brought to one place. The convenience of this for both the curious visitor and one engaged in research cannot be ignored. Mr. Bates is a member of historical and bibliographical clubs and has written valuable historical pamphlets and contributions, including those for the Acorn Club.

Forrest Morgan (1852-1924) who from 1911 to his death was assistant to Mr. Gay in the Watkinson, in large measure owed the remarkable education he had to his studies in the Atheneum when he was a printer at Case, Lockwood & Brainard's from 1873 to 1880 and also when he was with the Travelers Insurance Company as editor of the *Record* and editing Walter Bagehot's works. Born in Rockville and obtaining only such an education as the schools of Coventry could furnish when he was working on a farm, he gathered equipment from the printer's trade and fought his up-hill fight with a success that brought him the hon-

orary degree of A. M. from Trinity in 1903. After leaving the Travelers, he did good work in publishing houses where his knowledge of languages stood him in good stead. At the People's College in Havana, N. Y., he obtained a diploma as early as 1867, while on his travels as a printer. For the Watkinson Library he was a human encyclopedia. While there he edited "Connecticut as a Colony and State."

For the people as a whole, of course, the public library is the most popular of the institutions. Its history as it has been traced is evidence of the devotion, which again will become a potent factor when direction is given to it, space allowing. And for this, much of the credit is due to a woman almost sainted in memory, Miss Caroline M. Hewins (1846-1926). From Roxbury, Mass., where she was born, she went to Boston to train at the Boston Atheneum for the life work which was to be hers. She took a special course at Boston University; the degree of A. M. at Trinity was awarded her in 1911. She was a vital part of the Hartford library from 1875 till her death after fifty-one years of service. When she came it was the Young Men's Institute Library (the name changed in 1878) with 20,000 books; at her death there were 150,000 books; she knew where every one was and for the most part what was in them. Among them were many to entice children. In that she had a purpose, for which thousands are grateful today. In 1904 she had established a regular children's library, now housed in the annex, and also formal connection with the schools, so that today 10,000 selected books are in circulation among the pupils. The Hartford Librarians Club in 1905 founded a scholarship in her name for children's librarians in any school that might be selected. A building just dedicated at the Social Settlement on North Street is named for her. Many of the schools and libraries around the state got inspiration from her on the occasions of her visits to them. This work was formulated in 1893 when she was secretary of the Connecticut Public Library Association. She also contributed inspirational articles for the magazines and to the last was drawing young and old into the paths of good reading.

Associated with Miss Hewins and succeeding her for a time was Miss Alice T. Cummings, of much the same mold. Her birthplace was Canaan. She had been in the library nine years when

in 1901 she was formally made assistant librarian. In 1927 she left to travel in Europe.

Truman R. Temple came as librarian that same year. He was born in Granville, Mass., in 1873 and was graduated at Columbia (New York) in 1899, after which he took a course at the Pratt Institute Library School in Brooklyn, N. Y. He began his library career at Leavenworth, Kans., was librarian in the Thomas Crane Public Library in Quincy, Mass., seven years and in like position in the Public Library in Reading, Pa., when selected for the position here.

For the exacting duties of curator under Mr. Gay in the Morgan Memorial, Albert H. Pitkin had done excellent service up to the time of his death in 1917. He was born in 1852, the son of Albert Pitkin of colonial ancestry, and had made remarkable collections of his own while connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. To succeed him the management were fortunate in being able to secure Mrs. Florence Paull Berger, who came in 1918 after several years' experience at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Trained by long periods of study of the best in Europe, she had been given charge of the Department of Western Art in that institution. With all the rest she has shown that she is expert in arranging exhibitions.

Today's embarrassment is due to lack of endowment. For the Atheneum building fund there is the Samuel P. Avery bequest of \$602,000; for the historical society fund, the George E. Hoadley bequest of \$573,000, and for the library building fund, the Robert A. Griffing bequest of \$15,000. To plan the building or buildings with these amounts and a necessary balance and to harmonize the conditions of the bequests is one question, but an equally important one is how to provide the maintenance, for which there is at present the Morgan Memorial fund of \$307,162, the Susie H. Camp fund of \$145,000, the subscription fund of 1891, \$272,000, and other funds about \$50,000. The total income available for expenses is about \$45,000. The city has been very fortunate in that it has had to pay but 40 per cent of what other cities of its size pay toward comparable libraries, several cities appropriating the full dollar per capita advocated by the American Library Association. The still wider appreciation of what the library is to the community—of the worth of historical and bibliographical collections if once they could be



set forth—and the significance of multiform art masterpieces and exhibits which draw thousands to the city, together with the concerts at the memorial and such entertainment as the Venetian costume ball of last winter, will solve these problems. Always the trustees and officers have been representatives of the most keenly appreciative citizens of the community and, in the case of the historical society, of the state. The presidents now are Charles A. Goodwin of the Atheneum, Dr. George C. F. Williams of the historical society, Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobus of the Watkinson Library and Wilbur F. Gordy of the public library.

Doctor Williams is also chairman of the Connecticut Committee of the American Historical Society which is organizing and directing the fast-increasing zeal for local history in particular. Before passing on to the summary of the histories of the other towns of the county it is well to recall the terse words of Hon. Charles E. Hughes:

*We are living at high speed, and with multiplying interests, and if we are to deal intelligently with the problems of today and tomorrow we must have the conserving and steadying influence, and the wisdom, which comes from the study of history making available our rich inheritance of experience. We cannot have this advantage, in present circumstances, unless we organize for historical scholarship.*

## THE TOWNS

(Marginal number is that of the sequence in origin of all the 169 towns of the state).

- 1 Windsor, 1633, named from Windsor, England.
- 2 Wethersfield, 1634, named from Wethersfield, England.
- 3 Hartford, 1635, named from Hertford, England.
- 12 Farmington, 1644, "farming-town."
- 21 Simsbury, 1670, Sim's (Wolcott) town.
- 24 Suffield, 1674 (Connecticut 1749), south field.
- 26 Enfield, 1683 (Connecticut 1749), Enfield, England.
- 33 Glastonbury, 1690, named from English town.
- 69 Hartland, 1733, Hartford land.
- 72 East Windsor, 1680.
- 77 Southington, 1726, south society of Farmington.
- 80 East Hartford, 1783.
- 82 Berlin, 1785, named from Berlin, Prussia.
- 83 Bristol, 1785, named from Bristol, England.
- 93 Granby, 1786, named from Marquis of Granby.
- 112 Marlborough, 1747, named from Duke of Marlborough.
- 114 Burlington, 1806, named from English earl.
- 115 Canton, 1806, named from Canton, China.
- 126 Manchester, 1823, named from Manchester, England.
- 130 Avon, 1830, named from English river.
- 133 Bloomfield, 1835, named from Hartford family.
- 141 Rocky Hill, 1826, named from its hill.
- 144 South Windsor, 1845.
- 147 New Britain, 1850, parish named in 1754 from Britain.
- 152 West Hartford, 1806.
- 153 Windsor Locks, 1833, named from the locks.
- 159 East Granby, 1822.
- 164 Plainville, 1831 ("Great Plain").
- 166 Newington, 1821, parish named 1721 from Newington, England.

---

*The general history of the colony and of all the wars in which colony and state have had a part is given in the general history in the preceding pages.*

To further the history of the three Constitution Towns, the other towns of the county will be presented in the following pages according to their civic genealogy and with more regard for date of settlement than for date of incorporation.



MAP OF HARTFORD COUNTY, 1927

Adjoining: On the North, Massachusetts; East, Tolland County; South, New London County at Marlboro, Middlesex County to Southington, New Haven County to Burlington; West, Litchfield County. Improved highways, solid black or bars across, official numbering. Shaded section (at Canton) shows Nepaug Reservoir, partly in Litchfield County





# L

## ANCIENT WINDSOR

MOTHER OF RENOWNED LEADERS IN GOVERNMENT AND IN WAR—ELLSWORTH, GRANT, DEWEY, NEWBERRY AND OTHER FAMILIES—HISTORIC CHURCH AND HOMES—VILLAGES AND BLOOMFIELD.

Though with a beginning strikingly independent and romantic, the early history of Windsor has been seen to be closely interwoven with that of the three Constitution Towns. Ludlow's departure was a distinct loss but the revered Pastor Warham was to continue his ministry for many years. On the site of the corn mill his followers gave him, there is still a mill but no pond, such as he helped to dam back, for electricity has displaced it. He had been made pastor of the church in England in 1630 and had come with the main part of it to Windsor in 1635. This is therefore the oldest church society in Connecticut and it is also the oldest Congregational society in the world except the Southwark Church in London. At the celebration in 1892, when a tablet bearing the names of the pastors was unveiled, Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker, of Thomas Hooker's First Church of Christ, of Hartford, referring to a remark of a predecessor of his, Dr. Joel Hawes, that the Windsor Church was not the oldest, said that his audience might take it as an act of expiation of that error that another pastor of the Hooker Church admitted it. In the exigencies of routine life, not much thought had been given to historical research till the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The spot where Lieut. William Holmes of the Plymouth Colony in 1633 set up his trading house has been marked by a boulder placed by Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a mile southeast of the present church and is on what is called the "island." This was the first real house in Connecticut, if we except the new fort at Dutch Point. The original township was forty-six miles in circumference, lying both sides of the Connecticut River, from Sims-

bury to Ellington, inclusive. The location selected by the Plymouth men, south of the Farmington River, which flows into the Connecticut from the west, has long been the center, but the location of the Dorchester party, north of the Farmington, where Palisado Green still is, and where the new-comers built their church, was for years the business center and has historic houses. The first highway in the state was built by order of the General Assembly from Hartford to Windsor in 1638. The purchase of land from the Indians has been described. The extension southerly and westerly to Mount Massacoe was bought in 1666. After the extension westerly the Simsbury section was settled but abandoned during the reign of terror caused by King Philip's war. Windsor was much concerned in the Massachusetts boundary discussion for many years. By the Bay Colony's interpretation the line ran at Bissell's Ferry, giving Enfield and Suffield to Massachusetts, and it was not till 1749 that the wrongs were righted. In the settlement Windsor yielded over 7,000 acres to her two neighbors on the north and east and was allowed unused lands elsewhere to dispose of.

Ferries obviously were an important adjunct. John Bissell, from 1642, was operating one across the Connecticut when in 1649, the General Assembly took official notice and made his grant run for seven years. It continued in the Bissell family till 1677, and then reverted to the town, by which, under contracts, for many years with the Bissell family, it was kept in use till recent years. Henry Wolcott was promoter of the Farmington River Ferry, as was Roger Wolcott in 1735. A bridge was built in 1749 and periodically was carried away by floods till replaced by the present steel bridge, the seventh. Henry Wolcott was the first constable, succeeded by John Porter, in 1639. Dr. Bray Rosseter was recorder or town clerk till he removed to Guilford in 1652. Matthew Grant was town surveyor and also successor to Rosseter as town clerk—a saint in the estimation of all historians for he kept elaborate records in the form of a journal, with not a few personal touches. There were whipping posts on each of the greens north and south of the "rivulet" or Farmington River. Women had to take their part in the administration of justice. "Reproachful speaking" was a grave offense and when the daughter of one "H. D." thus spoke against Mrs. John Bissell, "H. D."





# PALISADO GREEN, WINDSOR

1. Lieutenant Walter Fyler (1640) now Windsor Historical Society's Home.
  2. The Welles place, 1780.
  3. Old Covered Bridge.
  4. The Chaffee residence.
  5. Home of Poet Edmund Rowland Sill.
  6. Where Major John Mason's House stood.
- A. Road to old ferry. B. "Inside Path"



or his wife was commanded by court to use the rod upon her naked body "in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott and Goodie Bancroft," two of the foremost women of the plantation.

"Mr." Francis Stiles' previously mentioned incursion in 1635, with his party sent by Sir Richard Saltonstall, under the authority of the Warwick patent, to establish a domain for the earl, was what settled the Dorchester people in their preference for this particular part of the wilderness. Stiles was obliged to report—as told in the next chapter—that only a park across the river could be had. He and his party of forty participated in the distribution of lands, and after building a house he remained for some time before removing to Stratford. In his party were the first women for Connecticut, Rachel (Mrs. John) and Joan Stiles. President Ezra Stiles of Yale was a descendant of Francis. The local historian and genealogist, Dr. Henry R. Stiles, distinguished as a homeopathic physician in New York State and in Scotland, was also a descendant of the family.

The colony was made up of exceptionally strong men. George Hayes was ancestor of President Rutherford B. Hayes, Thomas Dewey of Admiral Dewey, and Matthew Grant of President U. S. Grant. Of Grant descendants over four thousand were recorded in the family association which held its meeting in Windsor and Hartford in 1889. Special interest attached to the Grant homestead in South Windsor. Joseph Loomis, whose house was built in 1640, was the founder of the oldest ancestral estate in America remaining still in possession of the family. He was ancestor of Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley, Senator George P. McLean and Murray Crane. The homestead lot of Lieut. Walter Fyler, one of the original church members, and of his son John, on the Palisado, is among the notable places of the town; the house, which was built in 1645 and in which was the first post office, is now the home of the Windsor Historical Society. Nearby was the home of Major John Mason.

On the site of "Mr." Francis Stiles' home stands one of the most distinguished houses in New England, cherished by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with all its Ellsworth and other colonial treasures—the Oliver Ellsworth homestead. The place was bought in 1665 by Josiah, grandfather of Oliver Ellsworth, and remained in the family 239 years. Capt.



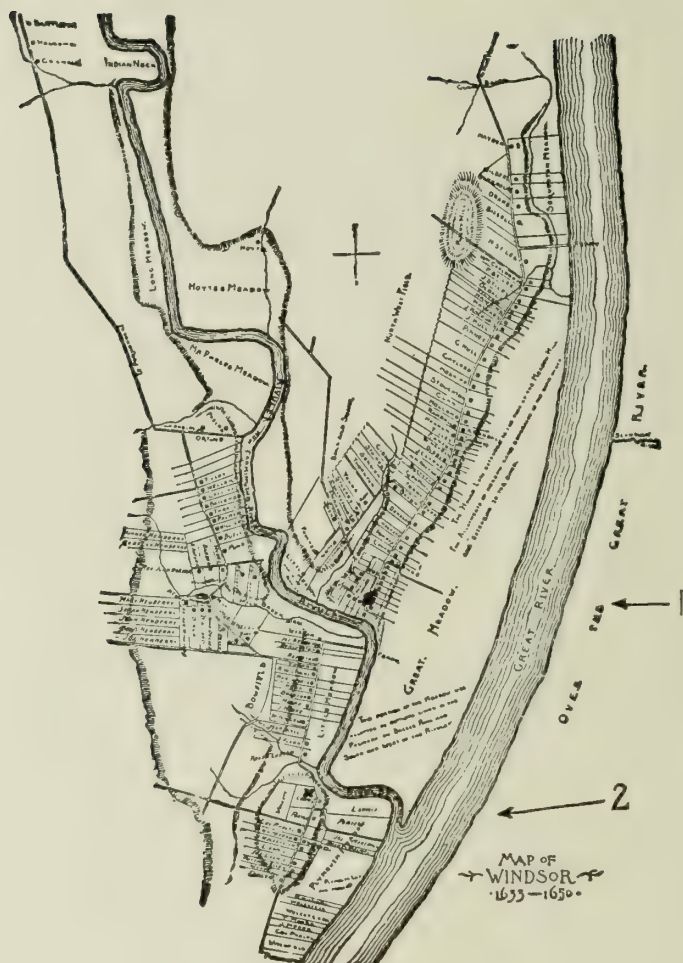
David Ellsworth, father of Oliver, built this house in 1740. Oliver enlarged it by adding the ell, in 1780 after his service in France, and on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. Thirteen elms were set out, one for each of the original colonies. Thereafter it was known as Elmswood. The colonade porch was built for Oliver's son, Martin. The gift to the Daughters of the American Revolution was made by the heirs of the family in 1903. On the walls of the room in which Lafayette slept on his visit to Windsor is the first wall paper ever used in Connecticut. Deacon John Moore's house, built in 1654 and presented to his son on his marriage, lingered on Broad Street Green in its original state until the latter part of the eighteenth century when it became a part of a modern structure on Elm Street. The grandest house was that of Squire Allyn near by, the scene of social entertainment and of court sessions. It stood till the early '60s. Near it Judge H. Sydney Hayden built his mansion which is still one of the most prominent on the green.

Oliver Ellsworth (1745-1807) began as a farmer's boy, and planning to be a minister, went to Yale. There he was dismissed for some still unknown misdemeanor at the end of two years and went to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1766. Having abandoned the church for the bar, he had begun practice with office in Hartford, when he married into the distinguished Wolcott family across the river, choosing Abigail, aged 16. His great work has been recited in the general history. Member of the Continental Congress, influential delegate to the convention that drafted the federal Constitution, United States senator, chief justice, minister to France, his love for his boyhood surroundings strengthened rather than otherwise and he retired to spend his last days at the homestead.

William Wolcott Ellsworth (1791-1868), third son of Oliver Ellsworth, was born in Windsor. He was graduated at Yale in 1810 and attended the Litchfield Law School of Judges Reeve and Gould, after which he was in the office of Chief Justice Thomas Scott Williams, his brother-in-law. He married the eldest daughter of Noah Webster. Living in Hartford he became a member of the First Church and was deacon for forty-seven years. For five years from 1827 he was a member of Congress, serving on important committees and favoring a moderate pro-



DR. HENRY R. STILES  
Historian of Windsor and Wethersfield



MAP OF EARLY WINDSOR

1. Palisado Green. 2. Site of first house in Connecticut



pective tariff. He resigned to resume his practice. He held office as governor from 1838 to 1842. Twice he was offered the United States senatorship but refused to be a candidate. The Legislature in 1847 elected him to be a judge of the Superior and Supreme courts, where he remained till he reached the age limit. On his retirement his interest in public affairs did not abate and he was very helpful during the Civil war period.

In the days of Indian alarms when something more than a palisade was needed, Thomas Stoughton's stone house not far from Stiles' was known as a place of refuge under the name of the "stone fort." It stood till 1809, crudely but firmly built and enlarged. There also were two wooden "forts" on Stiles' land. In 1650 there were 116 houses and 600 souls.

Rev. John Maverick, whose colleague Mr. Warham was, and who had been unable to come from Dorchester on account of illness, died not long after the pilgrimage. Rev. Ephriam Huit, formerly a minister at Wroxhall, England, came from Boston with a party, was ordained preacher in 1639, and the church building was constructed near the center of the "triangle north of the river." He died in 1644. Mr. Warham ministered alone till 1668, when Nathaniel, son of President Charles Chauncey of Harvard, was proposed for colleague, but for some reason there was opposition. A meeting having been ordered by the General Court, a vote was taken. The candidate won 86 to 52, whereupon the dissenters were allowed to form a new church. Under Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge and meeting at the town house, they were called "Presbyterians," but not accurately.

Rev. Mr. Warham died in 1670, fortunate in the affairs of this world as in those of the next. He was an ancestor of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Timothy Dwight, Judge John Trumbull, Aaron Burr, Gen. William Williams, President Woolsey of Yale, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, "Grace Greenwood" the writer, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Alsop the poet and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. He had saved his society from the agonies the Hartford and Wethersfield churches suffered over the "half-covenant" discussion. He had accepted the new plan of baptismal rights in 1658, suspended it in 1665 because of what he had heard, and then had allowed it to be resumed by Mr.

Chauncey in 1668. One of the first churches to endorse the innovation, it was among the last (in 1822) to drop it. Nor was he greatly concerned over the course pursued by John Eno, the barber, who, an Episcopalian, argued that he should be taken into the church or else be relieved of the church tax, and, getting no satisfaction, carried his case to the General Assembly, along with John Stedman and William Pitkin, a prominent Hartford citizen.

Wrangling between the mother church and the society of the separatists having subsided, they came together again, Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge were allowed to depart and in 1684 Rev. Samuel Mather of Branford was ordained. In 1710 Rev. Jonathan Marsh of Hadley was called to aid him, and on Mr. Mather's death in 1726 Mr. Marsh succeeded him, continuing to 1747. It was during Mr. Mather's ministry that sections of the town began to be set off as parishes, East Windsor, settled in 1680, being the first, then Poquonock in 1724, and Wintonbury (now Bloomfield) in 1726. At the beginning of Mr. Mather's pastorate a new church was built on the site of the old one. When Rev. William Russell of Middletown was called in 1754 as the first pastor since Mr. Marsh's death, trouble had arisen over the location of the new church that must be built. Those south of the Farmington insisted that it should be there. Following custom they asked the General Assembly to send a commission to decide it. The south side won but the north side persisted and in 1762, with Rev. Theodore Hinsdale as pastor, built a mile and a quarter north of the original site. The separation continued until 1793. Mr. Russell had been succeeded by Rev. David Sherman Rowland of Newport in 1776, with his son Henry A. as colleague, from 1790 till his death in 1794 when his son succeeded him, continuing till his death in 1835.

The two societies were reunited largely through the efforts of Oliver Ellsworth, General Newberry and Capt. James Hooker. In 1794 the present church was built a little south of the original site and near the old burying-ground. Ebenezer Clark was the architect, using plans secured by Chief Justice Ellsworth from the architect of the church at Pittsfield. One of its features was a clock with wooden works; this was removed in 1844 and now is in the possession of the historical society. The steps of the old church were used in the new one and on the underpinning the dates 1757 and 1794 were carved. The land of the First Society





LIEUTENANT WALTER FYLER HOMESTEAD, WINDSOR, 1640  
Facing Palisado Green. Oldest House in Windsor. Owned and  
occupied by Windsor Historical Society



ELLSWORTH HOUSE, WINDSOR  
Home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. Now the property of the Connecticut D. A. R.





was sold and the proceeds applied for the support of a free school directly across the river—the Union School, the “Academy,” open to pupils of both sides, and now a bakery. In further compensation to the south-siders (whose church had been near the north-east corner of Broad Street), the causeway and bridge had been built. In 1822 the Conference House was built on the south side. A bell was presented to the church in 1804 by the will of Henry Allyn who prescribed that it should be tolled in his memory for one hour every May 8; the will was not executed but the heirs agreed that this provision might be carried out, till after a few years all consented to its discontinuance.

The other pastors installed were Charles Walker in 1836; Spofford D. Jewett in 1839; Theodore Adgate Leete in 1845; Benjamin Parsons in 1861 and Gowen C. Wilson, who had served in the Civil war with the United States Christian Commission in Virginia, in 1866. Rev. Mr. Wilson’s successor in 1892 was the present incumbent, Rev. Roscoe Nelson, who was born in Canaan, Maine, in 1861, and was graduated at Bates College in 1887. He came here immediately upon finishing his theological course. His record of years of service bids fair to exceed that of Founder Warham.

The Connecticut branch of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims in raising a fund to commemorate suitably the founders and the location of the first orthodox Congregational Church in America. It is hoped to have the unveiling in 1930 on the occasion of the three-hundredth anniversary of the establishing of the church in England.

In the old burying-ground, remarkable for its ancient stones, is one in honor of Rev. Ephraim Huit, believed to be the oldest original stone in New England. Some stones bear earlier dates but are not original. The inscription carries a mystery which no one has solved:

“Heare lyeth Ephraim Huit, Sometimes Teacher to Ye  
Church of  
Windsor, who died September 4, 1644  
Who When hee Lived Wee drew our Vital Breath,  
When hee Dyed his dying was our Death,  
Who was ye Stay of State, ye Churches Staff,  
Alas the times Forbid an EPITAPH.”

The first minister of what is now the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was Rev. George Roberts, in 1790. An edifice was erected in 1822 on the corner of Broad and Central streets. As the congregation increased, that building was torn down and the present one at the corner of Poquonock and Bloomfield avenues was built. Rev. Dr. Archibald Tremayne is the pastor. Doctor Tremayne in 1926 established the Daily Vacation Bible School which now numbers over 225 pupils.

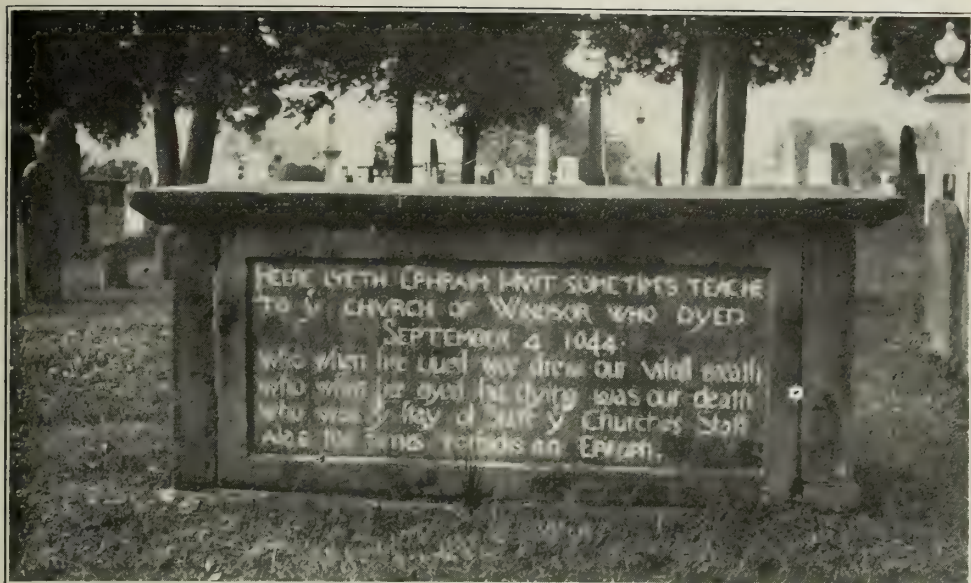
The Episcopal parish of St. Gabriel was established in December, 1842, and its building was consecrated in January, 1845. Later this building, on the Hartford Road, south of Broad Street, was transferred to the Roman Catholics. The parish name was changed to Grace Church and Trinity College professors conducted the services till 1860 when Rev. Reuel H. Tuttle came. Four years later a stone structure was built at the southeast corner of Broad Street. On Mr. Tuttle's resignation, Rev. Benjamin Judkins succeeded him in 1871. Rev. James B. Goodrich came in 1881. In 1883 Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Harriman entered upon his long career as rector. Born in Indiana in 1852, graduated at Trinity in 1872 and at Berkeley in 1876, and having served as rector at Winsted and Portland before coming to Windsor, Doctor Harriman continued till 1920 when he was made rector emeritus. He also was archdeacon of the county, secretary of the diocese, junior fellow of Trinity and trustee of Berkeley Divinity School and of Loomis Institute. Rev. L. Roberts Sheffield was his successor. The present rector is Rev. Wilfred L. Greenwood who was installed in 1927.

After the Roman Catholics had bought the Episcopal Church in 1865, they conducted their services there, led by clergy from Windsor Locks, till the new edifice was built in front of that site. Rev. J. F. Quinn is now the pastor.

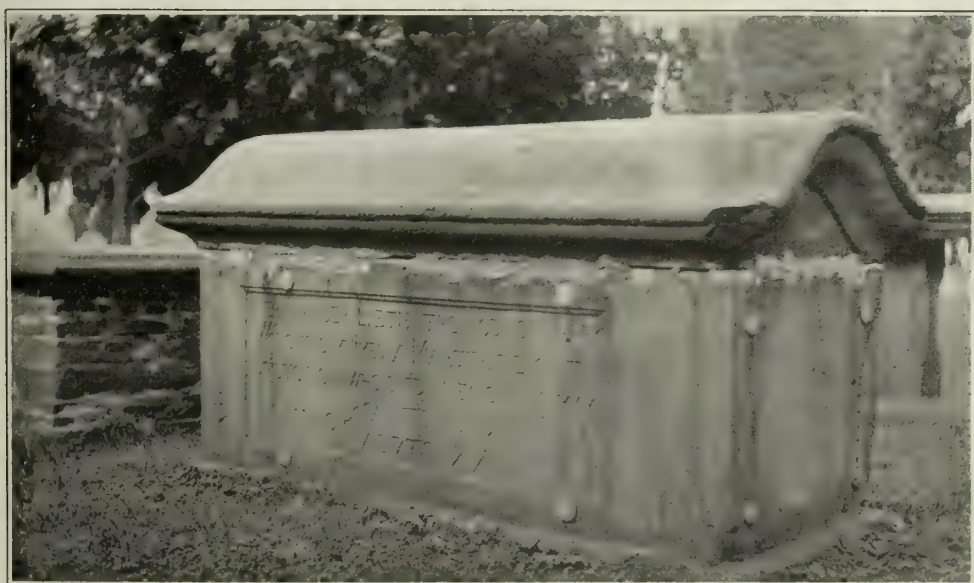
A portion of the separatists from the Congregational Church became Baptists but the organization did not flourish. The church was on the Poquonock Road. It was moved to Wilson Station and is still used for Community Church purposes.

Windsor furnished both men and leaders of men in the colonial wars. Benjamin Newberry was the first of a distinguished family. On his father's death he was brought from Dorchester by his





OLDEST TOMBSTONE IN CONNECTICUT  
Located in Windsor



HENRY WOLCOTT TOMBSTONE, WINDSOR



step-mother, the wife of Pastor Warham. He was major of the Hartford County regiment, served in King Philip's war and for many years was in public life. His son Benjamin died in the Canadian campaign. The latter's son Roger met death as has been told when returning by ship in 1741 from the West Indian campaign. Capt. Roger Newberry's son Thomas, living in East Windsor, participated in the French-Indian wars and was a Minute Man in the Revolution. Capt. Amasa Newberry, living in South Windsor, a descendant of Major Newberry, was a soldier in the Revolution. Brig.-Gen. Roger Newberry of the Revolution was another son of Capt. Roger Newberry. He was surpassed in importance of public service only by Oliver Ellsworth and Gen. Erastus Wolcott. A successful lawyer, he was in his prime when the Revolution came. From captain in the militia he was immediately commissioned major and was given command of the First Regiment on the call for the defense of New York. He took part in driving Tryon back from Danbury and was promoted to be colonel and in 1781 brigadier-general. Many years he served in both branches of the General Assembly. Also he was judge of probate of the Hartford district and of the County Court, rising to be chief justice. He was a member of the boundary commission in 1793 and a fellow of the corporation at Yale which institution gave him the degree of A. M. On the disposal of the Western Reserve in Ohio, he was one of the directors of the Connecticut Land Company. His last days were spent in his ancestral homestead, where he died in 1814.

When New England alone of all the colonies came forward willing to participate in the Louisburg campaign in 1744, Roger Wolcott, lieutenant-governor, was appointed commissary for the Connecticut contingent of 500 men out of the total of 4,000; the supplies were raised and Connecticut won glory in that brilliant campaign. Wolcott was commissioned by Governors Shirley and Law, major-general of the army. Ten years later he was one of the three Connecticut delegates to Franklin's Albany convention of the colonies to devise a form of union and joined with his colleagues in opposing the plan which would have placed the soldiery under royal command. He was representative in the council, judge of County and Superior courts and was chief judge when called upon to serve as governor from 1751 to 1754. After his



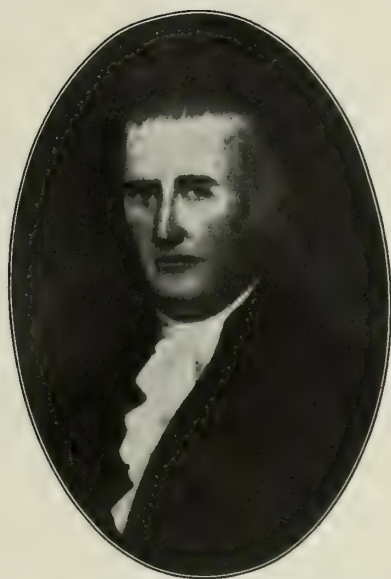
retirement he devoted himself to religion and to literature as elsewhere related. Son of Simon Wolcott who went to the east side of the river as a pioneer in 1680 and later returned, the youth had no educational advantages; in his boyhood he had to help support a large family after his father's death.

Erastus Wolcott was a worthy son of his father Roger. Having removed to the east side of the river, he presided at the first meeting of East Windsor as a town, represented it in the General Court, was made speaker, was judge of probate and chief judge of the County Court, congressman and judge of the Superior Court. Through the Revolution he was general commanding the First Brigade of the Connecticut militia.

Roger Wolcott, Jr., born in 1704, probably would have been governor but he died at the age of fifty. He had served as representative, major in the Connecticut troops, member of the Council and judge of the Superior Court. His son Alexander was an eminent physician in New Haven and Windsor and was surgeon on the Louisburg expedition.

Oliver Wolcott also was a son of Roger, born on the east side of the river in 1726. He was graduated at Yale in 1747—LL. D. in 1792. He led a company in the French and Indian war, commissioned by Governor Clinton of New York. He studied medicine with his elder brother Alexander of Litchfield till he was appointed sheriff, from which time he made his home in Litchfield. After holding minor judgeships he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He successfully arranged the compromise in the Wyoming controversy and the dispute between New York and Vermont. He sent to Litchfield the lead statue of George III that had stood in New York, to be made into bullets by his daughters. Congress appointed him to command the fourteen Connecticut regiments that responded for the New York alarm and he commanded a brigade in the Burgoyne campaign. He was lieutenant-governor for ten years from 1786 and then governor till his death in 1797. His son, Governor Oliver, was born in Litchfield.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Enos who withdrew from Arnold's Quebec expedition later commanded a regiment on duty in the southwest part of the state. Windsor diaries and letters produce many



GENERAL ROGER NEWBERRY





items of interest. Hezekiah Hayden, one of the most impassioned patriots, was among the many who starved on the prison ships. The hardships of those at home at times were almost unbearable. When they came to using the lead in clock weights to make bullets of, Eliakim Mather swore that his clock should remain silent till the arbitrary power that took the weights should return them. For the remaining forty years of his life his clock stood dumb, pointing at the hour when he took that oath. At the age of 84, Daniel Phelps was among the volunteers who hurried toward Danbury at the time of Tryon's raid. He expressed deep regret at not being able to get a shot at the "Redcoats" and died a few days later of fatigue. Mrs. Azuba (Griswold) Perkins was one of the few who escaped through the wilderness from the scene of the Wyoming massacre. She lived in Poquonock till her death.

The general hospital stores and medicines of the Eastern Department were kept in Windsor under guard. A memorial to the General Assembly recited that a troop of horses had been quartered on the town for two months; the people cheerfully had given their hay but if the horses were to remain, cattle would have to be turned loose and become worthless. A committee of investigation was appointed by the General Assembly when a memorial came in saying that Windsor people had received no pay for the cattle they had furnished, that they were unable to buy more and that they were berated by those who sat about and criticised patriotic people for being imprudent, thereby putting a premium on disloyalty. The town was near the breaking point when Cornwallis surrendered. Its treasury in 1784 showed amount on hand £228 Continental currency, £71 state and £356 legal, after spending since 1775 over £3,500 of Continental, state and legal money.

One of the most romantic stories was that of Sergt. Daniel Bissell. In 1781 while having the record of being one of the most efficient soldiers, he was proclaimed in orders as a deserter and his name was execrated. In reality he had been selected as a spy and had gained much information, including Arnold's plan to raid New London, when he fell sick. On his recovery he made his way back to the American lines. Washington would have commissioned him had it not been that supernumerary appointments had been forbidden, so he was assigned to light duty for

the rest of the war. A certificate of merit, with honor chevrons, was awarded him. Washington in his first administration suggested that he petition for reimbursement for extra service and for equipment that was stolen while he had been away from quarters. Two petitions of that nature failed to bring relief. His certificate with all his belongings was burned while he was living in Richmond six years before his death. A large family of children all brought credit to the family name. A boulder and tablet, placed by the Sons of the American Revolution, now mark his birthplace.

Windsor's fine John Fitch High School is a unique and enviable memorial of the character of the humblest and of the spirit of all in the earliest war days. About as the other towns, Windsor had complied with the code Townsman Ludlow had drafted and by 1667 there was a schoolhouse. But five years later the town was fined £5 for not having a grammar school, which sum went to the Hartford school. The grammar school was forthcoming in 1674. The following year occurred King Philip's war. John Fitch was among those who responded to the call. On the eve of departure he made the will now displayed in the high school building, along with the portrait of him painted by Ruel Tuttle. Committing himself to God, he said briefly:

As for that smal estat God have given me I  
dispose as followeth first that my Just debt be  
paid out of it The rest both land and goods  
I give to the promoting of a scoole heere  
in Windsor to be dispose of in the best way  
as the County Court and select men of the  
Town shall see meet for the end aforesd

President George E. Crosby of the Windsor Historical Society made the minute that thus John Fitch was the originator of the system of free public schools in Windsor and of the Union School Fund "which fostered the system in its infancy and youth." Fitch was wounded in the Swamp Fight and died the following August, 1676. Fitch's estate netted £33, to which the town added £30. Later the fund was increased by bequests from Lieut. Joseph Stiles whose betrothed was drowned, from Sergt. Abraham



JOHN FITCH, 1675

Decorative Portrait of Founder of the Union  
School Fund, Windsor, by Ruel Compton Tuttle



JOHN FITCH HIGH SCHOOL, WINDSOR





Phelps in 1728 and from Benoni Bissell in 1761. For a time, the town school was held in Fitch's house.

Arrangements were made for a school on the east side and on each side of the Farmington in 1698. Rev. Samuel Mather was one of the ten ministers who took part in forming Yale ("Collegiate School") at Branford in 1701. The local school interests in 1702 began to vest in the church societies and parishes; they were made school districts in 1712. Ebenezer Fitch was the chief teacher then. John Brancker had been the first teacher (in 1657), followed by James Cornish and John Loomis as his assistant. The North and South districts were created in 1723. Sarah Stiles was the first school mistress, in 1717. When Samuel Wolcott was engaged to teach the grammar school in its earliest days, he was to take only those who were "entered in spelling." An "academy" building on the south-side green, as previously said, was erected in 1798—at the north end of Broad Street. A fine building was erected in 1853 and among the subscribers who had been pupils at the old academy were such men as E. D. Morgan, Gen. F. E. Mather and H. B. Loomis of New York, Hon. James C. Loomis of Bridgeport, Hon. James Hooker of Poughkeepsie and Gen. William S. Pierson of Sandusky.

This the ecclesiastical Fourth Society became the First School District, comprising the first six of the present districts. When in 1893, the Roger Ludlow School was built on Bloomfield Avenue, the high school pupils were given rooms there, the old building was sold and the land was given for the present Congregational parish house. This action raised a question of law: when the subscriptions were made in the '50s, it was stipulated that should ever the property not be used for school purposes, it should revert to the subscribers. Moreover the fund was specifically for the First District. The Second Ecclesiastical Society (Poquonock) had become the Second School District (the present seventh to tenth districts). This district closed the high school it had provided, sending the pupils to the First District. The Legislature, when appealed to relative to the subscription difficulty, could do nothing that would seem to violate a contract. Accordingly friendly suit was brought, all subscribers or their heirs being named therein, for permission to use the funds for these modern purposes, and naturally there was no contest. Walter W. Loomis

was the last surviving subscriber. The Fitch High School was opened in 1922, a worthy memorial to its hero founder.

George E. Crosby (1877-1928), chairman of School Committee when this first high school building was designed, proposed making it a memorial to Fitch. He was of Hartford birth and held an important position in the office of the Aetna (fire) Insurance Company, but through the best of his years his home was in this town where he devoted much of his time to school interests and to collating and preserving ancient history. He was on the Advisory Board of this History of Hartford County. At his sudden death in October, his noble work for the town was reviewed in the resolutions adopted by the historical society, of which he had been president from its beginning.

Besides the Fitch School and the Roger Ludlow School there are the Center Grammar School at Hayden, the John M. Niles School at Poquonock and the Roger Wolcott School at Wilson.

H. Sydney Hayden established a private school near Broad Street Green for young ladies. It was conducted by Julia S. Williams and Elizabeth Francis. Later it was the Misses Williams School and in more recent times and till it was discontinued Campbell Hall, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Campbell.

Loomis Institute, located on the "island," eminent among the schools of the country, has a history all its own, yet perfectly in keeping with that of the town, as appears in the section of the general history devoted to private schools of the county.

Thrift in everything had to be a main principle in the earlier days. A license granted to Alexander Allyn to sell strong drink was conditioned on the agreement that he sell "cheaper than others that have licenses." Liberty to work iron (probably at Tilton's marsh) was given any man who would undertake to sell to the townspeople one-fourth under the market price. Ore found on the commons might be taken to Stony Brook (Suffield) to be worked, as there was no stream nearer that would suffice. Ore was smelted in the present Rainbow section opposite what became Rainbow Park. This was probably bog iron. The "mine" was "under the mountain near Massaco." It was covered over to hide it from the British during the Revolution and the exact location was lost, no one much caring, since there were more profitable

things to think of. The site was known as "Black Face." Copper ore also was smelted, doubtless brought from the Simsbury section. Turpentine was the source of considerable income in the first years. It led to the founding of Simsbury. Permission to tap trees east of the river was given on condition that one-fourth of the product be for the town's use.

Shipping of turpentine, other ship material and staves for rum hogsheads gave most of the river towns their commercial start. The traffic was with England and the Barbadoes. In 1671 Henry Wolcott was one of the chief shippers and his product was apples. Up to 1639 there had been no apple or pear trees but Wolcott imported some and by 1649 was selling young trees throughout the colony. In the '70s he was marketing 500 hogsheads of cider a year at a rate of 10 shillings a hogshead. Pelt always was a profitable export. Lieut. Walter Fyler built his historic house on his income from that trade.

In the Revolutionary period, James and Horace Hooker, sons of Nathan Hooker of Hartford, started a branch of their father's commercial business and soon had built up one of the best known establishments in these parts. The war and French spoliation ruined them. Windsor was made a port of entry through the efforts of James Hayden in 1799. There was no bridge to obstruct navigation till the one at Hartford was built in 1809. After that commerce fell away, but the European wars were largely responsible for this, say nothing of the river's shifting channel, nor yet of the coming of the railroad.

In the War of 1812 William Howard was lieutenant-colonel of the First Infantry, U. S. A. In Captain Blanchard's company of seventy men who did duty at Fort Trumbull for a short time, James R. Halsey and Samuel White were lieutenants.

Preeminently a rural community of great natural beauty, and with fertile fields, manufacturing never was extensively promoted here. Most of the concerns have been in the outlying villages of the town. Brick-making has been successful with a product that has stood against competition with that in several other towns. In 1836 there were forty brick-yards. The number now is considerably less but the quality much better. Yarns, knitting, paper and electric appliances have been the chief products. The first "mill" was Col. James Loomis' grist mill, one of the first in the



colony. The scene of greatest industrial activity has been near the station of the railroad whose coming in the 1840s was an epoch in the general history. It was there that the Windsor Knitting and Manufacturing Company began operating in 1853. Manufacture of stockinet not proving successful, the Sequassen Woolen Company secured the plant in 1855 and furnished a high grade of cloth till the plant was burned in 1872. H. Sydney Hayden, whose activities along all lines of good citizenship, history-making and history-preserving, cause his name to be revered, rebuilt the factory and C. M. Spencer, inventor of the repeating rifle as described in the general history, in 1882 began making his sporting rifles there. Mr. Spencer moved and in 1885 the Eddy Electric Company took its place. This company had been formed by Arthur H. Eddy of Hayden Avenue and others, Mr. Eddy the president. It won national distinction in the manufacture of motors and generators and had to double the size of its plant. Meeting with reverses at a time when the General Electric was extending into many places, the property was sold to that great corporation in 1902 which most substantially redoubled the plant in 1920. At that time J. Allan Dalzell, the superintendent, was sent to another branch of the company and was succeeded by Arthur A. Bailey, who had been cashier and agent. Mr. Bailey, son of William Bailey, is one of the town's most public-spirited men. He has been representative, state senator and chairman of the fire board. Others of the two hundred in the General Electric had come to fill important places in the life of the community when in 1927 that company, having adopted a plan of centralization at Lynn, Mass., closed its works here. Mr. Bailey remained to look after the local interests. It was in this establishment that Governor Trumbull worked as an apprentice. Through his influence, in December of 1927 the company sold the plant to the P. Lorillard Company—the largest real estate transaction in the town's history. This great tobacco company already owned the tobacco stemmery in Pierson Lane where 250 hands are employed and has sorting warehouses in many of the towns of the valley where the news of the plans was most welcome.

In this same industrial section, the Windsor Company, of which John Luddy is president, is building up a large business in the manufacture of household goods. Near here also C. H.



Cook and Neal Stalker leased a factory after Mr. Cook had been the first one successfully to apply ball bearings for vehicles.

One can but wonder why a concern like Lorillard's has not before this taken the step now taken, for Windsor is the heart of the richest tobacco-growing territory in the country. Fred H. Thrall, descendant of an original settler, was the first to give name to one large section, Thralltown. It is a tract of 400 acres and furnishes a New England reproduction of the old-town plantation of the South, but with neat village houses, community interests and modern appliances. Mr. Thrall is especially devoted to horseflesh and owns the famous Sage Park to which has come new glory with its contests between celebrated fast-steppers. Originally this was Moore Park, on land donated to the Road Drivers Club by Orson B. Moore of Windsor. Throughout this section there are a number of large tobacco plantations.

Windsor proper lost somewhat in population till in 1870 it had but 2,800, but since 1900 it has increased till now it is about 7,000. One reason for this is its attractiveness for suburbanites and they are developing beautiful homes. In 1926 Hugh Ballantyne founded the weekly *Windsor Herald* of which Rev. Victor L. Greenwood of the Poquonock Community Church is editor. George E. Crosby published the monthly *Town Crier* till his World war activities necessitated suspension. Broad Street Green is the center of activities. The elms that add to its beauty were set out in 1755. On it is the Loomis memorial fountain, and the World war memorial, designed by Evelyn B. Longman Batchelder, will soon be in place at the south end. Mrs. Batchelder, the wife of the headmaster of Loomis Institute, holds a position among the first of American sculptors. To the west of the green is the brick Town Hall, a number of stores and the building of the Windsor Trust Company. The trust company was organized in 1913 and, on the principle of "banking at home," has over 4,000 depositors. George R. Ford is the president. Over the bank is the hall of Washington Lodge of Masons. The Odd Fellows have a building on Maple Avenue. To the south of the green, in the old General Mather homestead, which was purchased by subscriptions and a \$4,000 gift from Olivia Pierson, in 1901, to commemorate both the settlers and the soldiers in the early wars, is the

free public library which was opened in 1888. The president is Rev. Roscoe Nelson and the librarian Miss Kate Putnam Safford. The town's present grand list is over \$13,000,000.

Windsor's water supply comes from springs west of the center, established through the enterprise of Judge H. Sydney Hayden. There had been no organized public improvements till, through the activities of Albert H. House, legislation was put through and a fire district was organized in 1915. The district bought the Windsor Water Company which formerly had been owned by Nathaniel Hayden. The district's new building on Union Street houses the Fire Department and the offices. In 1917 a Town Plan Commission was created, one of the functions of which is to decide on street lines outside of the Fire District. Residents of Palisado Avenue have a village improvement society. The Chamber of Commerce, of which Oliver J. Thrall is president and F. G. Vengston secretary, is finding that the interests of Ancient Windsor are coming to demand as much attention as they did from the earliest settlers.

Ancient Windsor, in population but 4,000, had its full part in the remarkable record of the county during the Civil war, as told in the general history. The enlistments numbered 188, of whom ten never returned. All the officers and many of the men of Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment were from here. The officers were Allen D. French, captain; Thomas H. Thilkell and E. P. Ellsworth, lieutenants. Among the monuments in the cemetery is that of Gen. William S. Pierson, Yale '36, son of Dr. W. S. Pierson. He commanded the prison post at Sandusky, Ohio, and after the war was prominent in manufacturing and banking, making his home here.

In the World war Windsor was well represented in the organizations that went out from Hartford and in the National Army, while the people at home were constant in their endeavors to promote the cause. Financially and otherwise the town encouraged the large Company L of the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard. Capt. Henry A. Grimm was promoted to be major and was succeeded by George R. Reed. Other officers were George J. Merwin, battalion adjutant, and Lieutenants Edward S. McGrath, Alexander W. Norrie, and Howard F. King.

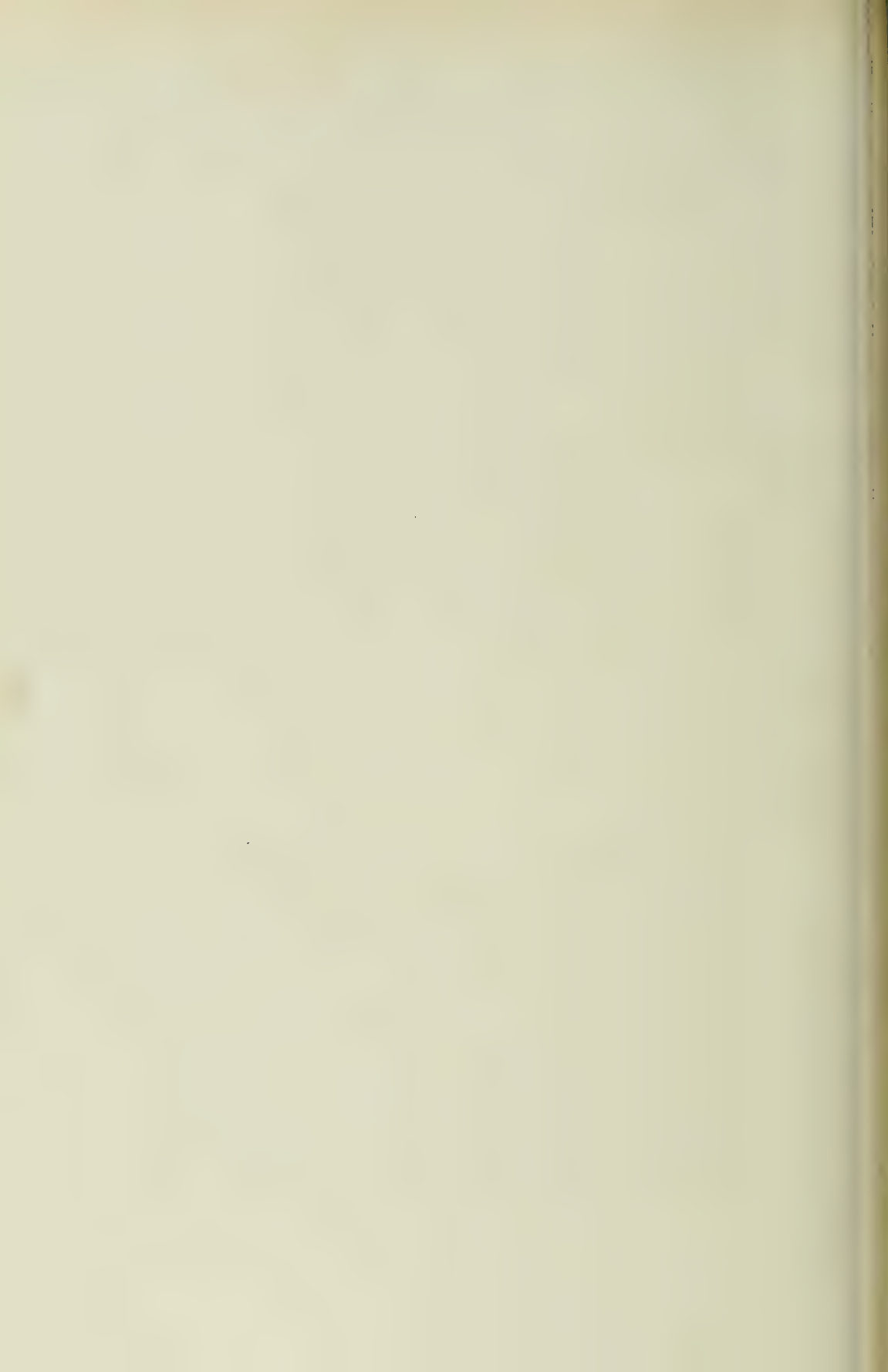


FIRST CONGREGATIONAL  
CHURCH, WINDSOR

Erected in 1794 by the Society or-  
ganized in England in 1630



E. ROWLAND SILL'S HOME, WINDSOR





The full list of names of Windsor men who have gained prominence at home and elsewhere would be a long one. In addition to those mentioned it would include that of Horace H. Hayden, father of American professional dentistry, who was born in the town in 1769. His first office was in Baltimore, in 1800. He was the founder and first president of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, formed in 1840, and in the same year he was instrumental in establishing the first special college, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, of which he was the first president.

Dr. Elihu Tudor was the son of Rev. Samuel Tudor, who died in 1826 at the age of 93. He became one of the most distinguished surgeons in New England and a founder of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Oliver Phelps, born in Windsor in 1749 and at one time a resident in Suffield, was deputy to Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth in securing supplies for the Revolutionary armies and later was conspicuous in the affairs of Massachusetts. When New York ceded to Massachusetts right of preemption to 6,000,000 acres in central New York, he and Nathaniel Gorham of Cambridge in 1788 bought all the land for £300,000 and laid it out in townships. When Connecticut disposed of its lands in the Western Reserve for \$1,200,000, he was the largest purchaser. He entered into many other deals around the country till collapse came. Crushed in spirit, he died in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1809. He was the first judge of Ontario County and the first member of Congress from western New York.

Edmund Rowland Sill (1841-1887) was a descendant of Elder Brewster and of the families of Grant, Wolcott, Edwards, Rowland, Warham, Loomis and Wyllys. His father was Dr. Theodore Sill. They removed to Ohio while the son was still a boy. The son was graduated at Yale in 1861 and studied for the ministry but turned aside to accept a professorship in the University of California where he became that state's foremost man of letters.

Judge H. Sydney Hayden (1816-1896), born in Windsor (Hayden section), went to Charleston, S. C., in his early manhood and engaged in the jewelry business with his brother Augustus. Returning to Windsor a few years before the Civil war he spent the rest of his life working for the interests of Windsor and the state. For a time he was a member of the Legislature and as

judge of probate he continued till he reached the age limit. He was a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the insane and of the Loomis Institute, a director in Hartford banks and vice president of the Dime Savings Bank. Instrumental in building Grace Episcopal Church, he caused it to be named after the church he had attended in Charleston. The local water company was promoted by him while in industries he showed his interest by building the factory first used by the Spencer Arms Company. He left to Loomis Institute the Pines, fifteen acres, on the boundary of Bloomfield, for a pleasure and health resort.

Wilson's Station, railroadwise, now officially Wilson, is the village within the town which is nearest to Hartford. It can lay claim to greatest antiquity because it contains the site of the first house and the land of the Plymouth pioneers. Its special merit in the eyes of many now removing thither is the attractiveness of the sites for homes and its golf club. Its Ten-Miles Woods are now a part of Keney Park. The first brick house in Windsor was built at what is now the northern entrance to the park. Brick-making is practically the only occupation aside from agriculture and floriculture. The Community Church of Christ was one of the first of its kind in the state. The services are held in the former Baptist Church Building which was removed here from Rainbow.

Haydens is on the other side of the town, taking its name from the well known family, members of which had extensive property here. Its Social Club and building are an example of what can be done in a small community. The club began in 1887 with twenty-eight members. By having five-cent suppers every fortnight and literary exercises, at the chapel, it was able to incorporate in 1891 with a good sum in the treasury and built a hall on land mostly given by Mr. and Mrs. Osborn. The hall was named Hillside Casino and now is finely equipped as a center of social interests.

Rainbow is on a northern bend of the Farmington where the Hartford Electric Light Company took advantage of the wonderful water power now utilized by the Stanley Works of New Britain, which bought of the Rainbow Paper Company, with Rainbow Park and the adjoining farms known as Vernon Mills. For years it has been a paper-making center and Austin Dunham &

Sons had a yarn and woolen mill (Tunxis Worsted Company) here. Here also were the state shad hatcheries, of which there now is one near the First Congregational Church in Windsor, continuing in the hope that shad may be brought back to the polluted Connecticut River.

Poquonock, bought of Sachem Sehat in 1635 by William Phelps, in 1649 was the second of Windsor's separate parishes. Edward Griswold and his sons and Thomas Holcomb and John Bartlett were the leaders in the migration. The settlement continued to pay the tax for the town minister till set off in 1724 when it had selected Daniel Fuller of Wethersfield for minister. It dropped him before installation because his sermons were too short, and chose John Woodbridge instead. Mr. Fuller petitioned the General Court to secure £50 damages but the records are silent on the result. Capt. Samuel Marshall who led a company in King Philip's war was a promoter, buying land of the Indians. The first church built, in 1727, stood seventy years. Rev. Samuel Tudor of South Windsor was the second pastor but the community was an exception in that interest waned with the progress of years and the society ended with the death of its last member in 1821. Then there was irregular preaching till in 1841 a new society was formed. After that the preaching mostly was by "supplies," Rev. William Howard continuing for several years in the 1880s and there being a good attendance at the brick edifice. Rev. Victor L. Greenwood is now the pastor. Rev. E. Plunkett has the charge of the Roman Catholic parish.

Favored by location, the Farmington being navigable almost to this point, the village was selected as a good place for industries in the early 1800s. The town hall was built in 1803. Mills in Rainbow were built in 1838 and in Poquonock in 1846, previous to which Richard Niles and Elihu Marshall were making sewing silk in Rainbow, in a shop occupied in part by Samuel O. Holister for making paper. There has been a succession of industrial enterprises since then, paper-making being most notable, but tobacco-raising and market-gardening are the chief reliance. The first state fish hatcheries were established here.

Hon. John M. Niles later of Hartford, born in a house built by his father, Moses Niles, grew up on his father's farm. The house is still standing, occupied and well cared for. Judge Seneca



O. Griswold, born here in 1823, a graduate of Oberlin in 1845 and long a prominent lawyer in Cleveland, returned to the old home in 1887 and continued his career as lawyer and man of affairs, dying in 1895. He served in the Legislature and was active in promoting the tobacco industry.

## §

## BLOOMFIELD

While Bloomfield is a separate town and while it is now very much of a suburb of Hartford, its past history associates it very closely with "Ancient Windsor." With its new residences and choice lawns and the buildings like those of the Roman Catholic educational institutions, one would not think of it as a farming community. And yet the church at the center, the cemetery which is one of the quaintest in the matter of epitaphs, and the buildings in that locality, make one feel that after all it is a true New England rural village. Taken from Windsor, it was incorporated in 1835. On the Central New Railroad there are stations at Cottage Grove, Bloomfield, Griffins and Barnards. In 1734 dwellers in this locality petitioned for winter church privileges at Messenger's in this the southwest part of the town. Families in Simsbury and Farmington also petitioned since they likewise were remote from the parent church.

When the petitions were granted, the settlement was named Wintonbury from the names of the three petitioning communities. A church was built in 1736 and Rev. Hezekiah Bissell was installed. The half-covenant disagreements, the "Great Awakening" and other tokens of free thought caused dissension over the choice of a successor to Pastor Bissell when he died in 1783. With it all Deacon Abel Gillet (father of Senator Francis Gillette, later of Hartford and grandfather of the playwright and actor William Gillette) had thought Pastor Bissell had sided with John Hubbard in a dispute between these two worthies and had joined the "separatists" who had formed a Baptist society. The Baptists built a small church in 1795 under the leadership of Rev. Ashbel Gillet, son of Deacon Gillet. Elder Gillet was most popular. His prayers were believed to be of such efficacy that he was especially desired in time of sickness, drought or other calamity. There is now a



federated church and the resident Protestant ministers are Rev. Dana A. Lane, Baptist, and Rev. A. J. Dressler, Methodist. Several of the Roman Catholic priesthood are located with the schools of that church.

The town has good schools of its own. There is a Center Fire District which has voted to take its water supply from the Hartford system. In the Blue Hills section, also practically a part of Hartford, there is a Community Club, founded in 1925, for sponsoring civic improvements and promoting a feeling of good-fellowship.

The oldest, or perhaps second oldest Episcopal Church in the state is St. Andrew's at North Bloomfield, four miles north of Bloomfield Center. The dissensions in the Simsbury Church, over the location of the second meeting-house to be built caused this society to form. The edifice was erected on almost the present site and many of its original features have been retained to this day, including the first organ. Rev. William Gibbs, the first rector was dragged on a horse for feeding British soldiers in the Revolution and died insane in 1777. The continued existence of the church is assured, not only by the devotion of its communicants, but because many years ago Capt. Abel Adams provided an endowment. On the roll of rectors is the name of Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's in New York, this having been his first charge.

## LI

### OTHER "WINDSORS"

EAST AND SOUTH WINDSOR, THE "LOCKS," WAPPING, BROAD BROOK, WAREHOUSE POINT—TIMOTHY EDWARDS' BOYHOOD ENVIRONMENT—INVENTOR JOHN FITCH'S BIRTHPLACE—REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES—TOBACCO-RAISING.

When wondering why two such historic Windsor settlements as those on the east and west sides of the Great River so long remained a single town, one does well to recall the incidents that molded the early Dorchester settlement and promoted the sense of loyalty and pride, and also the outstanding fact that the men on the east side were members of prominent families on the west side—looking for "more room." They continued to look for it until they met those of Tolland and Bolton, coming from the eastward and the north, seeking the same desideratum. It was not till 1653 that they got so far even as to vote for two districts of Windsor itself and not till 1667 that haltingly they went up to the General Assembly with a Wolcott (Erastus) and a Bissell (Josiah) as the east-side committee. There were many who still clung to the idea that in union there was tax strength, but the opinion that strength might be lessened by diffusion was bound to prevail when presented by able counsel. The Assembly enacted in 1668 that in accord with town vote and a proper division of "money, poor, etc.," the east side should become a separate town. Out of this East Windsor were to grow South Windsor and Ellington which latter was set off to Tolland County. South Windsor, though not incorporated till 1845, claims all the preceding history as her own, and it has to be so considered even at the risk of confusing town names, never forgetting that for over a century it was all Windsor, nor yet that East Windsor Hill is in South Windsor. Those somewhat preoccupied settlers who fell back upon the points of the compass in naming their new communities, spring-



THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, SOUTH WINDSOR  
Erected in 1761 and demolished in 1845



THE OLD WOLCOTT HOMESTEAD, SOUTH WINDSOR





ing from a mother church, were not concerned that in remote generations deeds and names of those of one community might be credited to those of another—as today they often are, in public print.

It was on this east side that the Dorchester party first bought as an alternative to present Windsor, but did not for years occupy, except for pasturage, because of greater danger from floods and some doubt as to the character of the Podunk and Scantic Indians. For land between the Podunk and Scantic rivers ("Nowashe"), opposite Francis Stiles' house, they paid twenty coats and fifteen fathoms. Stiles, it is recalled, was the representative of Sir Richard Saltonstall who sought a large domain, and when the Dorchester men claimed priority on the east side, they thought to conciliate by allowing him Saltonstall Park, 1,500 acres, running east from Enfield Rapids; when this was found to exceed their own purchased rights, the town allotted 400 acres, Stiles bought the rest from the natives and added 500 acres. The park included present Warehouse Point. Part of the proposed fence around it was built before Saltonstall abandoned the plan. Stiles' claims were approved by both Connecticut and Massachusetts in 1641-2 and later figured in the colonial boundary controversy. Governor Gurdon Saltonstall in 1717 communicated to the General Court that Massachusetts had allowed an equivalent of the 2,000 acres and he would give up the land in question if permitted to receive a like amount in lands given by Massachusetts in the boundary agreement, at the northeast corner of the colony, eastward of present Woodstock. This was allowed.

The Bissell family of ferry fame were probably the first settlers on the east side, near the mouth of the Scantic, but no house was built till 1659. The plantation was hardly started before King Philip's war drove the settlers back to the west side. After that the locality was known as "Windsor Farmes." Present South Windsor was a commons, each settler holding a share. The removal of Simon Wolcott to the east side in 1680 was destined to add greatly to the history of South Windsor. He was the youngest of the sons of Henry Wolcott. Considerable sidelight is thrown on ideas of the early settlers by the story of his second marriage. William Pitkin, a man of high standing, had come to Hartford from England in 1659. Two years later his sister Martha arrived

for a visit. She was so charming and withal of such culture and ability that the settlers deliberately set about capturing her. Dr. Thomas Robbins in his book "Wolcott Memorials" coldbloodedly expresses it: "The girl put the colony in commotion. If possible she must be detained; the stock was too valuable to be parted with. It was a matter of general consideration what young man was good enough to be presented to Miss Pitkin. Simon Wolcott was fixed upon, and, beyond expectation, succeeded in obtaining her hand." The youngest of their nine offspring was Roger, whose record with that of the other distinguished descendants, is given in the Windsor section, for before his death Simon had returned to Windsor.

Thomas Ellsworth was the first to build north of the Scantic, just across in what is now East Windsor, and Edward King, an Irishman, built south of the Podunk in present East Hartford. Grist and sawmills were built on that river and were in evidence in one of their successors down to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Because of inconvenience in crossing the river was the first petition sent up for a separate church society, in 1680, but as the First Church could ill afford to lose any taxpayers, this was not granted till fourteen years later.

Rev. Timothy Edwards, son of Merchant Richard Edwards of Hartford, was called in 1694, and with him came his bride of eight days, sister of Capt. Thomas Stoughton, selectman, in whose large barn the minister gathered his flock. His father built an unusually fine house for the couple a mile south of present East Windsor Hill. Mrs. Edwards was a daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton and granddaughter of Windsor's first minister, John Warham. The parishioners lived along a rough path back from the swampy river meadows extending northward eight miles from Hartford's line, the minister's house about midway of it—the rough path which still is often called "The Street." East of the house was the booth where the son Jonathan, who was to become one of the world's most renowned theologians, had his hours of meditation. The church society did not organize till 1696 and Mr. Edwards was not ordained till 1698. The usual ordination ball was a notably brilliant function. The church was built on a corner of the burying-ground, facing "The Street," back on the higher land from the Podunk to the Scantic, and across a

ravine from the old palisado built as defense against the Indians. The church and palisado in Windsor were in full view.

Details are much worth while with this society, not only because of the charm and also the eccentricities of the people and the beauty of their natural surroundings, but because one gets the early environment of Jonathan Edwards. After four years of agitation, a new meeting-house was erected in 1714. As so often was the case in young communities, there was warm contest over the location, the people of the south objecting to the distance to the old site. Followed the customary appeal to the General Assembly, resulting in decision for that site. This caused the council of churches to vote again for the old site and to add that dissenters should be quiet and Christian-like, in the assurance that they should have the liberty to erect another church "when God in his providence shall put them into a capacity for it in a lawful and orderly way." The dissenters, believing that God's providence had become operative, already had set up the frame of a building and, no society having been formed, voted to levy upon themselves the expense of completing the structure. The Wolcott, Loomis, Newberry, Fitch and Phelps families were among those signing the financial agreement. Jabez Colt had read a long poem at the raising of this meeting-house, a stanza of which expresses the whole spirit:

"Two miles we find in Holy Writ  
Sabbath daie's journies bee.  
O wherefore then are we compelled  
For to go more than three."

In desperation the Assembly was petitioned by the Dissenters for right to start a new society, but despite the eminence and temper of the petitioners the Assembly was unconvinced in the matter of the item of God's providence, the answer was nay and in another year there was submission to superior judgment.

The elder Edward's insistence upon dictatorial power of pastor and adherence to strict Saybrook platform caused harsh controversy and sessions of the church council in the later years of his life, subsiding only when there came the Great Awakening following the sermons by his son at Northampton. Roger Wolcott was a leader on the church side against the seeming tyranny of the pastor. The parish had become—and long was to continue—



the wealthiest agricultural community in the state. John A. Stoughton in 1883, in his "Windsor Farmes," contributed materially for the study of this birthplace of theological theories tremendous in their effect and regretted that no other town (in his own day) furnished such proportional amount to the recognized means of religious instruction. He speaks—historically, not critically—of their uncouth manners which irritated Mr. Edwards and to which the minister made frequent references in his discourses, as when he rebuked the men for not uncovering when they "met their betters in the street." When the minister's niece, Abigail Stoughton, secretly married dissolute John Moore, Jr., he finally, in his indignation, took the subject before the North Association of Ministers for Hartford County—whether marriages, public or private, by children, without parental consent and against parental wishes, "do bind in conscience." It was voted that the father had power to void such marriage. There followed much friction but with a final happy outcome.

In the case of Joseph Diggins, who married another Miss Stoughton, there were allegations against his habits but Minister Edwards charged that the girl's father had been opposed to the union; right of trial by the church was refused by the minister; he had given his opinion and the church need not concern itself. A long period of protest on the part of leading parishioners resulted in calling a council and the council ordered a trial by the church. Mr. Edwards argued before that body that Diggins had violated the fifth and eighth commandments, but the defendant was acquitted. On Mr. Edwards' appeal to a council, the verdict was sustained though with qualification that if Mr. Edwards could not admit Diggins to the fold, the matter should not be pressed and the defendant should apply elsewhere for membership and the privilege of baptism for his child.

Driven to it, the deacons on their own responsibility called a church meeting at which Diggins charged maladministration. This forced Mr. Edwards, in 1740, to call a council (after the Saybrook plan), which was asked to decide on the pastor's power to negative action of the church. The council dodged and those who had been bred in the principles of church self-government were left in a maze. Diggins was persuaded to withdraw his complaint and Roger Wolcott and the others wrote a rebuke to Mr. Edwards.



Three months later Mr. Edwards read a letter to the church asking for the election of a "messenger" to a council in Hartford, and remarked that, for this time, he would let the members nominate. When the messenger they elected asked Mr. Edwards in regular order for certificate, Mr. Edwards refused on the ground that he, the minister, had absented himself from the church meeting. A contemplated protest was dropped for the minister was taken sick. Eventually a committee was chosen, headed by Wolcott, to tell Mr. Edwards he was too old, and Rev. Joseph Perry was called to be colleague in 1755. And a covenant in accord with the old Westminster Confession of Faith was drawn up by Governor Wolcott and adopted—to be understood as the same as the General Assembly's catechism.

Mr. Edwards died in 1758, after sixty-three years of service. One of his most important services to the community was teaching the young people the rudimentaries at his home, evenings; a carefully kept rate book showing his fees is still preserved. Despite his idiosyncracies he was greatly beloved by his people. The new meeting-house, paid for largely by the sale of tobacco, was completed in 1761 near the old one and in the street. Its steeple aroused the admiration of all the countryside. Negro Doctor Primus, a famous character, said of it:

"Big church, high steeple,  
Proud committee, poor people."

In 1834 it was moved back to the site of the present one which replaced it in 1845. The Wolcott Memorial Chapel was given by Col. Samuel Tudor Wolcott in 1887. The church became the first of the original East Windsor when the town was divided in 1768 and the first of South Windsor when South Windsor was set off in 1846.

In this as in the other churches in the eighteenth century, singing was the cause of much discussion. A vote was taken finally to hire a singing-master so to instruct others that singing might be "performed decently and orderly." The queries in people's minds may be thus summarized: Shall there be beating of time by the hand? Shall the minister tell the timer what tune shall be sung? Shall the note be given by voice or pitch-pipe? Shall the society agree upon a certain number of tunes to be sung, and

what ones? Shall someone be chosen to tune the Psalm? Or shall the Psalm be read?

Among the distinguished clergy of this parish were Rev. Amasa Loomis, home missionary in Ohio; Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcott, missionary in Syria and Palestine; Rev. Julius Alexander Reed, Rev. Dr. Samuel Robbins Brown, Rev. George C. Reynolds and Rev. Thomas Robbins who collected a remarkable library now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, where he himself was to serve as librarian from 1844 till his death in 1854. Rev. Isaac Stiles, of North Haven, father of President Ezra Stiles of Yale, was a native of this town.

There was Baptist preaching in the town as early as 1790 but not till 1827 was the first pastor ordained, Rev. Gurdon Robbins. The present church was dedicated in 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. Russell Jennings.

The Second Congregational Church was organized in Wapping, after sundry trying experiences. "Winter privileges," to be sure, had been secured by the little band of settlers west of the Podunk back in 1761, fifty-six years after any one had ventured there to live. These settlers were particularly notable in history because they established their little government on a military plan and became known as "Wapping Soldiers." Sergt. Samuel Smith was lieutenant commanding and Edward C. Grant ensign at the time they went to the Assembly with complaint, in 1771. Affairs had been conducted in "peace and good order" till an ecclesiastical controversy arose. Grant headed one faction and Smith the other. When there were men enough for a company, Grant, "contrary to expectation," got thirty-four votes, a majority of one, and that one was cast by Rouse, a newcomer, "a stranger of no interest." A new election was asked for, but apparently the request was not granted.

Moses Tuthill held services here for a time after graduating at Yale in 1745, and married Rev. Timothy Edwards' superbly intellectual daughter Martha. When he had requested of her father the privilege of becoming a suitor, the great dominie, aware of her eccentricities, ventured a doubt as to the suitability of the match.

"Why," exclaimed the ardent young man, "has she not experienced religion?"

"Ah, she surely has, Brother Tuthill," was the solemn reply, "but you must know that the grace of God will dwell where neither you nor I could."

The half-way parish continuing, no church was organized till 1830; the building for services was begun in 1801 by inhabitants without regard to creed, Congregationalists to buy out the others whenever they saw fit. The structure was not completed till 1832 when the first regular preacher was Rev. Henry Morris. The Baptist Church was organized in 1823, three years after Rev. William Bentley had begun preaching there. While the Congregationalists were building their new house in 1846, they worshiped in the Baptist Church and thereafter united in the new structure. The Episcopalians in 1864 to 1866 shared in this community of interests. Among the early preachers was V. Osborn whose vehemence for Methodist principles was so strong that he was expelled. Forthwith he gathered eight sympathizers who established the Methodist Church of Wapping, building a meeting-house in 1833.

East Windsor Hill is a unique feature of South Windsor. It is a plateau only half a mile in length between the Scantic and Taylor's Brook, traversed by a straight, wide street beautifully shaded. It always has been graced by fine residences, and in former days there were Capt. Aaron Bissell's tavern, notable stores, the academy, and the theological institute which was to become the Hartford Seminary Foundation of today. One of the finest residences was that of John Watson, merchant.

Within a radius of a few miles, the whole territory, glorious with fertile fields and noble trees, is rich in tradition and historical reminiscence. Samuel Grant, son of Matthew, early moved to this side of the river, building near the ferry and then in 1697 erecting the house now standing in South Windsor Street where he died in 1718. It is the ell of the house Ebenezer Grant built in 1757 and has remained in the family down through the years. Capt. Ebenezer Grant, graduate of Yale in the class of 1726, was one of the most enterprising of the many who engaged in foreign trade, owned his ships and built not a few of them at the mouth of the Scantic. He survived Rev. Timothy Edwards by many years and continued active in church work. His second wife was the widow of Capt. David Ellsworth, mother of Chief Justice



Oliver Ellsworth. His fortune was wiped out by the Revolutionary war. Noah Grant, great-grandfather of President Grant, was born in this house and lived here till he removed over the eastern hills to Tolland. Capt. Roswell Grant, son of Ebenezer, married the granddaughter of Governor Roger Wolcott. Maj. Fred W. Grant did much to preserve and beautify the old place.

Less than a mile below the Grant "mansion," on the east side of the street, was the parsonage of Rev. Timothy Edwards. On the Grant estate of 1680, on the west side of the street, is the house of Dr. Matthew Rockwell (physician, clergyman and deacon) built in 1750, a type of the most substantial houses of these prosperous people. To the south and on the opposite side of the road is the Gov. Roger Wolcott place, south of the road that crosses the main street from the east and continues to the river, formerly known as "governor's road," leading to the ferry which in 1735 had been granted him as a favor. (Sketches of the Wolcotts are in the preceding chapter on Windsor).

The site of the birthplace of John Fitch, who first employed steam for the propulsion of water craft, is very near the East Hartford line. The story of the life of this great genius is given in the general history. The town also was the birthplace of Eli Terry, the renowned Plymouth clockmaker, and of Daniel Bur-nap whose clocks were very popular.

Dr. William Wood, who was born in Waterbury in 1822, married the daughter of Erastus Ellsworth and was long a practitioner here. As a taxidermist and a writer on ornithology he had a national name. It is in his memory and his wife's that the Wood Memorial Library, with community and exhibition rooms, given by their son, William R. Wood, was dedicated this year, 1928. The address of presentation to Trustee Robert A. Boardman was made by Judge Ralph M. Grant, one of the most public-spirited of the descendants of the pioneers. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Wood which hang in the library are by Albertus E. Jones of the Hartford Art School, a native of South Windsor. The library itself was established in 1898 and is now under the charge of Miss Elizabeth Pelton as librarian and an enthusiastic committee.

Walter Loomis Newberry of Chicago, who left \$4,000,000 to establish the Newberry Library in that city, was a descendant of Capt. Amasa Newberry, and was born here in 1804.





OLD GRANT MANSION, EAST WINDSOR



The North or Scantic Parish had been organized in 1752 as the sixth Windsor society, becoming the third in East Windsor, when Ancient Windsor was divided in 1768, Ellington being the second (1735). When Ellington was incorporated as a town in 1786, the North Society became the Second of East Windsor, and when South Windsor Society was set off from East Windsor, in 1846, it became the First of modern East Windsor. A bronze tablet in memory of its pastors was unveiled at its one-hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary this year, 1928. The great-great-great-granddaughters of the first two ministers, Rev. Thomas Potwine and Rev. Shubael Bartlett, did the unveiling. The present pastor is Rev. William W. Evans. This parish was formed by those Windsor pioneers who had sought eastern territory farther from the river. Matthew Allyn had been permitted to push up into the "Ketch" Meadow in 1664 and in 1688 Samuel Grant, Sr., and Nathaniel Bissell were setting up a sawmill on Ketch Brook. A party of Irish, led by Rev. Mr. McKinstry, gave the name Ireland Street to the northeast corner of East Windsor or Scantic Parish, about 1718—Thompson, McKnight, Harper, Gowdy and Cohoon among them. Today their descendants live on the land these settlers cleared for them. All journeyed far, north or south, for church; at funerals, the corpse had to be carried on shoulders of the literal bearers seven miles.

When the church society was organized in 1752 and Mr. Potwine—the son of a Hartford goldsmith—was called from Coventry, a rude church was built. In 1802 opposition to the building of an addition was followed by an incendiary fire which destroyed the church. During bitter recriminations, a new church was built, under guard. Mr. Potwine died that year, broken-hearted. His successor, Mr. Bartlett, served till 1854.

This rural village has sent forth many men whose names have been known far and wide. Among them was Rev. David Ely Bartlett of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, Loren Andrews, Horace Belknap, Henry Newton Bissell, Dr. Samuel Robbins Brown, (who translated the Bible into Japanese, married Rev. Shubael Bartlett's daughter, and on his return from his mission in China, brought home the first Chinese students to study in America), Dr. Thomas Stoughton Potwine, Dr. Increase N. Tarbox, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcott. Azel S. Roe, the author,



lived here from 1848 till his death in 1886 and wrote his famous stories for boys.

The town of East Windsor has had a library since 1849 when eighteen men associated and each took a share of stock and paid annual dues. The books were kept in the house of the librarian, in early days at Edwards A. Potwine's, later at the house on the corner known as the Spencer house, at Samuel Bartlett's and then for many years at the home of Samuel Bissell, whose son, S. Wolcott Bissell, is the present librarian. About twenty-five years ago the surviving stockholders gave the books to be the nucleus of a public library and they were moved into the present library room. In the days before the library was receiving state and town aid, it was in effect a public library, for non-stockholders could have the privileges for a small fee. The early list of books shows how progressive the people were and how deeply interested in intellectual no less than material things.

The schools of the east-side parishes of Windsor went through about the same experience as those of other communities. The Academy on East Windsor Hill was opened about 1800 and in the regime of Principal John Hall, later the founder of the famous Hall School in Ellington, drew pupils from far as well as near. Eleazer T. Fitch, afterward Professor of theology at Yale, succeeded him in 1809. Other principals included John H. Brockway of Ellington who became a congressman, Gen. Nathan Johnson of Hartford and Judge William Strong of the Superior Court. What with the instruction given at the new theological institute, elsewhere described, the number of pupils diminished and the academy was discontinued.

Tobacco-raising continues to be the chief source of income throughout this section of the Connecticut Valley. Marcus L. Floyd of East Windsor Hill, who died in this year 1928, was the first in the state to raise shade-grown tobacco. He came here as a government expert in 1901 and as manager of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation, installed the first tent-growing system in this state. Not long afterwards he served as special agent under the direction of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor in making investigations of the American Tobacco Company, the so-called trust, which resulted in the prosecution of the company by the government. To cope with the short-

age of unskilled labor in these parts twelve years ago, Mr. Floyd was the main mover in bringing Negro workers from the South to Connecticut tobacco fields.

Ellington's present territory to the east of East Windsor and in Tolland County was bought of the Indians by Thomas and Nathaniel Bissell in 1671 and by authority of the General Assembly was included within ancient Windsor's bounds. Much of this section in 1713 was mistakenly conceded to Massachusetts in the boundary controversy, as likewise a section which Windsor had bought in present Suffield. Windsor asked for an equivalent of land elsewhere, according to agreement. After six years a grant of land was allowed straight east of the Tolland line beyond Rockville, including Ellington. A half century passed before the Ellington land was taken up, but the Windsor settlers of this "Windsor Goshen" or the "Great Marsh" were loyal to the Windsor church, their own being organized about 1735. The plea for a separate town was not heard till 1786.

In further reference to the part played by original East Windsor in the Revolution it is to be said that as Connecticut was known as the "Provision State" for the American armies, so East Windsor was the "Provision Town." Samuel Wolcott, assistant commissary, scoured the state on horseback for cattle which were slaughtered on his premises by droves. At the same time he was obtaining large quantities of grain to be turned into flour for the fleet and army at Newport. One statement in account with the state in 1780 was for nearly £6,000. For beef alone in East Windsor for the Continental Army, the amount paid was over \$23,000.

It was an East Windsor man, Israel Bissell, who made a ride as impressive historically as that of Paul Revere. A post rider between New York and Boston, he was chosen by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress to carry throughout the colonies the news of the attack upon Lexington. Leaving Cambridge at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning while the fight was still on he had covered the thirty miles to Worcester before noon, was in New London Thursday evening, in New Haven early the next afternoon—in New York Sunday noon, carrying the message of the committee at Cambridge endorsed by committees of all the towns through which he had passed. Other messengers bore the docu-

ment to Philadelphia, reaching there at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and from as far away as that, determined men were on the march to Cambridge.

While Governor William Franklin of New Jersey, stepson of Benjamin Franklin, who had been deposed in a popular uprising in 1776, was here as a prisoner before his exchange in 1778, he was quartered at Lieutenant Diggins' house with a juvenile guard over him. He was accompanied by several servants.

Lafayette stopped at the home of Nathaniel Porter in 1778. Dr. Horace Gillette in his "Sketches" speaks of Washington's visit to him there and says that Lafayette made trips around the state with a mounted escort, and that Mr. Porter's son was his private secretary.

In the Civil war, modern East Windsor, with a grand list of \$1,214,000, sent 236 officers and men to the front out of a total of 1,500 listed men, and gave \$46,000 for support of families, commutations and bounties, and South Windsor, \$35,350. The latter's grand list was \$1,212,000. Its volunteers numbered 188, including seven commissioned officers, six were killed and eighteen died of disease. The most distinguished officer, as seen in the general history narrative, was Col. Albert W. Drake. Many of the men from both towns were in the first three regiments and in the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth. In the World war, there having been no local military companies, men were recruited for the One Hundred and Second and those taken in the selective draft were sent to the National Army. There were most generous responses to all calls for Red Cross material and for Liberty Loans.

In East Windsor there also are the post offices of Windsorville, Melrose, Broad Brook and Warehouse Point. Windsorville was originally Ketch Mills. Timothy Ellsworth and Thomas Potwine had a distillery there and after it was burned in 1842, Ellsworth built a woolen mill which later was sold to Henry Hollister. The mill was burned in 1889. Methodists of the town formed a society and built their church in 1829. It was burned and replaced in 1879. Melrose, now an agricultural center, and like East Windsor and Broad Brook on the Springfield branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was somewhat like Windsorville in its origin. Col. Francis Gowdy, who died in 1894 at the



age of 73, with his father and John Stiles formed the firm of Gowdy, Stiles & Company for the manufacture of gin. After the Civil war all three retired with fortunes. Later Colonel Gowdy established the Francis Gowdy Distillery Company. When through with this he removed to Clinton where he died.

Broad Brook, located on the Scantic, had only fifty people in 1816—250 in 1840. In 1842 the Phelps Manufacturing Company built a woolen mill which later merging, became the well-known Broad Brook Manufacturing Company. Hartford capital was much interested and prominent Hartford men, like Pres. George Beach of the Phoenix Bank, held official positions. Homer Blanchard, born in Delhi, N. Y., in 1806, the first man in America to classify wool for the manufacturers, was president of the company for thirty-five years. From the beginning the concern has maintained its reputation by the selection of its material and the character of its employees. The first church society was that of the Episcopalians. In 1849 the Methodists, who had organized, joined with them in building a church. The Congregational society was organized as a mission in 1851, and, membership increasing, an edifice was built in 1853. The present pastor is Rev. Charles H. Peck. The Broad Brook Trust Company was organized in 1921 with a capital of \$25,000 and in 1927 had commercial deposits of nearly \$75,000. Harry C. Brook is the president.

Warehouse Point, on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, is where Founder Pynchon of Springfield, as told in the general history, built his warehouses to hold goods preparatory to being poled up the Enfield falls, the only obstruction to navigation on the way to Springfield. Until the coming of the canal and the railroad it was a busy shipping center. The Leonard Silk Company, now the Warehouse Point Silk Company, manufacturers of silk thread, established in 1874, is the chief industry. In 1802 the Episcopalians began holding readers' services. The present St. John's edifice was erected in 1809 on the common, facing north. It was considered unofficially as Union church and consecration was postponed till 1833. Gen. Charles Jencks, who had been a generous contributor, objected to the Methodist meetings there and the vote for consecration was two to one in favor of it. Then in 1844 the church was moved to its present site. The land on which the building stood was

given to the church by Epaphras L. Phelps in 1848 and in 1863 he deeded to the parish the rest of the fine property. The Methodists, at the time of the consecration of the Episcopal Church, built their own.

In Warehouse Point is located the County Temporary Home where 250 children are being cared for, under the charge of Superintendent F. M. Godard. The value of the real property is \$314,000. There is a school building in connection with it, to accommodate sixty children.

### §

#### WINDSOR LOCKS: INDUSTRIOUS, PROGRESSIVE

While Ancient Windsor's large family of communities was slowly spreading out on the east side of the river, her neighboring Pine Meadow, on her own side, was waiting to commemorate with a new name the great navigation enterprise, described in the general history, which should bring commercial in addition to industrial prestige. From its situation on the Connecticut it always had had close affiliation with the towns on the east side, especially with Warehouse Point directly opposite.

A colonial tragedy was the first incident in the town's history. The territory, included in the original generous grant to Windsor, was bought about 1660 of Nehano Sachem by George Hull, Humphrey Pinney, Thomas Ford and Thomas Lewis for settlers among whom distribution was made. It was supposed that Great Island—somewhat further north in the river—was included in the purchase, but there was a series of misunderstandings about that, as will appear in the Suffield section of this history. The distribution of the nearly 5,000 acres was to Governor Haynes of Hartford, who had bought a small right, John and Thomas Hoskins and Nicholas Denslow. William Hayden and Henry Denslow, son of Nicholas, were among the few early settlers. At the outbreak of King Philip's war, Denslow took his wife and children back to Windsor for safety. The next spring, 1676, he went up to see about his farm and was killed by renegade Indians. The site of his house today is marked by a boulder appropriately inscribed. His wife and children lived there for twelve years after his death, with Hayden their only neighbor, two miles away. The son

remained there all his long life and his descendants continued on at the old farm. One of them, Capt. Martin Denslow, was in the French-Indian wars. The family names of other settlers recur on the rolls of all subsequent wars.

The sparse sandy plains among the trees to the westward and the small amount of open land near the river, crossed by two sizable brooks, Kettle Brook (of boundary fame) and Pine Meadow Brook, had no special attraction for Windsor men. Ephraim Haskell and Seth Dexter of Rochester, Mass., were willing, however, in 1769, to give £340 for all of the present business portion of Windsor Locks. They turned over the land to their sons, Ephraim Haskell and Seth Dexter, and thereby gave the region an enviable start in the world. Harleigh and Harris Haskell and Seth Dexter were among the most prosperous citizens the first half of the next century and contributed generously for the church, and Charles Haskell Dexter built and ran the great Dexter paper mill till his death, serving the cause of the church all the time meanwhile. One of the early enterprises was a distillery. When Rev. Mr. Rowland of Windsor learned of it, he said, "I am glad to hear what Mr. Haskell is doing—it will make such good market for the farmers' grain."

Charles H. Dexter's experiment around 1835 in paper-making, using manilla for the first time for pulp, contributed a large share to making Hartford County one of the great paper centers of the country, and, always combining genius with industry, the concern still known as C. H. Dexter & Sons (now A. D. and H. R. Coffin) has outlived most of its old associates in various lines. Samuel Williams' paper-mill in 1832 was the first of the several that Windsor Locks has had. The Windsor Locks Paper Mills, the Windsor Paper Company and the F. Whittlesey Company along with the Dexter Company help advance the town's special industry.

Of the earlier paper-mills, the Seymour Company for years had one of the best water power privileges in New England. In 1893, the plant was under lease to Coogan & Pusey as a wool-scouring mill—a business first conducted in America by E. N. Kellogg & Company with whom Gen. H. C. Dwight of Hartford was connected. The business was made unprofitable by English competition. In 1893 Col. William C. Skinner of Dwight, Skinner



& Company of Hartford bought the plant for his firm and organized a company for the manufacture of special kinds of paper—W. C. Pusey, who formerly had been superintendent of the H. C. Coffin mills, to continue as manager. When in 1899 the Saymour Company went into the hands of a receiver, it was succeeded by the previously mentioned Windsor Paper Company, largely through the influence of Ezra B. Bailey, long one of the town's most public-spirited men and holder of federal office in Hartford, being collector of customs. The new company, backed by Springfield and Unionville men and run in connection with the Platner & Porter mills in Unionville, brought 300 hands.

Again recalling the old names—Haskell & Hayden's silk mill in the '30s was a most successful excursion into a then new field. Its achievement was largely due to the keen observation and experience of a member of the old family of Hayden. Jabez H. Hayden, who was born at Hayden Station in 1820, had had three years' experience in Hartford with the Connecticut Silk Company, a concern that had been subsidized by the state at the time of the silk mania. He became a power not only in the industry but as a progressive citizen. He did not retire from the business till 1880 and lived to be eighty-two, devoting much time to historical reminiscence. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church, a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and an incorporator of the local savings bank.

To the enterprise of Windsor Locks men is due the introduction into Connecticut of a very useful industry, that of cloth-dressing. Seth Dexter built the first mill for it on Kettle Brook in 1770, and so well received was the product that it flourished for half a century, carding machinery and other improvements being added.

The first factory on the canal bank was built in 1875 for Jonathan Danforth of New York, manufacturer of butts for doors. As the years went by, the factory was used for sewing machines and other products. A concern founded in 1864 by W. G. Medlicott, the name of which is known throughout the country, is the Medlicott Company, makers of underwear. An iron foundry was put in operation in 1844 by J. P. and H. C. Converse of Stafford, later the A. W. Converse Company. The J. R. Montgomery Company, which was to become the largest manufacturer of woolen

goods in the state, was established in 1871 for the making of satinet which Peter Dobson of Vernon had introduced into America. Latterly it devised the machinery and became the only American company to make tinsel threads to combine with wool. Today the threads are used in radio sets and in telephones; through the World war the company had to supply all the allies. John B. Windsor, who died in 1887 at the age of sixty, served as president of the Farist & Windsor concern, started 1845 as a steel-rolling mill by P. and E. J. Ripley, and was treasurer of the Farist Steel Company of Bridgeport. He was prominent also in finance, being president of the savings bank, a director in the United States Bank in Hartford and president of the Hartford Steamboat Company. Printing cloths and umbrellas were made by a Hartford company, the Connecticut River Mills, acquired after nine years by A. Dunham & Company of Hartford.

The Horton chuck was the child of the brain of Eli Horton in 1851. The first large factory was built in 1865 and before many years they were making several hundred varieties of this indispensable tool. The name now is the E. Horton & Son Company, on the canal bank. George P. Clark's invention of the rubber castor added more variety to manufacture, and from this his concern went on to other products, like drying-fans, trucks and wheels.

The first street laid out was Center Street, and the first house after 1776 was the Gaylord house, built in 1780 on Elm Street. The town was incorporated in 1854. The name Windsor Locks was not given till two years after the opening of the canal in 1829. Where the Windsor Locks Water Company gets its supply was in 1780 the site of Elijah Higley's grist mill and later of English's paper-mill. James J. English is the present head of the company, which was formed in 1890 by out-of-town men, headed by S. P. Townsend. E. B. Bailey bought the plant for Windsor men. It is now a part of the Northern Connecticut Power Company which, as seen in the Suffield section, is planning great changes for all this region.

There was a fording place across to Warehouse Point in the earliest days, used by the more venturesome even after the ferry was opened. It was below the mouth of Kettle Brook, across to

old Horse-Pasture Island, and thence across the channel. The charter for the ferry was granted to James Chamberlain in 1783. In 1848 a swing ferry was constructed, with cable and piers so arranged that the boat could be aided by the current. A cable ferry was put in in 1870. The rights were sold in 1885 for \$20,000 to the Windsor Locks Bridge Company which put in a suspension bridge. This became the first free bridge in the state in 1908 when the state authorized payment of \$93,000 to the company (as against owners' valuation of \$160,000). The bridge was replaced by the present one, opened in 1921, at a cost of \$500,000 for the county.

The first post office in town was established by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger of Suffield in 1802 after he personally had noted the need of one. He appointed Storekeeper Howard of the north end to take charge of the office.

Since the railroad put an end to the dreams of the Connecticut River Company and its fine canal of the '30s, as elsewhere told—but did leave an excellent water power for the industries, there have been prospects of other development in keeping with scientific developments. When Henry C. Douglas in 1894 bought of Clinton Terry Terry's Island, as it was then known, and the story of which is given in the Enfield section, it was understood that a syndicate was to dam the river and create a great electricity plant. A few days later Ezra B. Bailey bought the property with view to getting a charter for the dam. The water privileges, representing 3,000 horse power, had been under control of the Dexter and Coffin families since the '60s when in 1913, nothing having materialized from previous planning, they were sold to the present Northern Connecticut Power Company whose hydro-electric station is here and whose office is in Thompsonville. The present situation relative to a great power plant is described under Suffield, and again hopes are high.

While the passing of the canal project was a disappointment, there was good transportation by the railroad and then by the trolley, and the Main Street center and the canal bank have always been the scenes of activity. The government continues on the town basis, with public interests thoughtfully looked after, covering fire and police departments. Mrs. Herbert R. Coffin is chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners, all the members of which are women whose desire to have suitable grounds, espe-



cially for children's sports, was realized in 1910 when land that had been leased was bought by the town from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Mrs. Julia L. Coffin proffered the use of adjoining grounds for tennis, baseball and other games and provided a bandstand, Miss Mary Burnap contributed the electric lighting, Selectman Charles A. Norris built a dance pavilion and this year Herbert A. Coffin has added a grandstand. The support of the park now is by town appropriation and popular subscription.

An office of the State Fish Hatcheries is located here, reminiscent of the days when shad were plenty, and there were extensive hatcheries at Poquonock.

The Windsor Locks Trust and Safe Deposit Company of which John M. Morse is president, was organized in 1908 with capital of \$50,000. In addition to commercial deposits of over a million, it has savings deposits of \$300,000.

Windsor Locks lawyers have held prominent positions in the county bar. George A. Conant, who recently retired, was clerk of the Superior Court for many years. Frank E. Healy has been tax commissioner, speaker of the House of Representatives and attorney-general. Timothy C. Coogan, after practicing here, went to San Francisco, where he became eminent as an insurance lawyer. His brother, John W. Coogan, was a well known Hartford lawyer.

The fine granite Memorial Hall was given in 1891 by Pres. Charles E. Chaffee of the Meddicott Company for J. H. Converse Post, which was organized by the veterans of the Civil war in 1884. Major Converse went to the front from his native town of Somers with Company C of the First Connecticut Volunteers, was made captain of Company A of the Eleventh and promoted to be major. He was killed at Cold Harbor. In proportion to numbers and in contributions to the cause the town in the Civil war as in all other wars did its full duty. Company C of the First, Levi N. Hillman commanding, had all its officers and fourteen men from Windsor Locks.

For the World war, many went to Hartford to join the old First Regiment and others were in the National Army. A company for the First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard, was formed. Verdine L. Mather and John J. Burke were captains.

The Congregational Church owes its inception largely to Asa B. Woods, who came from Hartford to have charge of the locks of the canal on its completion in 1829. Up to that time attendance had been at the church in Windsor. Mr. Woods and others inaugurated a Sunday School which in 1833 developed into a formal society and a chapel was built. Fourteen years later a church was built and when it was burned in 1877 it was promptly rebuilt. Mention already has been made of the generosity of some of the leading citizens; their successors have been no less assiduous. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church began with services held in 1827, in which year Rev. Dr. John Power came up from New York to attend upon a workman who had been injured. In 1852 this became a regular parish under Rev. James Smythe and the stone church was erected. St. Mary's School in connection with it was established in 1889. The Methodists had been in membership with their brethren in Warehouse Point till in 1850 Major Brown gave them the use of his hall (later Coogan's Hall). Their present church on Church Street was built in 1865. St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized as St. Bartholomew's in 1856 with reading services, in connection with the Warehouse Point church. In 1870 it was established as a parish, Rev. G. M. Wilkins the rector, and the edifice was erected two years later for which James B. Colton of Warehouse Point left funds for a memorial bell and an organ.

There is but one voting district, the grand list of which is over \$6,000,000. The first school was moved from its original site in 1825 to the corner of Elm and Center streets, where it stood till 1844. In that year the town was divided into two districts, but after twenty years consolidation was voted and a new building was built. The high school is on Church Street. It is something to be proud of that long before there was a law on the subject, and at the request of the manufacturers, children under fourteen on applying for work were required to show certificates that they had attended school the required length of time.

The *Windsor Locks Journal* dates from 1880, when it was launched by Sherman T. Addis. John M. Morse became the proprietor in 1895 and in 1910 it was incorporated as the Journal Printing Company.

What with present canal filled in, sidetracks provided for the industries located between it and the Connecticut, on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, a new and deeper canal built around the "falls," navigation improved and all the other benefits contemplated in connection with the merged Connecticut River Company and the Northern Connecticut Power Company, under federal license of fifty years, present anticipations—this time due to the era of electricity—are comparable with those in 1829.



## LII

### NORTHERN MIGRATION

SUFFIELD AND ENFIELD IN THE BOUNDARY WAR—A FAMOUS ISLAND—  
FIRST CANAL PLAN, IN 1792—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT—GEN-  
ERAL LYMAN AND GIDEON GRANGER AMONG THE GREAT MEN—  
THOMPSONVILLE'S INDUSTRIES—HAZARD'S POWDER MILLS.

Windsor pioneers had not pushed far beyond Pine Meadow to secure new territory before they came upon those advancing from Agawam (Springfield), encouraged by John Pynchon whom Hooker had scathingly described. How it was that Suffield was for long a Massachusetts town is told on another page, as a part of the colony boundary dispute. Suffice it now that ignorant surveyors had blundered, and let Hartford County rejoice that its history properly takes in the history of the picturesque township. At the time of the settlement, the region was not such as to make it of itself a bone of contention, desirable as mere possession appeared to be in the eyes of Pynchon. Unlike its neighbors it had no river meadow to allure; instead it had a bold and forbidding line along the Connecticut; it was seamed with rough ridges from north to south and in large part it was so densely wooded that Pynchon suggested special privileges for those who might venture to take up land there. His only special interest was in Warehouse Point across the river where comfortable navigation ceased, because of steep rapids, and where therefore he had built his warehouse so essential to his commerce. And if that were in his bailiwick, the line west must take in Suffield, good or worthless.

Massachusetts as early as 1660 had allowed six men to locate on Stony River, which is still the name of the stream that cuts through southeasterly from Massachusetts to the Connecticut, but the prospectors must have become discouraged. Nine years later Springfield selectmen, independently of the General Court, "commended to the town" that Samuel and Joseph Harmon, John Lamb and Benjamin Parsons have land at Stony River. The

petition to the General Court read that inasmuch as there was land down there which might be "capable of a small plantation" and as there were men who needed land and to "*prevent the marring of that which might be comfortable township by such as otherwise may take up these lands for farms, and to preserve the lands and woods of the south line of the colony in that quarter towards Windsor,*" the grant should be made; signed, John Pynchon and others prominent in Springfield. This was granted in 1660.

Without finesse this was a challenge to the Connecticut settlers and also to all that constitutes present Connecticut. It had been agreed that Pynchon's town could be considered a part of the Bay Colony, wherever the Warwick Patent line ran, but this was far from agreeing that jurisdiction could extend down several miles further. Connecticut people became concerned.

The land wanted by Pynchon was six miles square, and Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, Lieutenant Cooper, George Coulton, Ensign Benjamin Cooley and Rowland Thomas were appointed a committee to make rules for governing the town, which first was called Stony Brook, then Southfield and finally Suffield. The rules began by prescribing that "rank was to be determined by quality, estate usefulness and other considerations, as the committee direct." The petitioners, including this committee, could have land there—but none of them applied. No one could sell land without consent of the committee or selectmen. Persons of quality might allow others to occupy the land granted to them but only such others as were approved. Goodly portions should be set apart for the church and minister and forty acres for the support of a school forever; then 100 acres for the General Court, 400 for the county and twenty for a common to be utilized as a meeting-house or schoolhouse site or as training ground. In general the arbitrary tone was almost the antithesis of that familiar in the Constitution Towns down-river. But it sought to be a benevolent even if high-handed form of government, and Pynchon and County Surveyor Mansfield thoughtfully laid out the town for the settlers, the committee in Springfield approved, and there have been but few changes since, except that Feather Street common was subdivided sixty years later—Feather Street being the road along the most easterly of the ridges and the common being between it

and the river. The road along the next ridge but one to the west was to be High Street, with the church and the better buildings on it, the favorite trail from Springfield to Hartford. The town plot was to be north of Stony Brook and eastward of the road to Northampton. King Philip's war caused a dispersal but nearly all of the hundred families returned the next year. Lieutenant Cooper of the ruling committee had been killed when the Indians attacked Springfield, October 5, 1675. The town was organized with 400 inhabitants and the committee turned over the government to it May 2, 1682. Among the grantees and proprietors were a few from Windsor and vicinity. Pyncheon, who in fatherly fashion had bought the land from the Indians for £30, sold it to the proprietors in 1684 for £40. Suffield Mountain and the land west was not divided among the proprietors till after the boundary settlement; the north half of Manituck Mountain went to Capt. Abraham Burbank and the south half to Samuel Kent, in payment for services in restoring the town to Connecticut. Both of these men founded families well known through the later years.

Christopher Jacob Lawton, born in 1701, was the first so-called lawyer and promoter of settlements. When Windsor and Simsbury gained the southwest corner of the original town, in the settlement of the boundary line, feeling toward Massachusetts was intense and equivalent land was demanded. Lawton already had secured much land in Berkshire, Mass., and 500 acres as a sort of subsidy for the tavern he offered to build on the old highway to the Hudson. Then he had the present town of Blandford awarded to Suffield and built his tavern there. The Berkshire land which had been awarded as an "equivalent" became of little value to the Suffield men; Lawton bought them out and sold to the settlers of Blandford.

Great Island, called King's or Terry's Island in recent years, in the vague geography of that time was supposedly included in the purchase from the Indians by the Windsor people and their pioneers. Its own romance and the part it has played in history even in this present day entitle it to description herein. It lies between Suffield and Enfield, about two miles below the head of the Connecticut River rapids or "falls." The rapids extend to just below Windsor Locks where is the steepest drop—17.8 feet.



It is a conspicuous object from the railroad bridge which crosses the river above Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point. Its hundred acres are oval in shape, the southern end being densely wooded and untillable. On the west side the water flows shallow over a rocky bed; on the east side, somewhat narrower, the water is deep and swift. The dam for the present locks at Windsor Locks (west side of the river) is about six miles above the island.

Rev. Ephraim Huitt, Windsor's second church teacher, for some unknown reason sought possession of the inaccessible place and obtained it by grant of the General Court in 1641. When he died three years later, he gave it back "for the country." The value he saw was nearly 300 years in coming within the range of vision of others, but it was not without a vicarious worth. The first phase developed after John Lewis of Windsor independently bought it of the Indians in 1678 and conveyed it to Daniel Hayden five years later, illegally because purchase of the Indians for one's own benefit was prohibited. The attention of Major Pynchon, ruler of Agawam, whose boundary line already had sequestered much of the territory of his one-time Connecticut associates, was drawn to the island with the result that the Massachusetts General Court gave it to him for his "paynes in running our patent line."

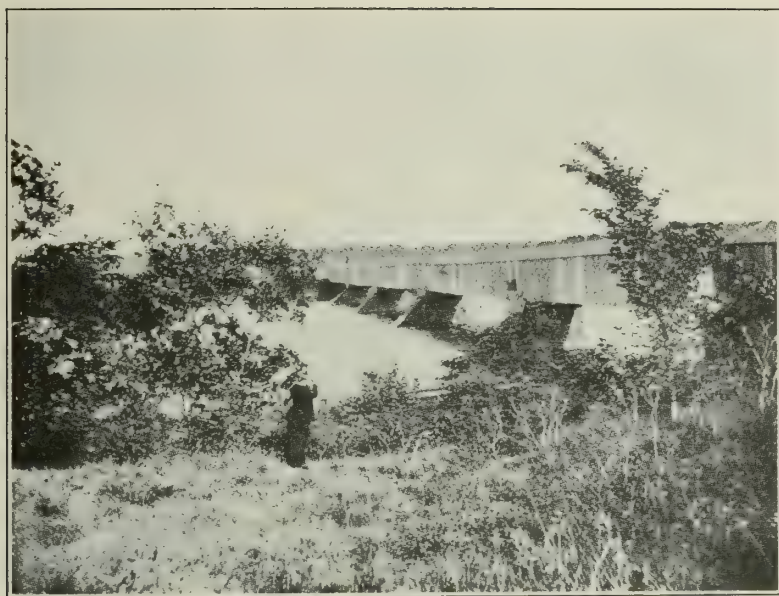
When he died in 1703 it was valued in his estate at £10. His heirs sold portions to others. Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Suffield was at one time part owner. In 1754 Gen. Phinehas (as the name usually was spelled) Lyman bought it for £500, only to sell it for £200 in 1774, when he was leaving for Mississippi to take up land granted him by England in recognition of his services in the French-Indian war. This sale was to Col. Roger Enos of Windsor, who sold at once to Roger Newberry and he to Gen. Peter Olcott and John Ely. Ely had a mill dam on the west side in 1787, swept away in 1810. Daniel King, 2nd, of Suffield, was chief owner after 1794. Portions conveyed by him were recorded in Enfield, which fact has given periodical rise since then to an Enfield claim on the taxes. DeWitt C. Terry and Milton Ives came into possession in 1864. Terry, who was of the Advent faith and a "Millerite," took up his abode on the island. In 1873 he was joined there by a considerable body of Millerites to await the carefully calculated hour when the heavens should roll away,

even as others had awaited such hour in 1843. He remained after the others had been fed by conscientious people from the mainland and had left. In 1894 Henry C. Douglass of Windsor Locks bought the property of Clinton Terry with expectation that a syndicate would establish an electric light plant. Within a few days Ezra B. Bailey, Windsor Locks manufacturer, bought the island and the prospect of a dam and power house caused rejoicing. However, there were difficulties to be overcome.

The 3,000 horse power generated by the old Enfield dam through the canal was under the control of the Dexter and Coffin families of the "Locks" from the '60s to 1913, when it was sold to the present Northern Connecticut Power Company for establishing the hydro-electric plant at the "Locks." This company, under the management of Walter P. Schwabe, by development of surrounding territory and by mergers, has taken rank among the power companies of New England. Mr. Schwabe, who came in 1908, is president of the water companies in Thompsonville and Stafford Springs and of the Connecticut River Company which built the canal, and since 1925 president of the Northern Connecticut. The greater power this company today requires is brought from the Turner's Falls Company up the river. Seeing further possibilities hereabouts, the management in this year 1928 has succeeded in securing from the Federal Power Commission a fifty years' license for damming the river at the island, removing the present disintegrating dam farther up, creating a reservoir to set back to the Holyoke (Mass.) dam, and by a deeper canal on the west bank provide better navigation facilities, filling in the old canal meantime. If the War Department engineers improve the river conditions, this will fit well into the general plan. The estimated cost is five and a half million dollars.

From the beginning there was a strong bond with Enfield across the river, where also Pynchon had organized a colony. John Allyn was the first ferryman. Gov. Jonathan Trumbull's ancestor, Joseph Trumbull, was among his successors. The ferry was about where the Thompsonville bridge now is. Through the usual stages of progress, the boat became the steamer *Cora*, which was retired in 1892.

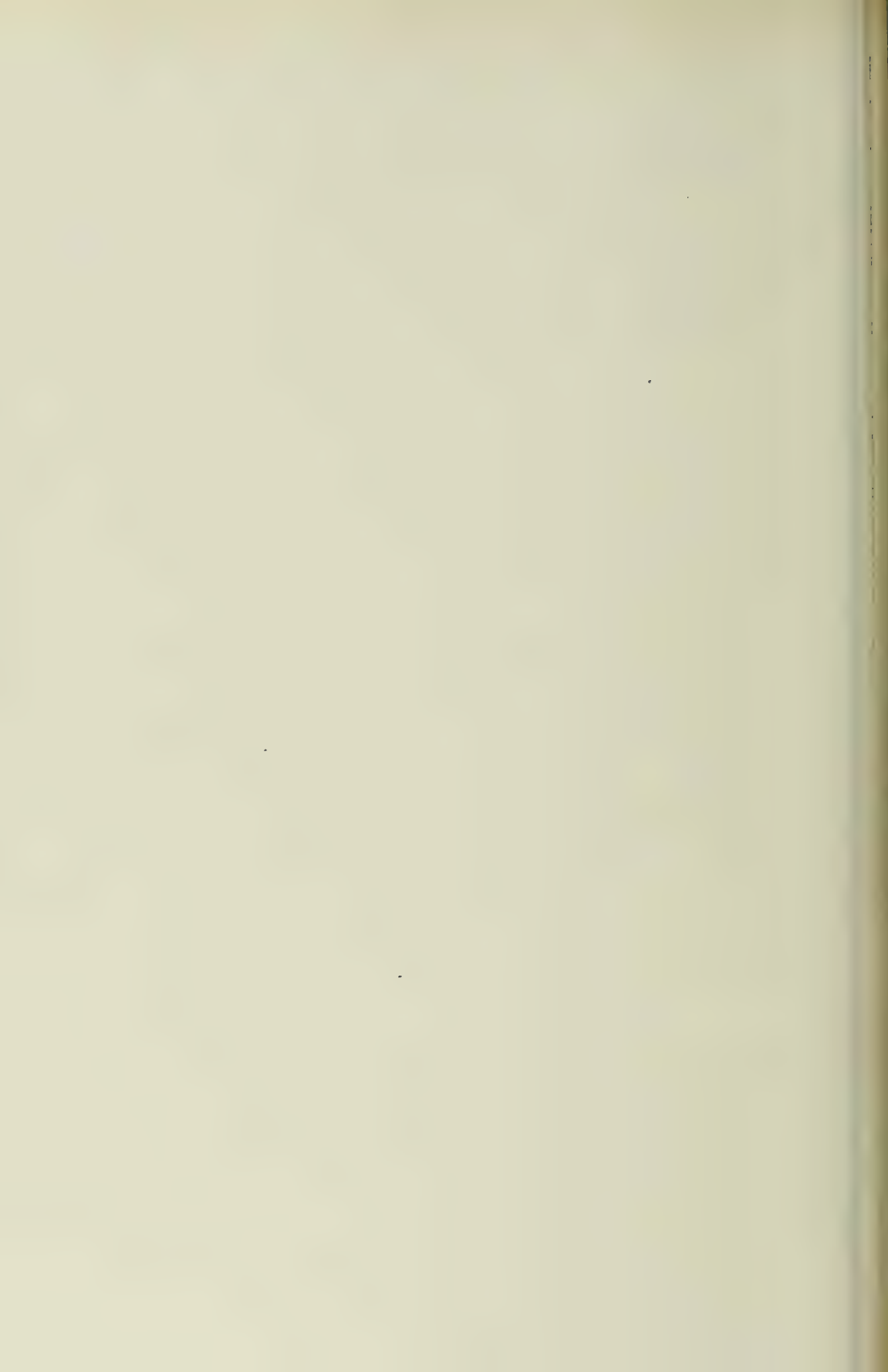
The bridge problem was a hard one but had to be solved. And



**ENFIELD BRIDGE**

Built in 1826 and swept away in 1900





in the story thereof in the state records is the hitherto overlooked germ of the famous canal of the 1820s. It appears that these men of Suffield were considering a canal as early as 1792, a generation before the Erie Canal had aroused the tremendous Connecticut emulation described in the general history volume.

Luther Loomis in 1792 conducted an "Enfield Falls" lottery with hope of improving navigation. Nothing came of that. In 1798 John Reynolds and others obtained a charter for a toll bridge "with locks \* \* \* for the benefit of navigation." The bridge—the first in the state across the Connecticut—was opened in 1808. John Taylor, president of the company, then asked the Assembly to permit the building of a channel on the west shore in lieu of the proposed locks. It being found that the channel was an impossibility, the company reported that it must employ the lock system, to which end it must have some sort of a low dam above the rapids to divert sufficient water, but it was thought best to inquire whether a dam of any kind could be built in a navigable stream without the Assembly's consent. This was the first question of its kind in America. The Assembly sent a commission to report on the novel proposition. Its report was that the lock (one only) should be on the east side of the river and that a four-foot dam could be built in such a way as not to obstruct the normal navigation at this point; but—a lock at these rapids would not greatly benefit navigation unless there were another at the lower rapids, entailing heavy expense. The Assembly thereupon said the subject should be postponed until a company "shall appear" to erect locks at "both upper and lower falls."

The terrible set-back given New England by the War of 1812 interfered with the "appearing" of such a company till 1818. Then John L. Sullivan of Suffield and associates secured incorporation by an act which reviewed the legislative action of 1808 and again authorized these proprietors of the bridge to "lock the upper falls," under the corporate title of the Proprietors of the Suffield Locks and Channel. The number of shares should be 400; that of the bridge company was 200. William Ely and Joshua Stow were made the commissioners and a regular state dam commission, under pay, was created. The project did not go through. Six years later the Connecticut River Company was chartered for

the canal and locks which were opened in 1829, as narrated in the general history.

The history of the old covered bridge itself has interesting features, somewhat distorted in published reminiscences. The 1808 bridge needed replacing in the 1830s. By means of a lottery the new structure was put up in 1832-34, but not till a second lottery had been pushed as none hereabouts ever had been. In this private and lucrative property William Dixon of Enfield owned a large interest which was inherited by his son, Senator James Dixon of Hartford. The railroad and the builders of the modern bridge at Thompsonville had to pay the old company for the right to build. The senator transferred his interests to Miss Eliza Marsh of Enfield in 1873 and the bridge was owned by W. D. Marsh of Chicago when it was swept away in 1900, four years after it had been condemned and ten years after the new bridge had been built at Thompsonville.

A Pynchon grant of eighty acres in 1679 for the "encouragement" of John Younglove to become minister was the first evidence of church interest, and a meeting-house was built on the common southeast of the site of later years. The original site has been marked by the Sons of the American Revolution. The somewhat aristocratic tinge to the Pynchon influence was not wholly pleasing to the settlers who were more susceptible to the Connecticut influence. In ten years Mr. Younglove was requested to retire. He was succeeded by staunch Benjamin Ruggles whom the church called the "first pastor." Before his death in 1708 the town was sending a representative to the Massachusetts General Court and the congregation was worshipping in a new house. The church in West Suffield was established in the succeeding regime of Ebenezer Devotion, during the great revival period. Ebenezer Gay, another Harvard graduate, was pastor at the time the church decided to have its distinct society, and the building of a new edifice for the original church was postponed till 1749. Mr. Gay's son succeeded him, the two together covering a period of ninety-six years. The present imposing structure was built in 1837. Meantime the West Society, formally set off in 1740, had built in 1744 and the church of today was built in 1840. John Graham, Jr., was the first pastor, followed by Daniel Waldo, a Yale man, who later



preached in many places and at ninety-three was chaplain of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Graham's son, Dr. Sylvester Graham, was the first to produce the kind of flour that bears his name.

When it came about that there could be other than the foundation Congregational Church, the Baptists here organized their first society in the state in 1769, building their brick church in 1777 and a larger one in 1846.

Joseph Hastings, who had organized the "New Lights" in 1750, was the first pastor. Erastus Andrews, whose son, E. Benjamin Andrews, became president of Brown University, was among his early successors. In 1780 Deacon Bolles of Hartford, who walked every Sunday to church in Suffield, organized the first Baptist Church in his home town. The Second Baptist Church was established in West Suffield in 1805. The present church, built in 1840, succeeded the original one, in a more central location. The Third Baptist Church is that of the colored people, organized in 1905 after many negroes had been attracted to this section for the tobacco plantations. A church was built on Kent Avenue and Rev. David H. Drew of Springfield came as pastor. Methodist services began in 1832, seven years before the church was built. Levi Warner was pastor when in 1844 his son Olin, who was to become the distinguished sculptor, was born. The society was disbanded and absorbed in 1920. The Episcopalians organized Calvary Church in 1865, Rev. Augustus Jackson rector, and at once bought a building site on Bridge Street, where they erected their edifice in 1872. The Church of the Sacred Heart was dedicated for Roman Catholic worship in 1886 when Rev. James O'R. Sheridan of St. Mary's, Windsor Locks, was in charge of the mission. Rev. John E. Clark was the first resident pastor. The Polish people, under Father Wladary, held services in the Catholic Church after organizing St. Joseph's in 1905, and in 1912 bought property on Main Street where they worshiped pending the building of their edifice.

After the Pynchon committee in 1671 set apart two lots for the good of the ministry forever, such little benefit as accrued went to the ministers of the ecclesiastical societies. In 1791 the sixty acres were leased to Elijah Granger for 999 years for the interest on £351. The income eventually was divided between

the First and Second societies. When in 1803 the Baptists had come to have a majority, the town voted that the income should go to three societies, but the Supreme Court ruled that the town had no jurisdiction over church matters.

What is referred to as the town's formal "revolt" from Massachusetts rule, elsewhere dealt with in this history, was in 1749. It was the culmination of spirited protests since the time of the fixing of the colony boundary line in 1713 and of strong votes for Connecticut support in the 1720s. No representatives were sent to the Massachusetts Assembly in 1749. Two years before, the renowned soldier Capt. Phineas Lyman had been appointed agent to act with agents from Woodstock, Somers and Enfield to appear before the legislatures of both Massachusetts and Connecticut to try to secure annexation to Connecticut. Through the energy of Lyman, Connecticut appointed commissioners but Massachusetts turned a deaf ear. It was at the May session that Connecticut took the historic step and assumed jurisdiction. The towns at once held town meetings under Connecticut laws and elected regular officials. Massachusetts for twenty years continued to assess the towns but levied no taxes. Captain Lyman and Asaph Leavitt were Suffield's first representatives. A probate district separate from Hartford was established in 1821.

Lyman ranks as one of Connecticut's heroes. Born in Durham in 1716 and obtaining his degree at Yale in 1738, he opened a law office in this town in 1743 and later established a law school. In 1755, in the French-Indian war, he was appointed commander of Connecticut forces in Johnson's Crown Point campaign and won glory recounted in the general history, but received no recognition in England. Elihu Kent, Phineas Lyman, Jr., and eleven others from Suffield were in his forces. In Amherst's victorious Montreal campaign of 1760, he led four Connecticut regiments and achieved more distinction. In 1762 he had command of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey troops in the victorious Havana expedition. Rev. John Graham of West Suffield was a chaplain at that time. In the resultant treaty, England received from France all of that country's territory east of the Mississippi, and Lyman, obtaining grants in England in recognition of what he had done, went to that section with a party of

Springfield men to colonize. That was in 1774. After they had fixed the site of a town on the Big Black River, the son Thaddeus returned to Suffield to sell all of the property except the homestead, which stood on the site of the present railroad station, and to take the family back with him. Before they reached Black River in 1776, both the general and his son had died and Mrs. Lyman died soon after. Thaddeus and his sisters returned to live in West Suffield, selling the homestead to Benajah Kent.

In those colonial wars names of many Suffield men were prominent. Capt. Joseph Kellogg,\* who was captured at the age of twelve in the Deerfield raid and was held by the Indians ten years, returned to his home and was conspicuous in town service. Capt. John Harmon, Lieut. Benjamin Harmon and Ensign Joseph Adams were at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. For over a hundred years the town maintained three militia companies. Many of the names on those rolls appeared on the rolls in the Revolution. Capt. Elihu Kent commanded the company which marched on receiving the news of the Lexington fight, and Capt. Oliver Hanchett the company of seven-months men who went soon after. Captain Hanchett and his men were in Arnold's agonizing Quebec campaign. It was a boast that there was not a tory in Suffield. Other officers were Capt. Phineas Lovejoy, and Lieuts. Nathaniel Pomeroy, Consider Williston, Samuel Granger and Bildad Granger. Orderly Sergeant Jacques Harmon was on duty at the execution of André. The order for the execution appears in his orderly book which has been kept.

The first cotton-yarn mill in Connecticut was set up here in 1795 and in 1819 there were four such mills, together with one oil mill, three fulling mills and clothiers' works, two carding machines, three grain mills, three tanneries, four stores and two taverns. The first iron works were opened in 1700 and with two others of later date continued to 1770. Samuel Copley's fulling mill was the first of its kind here.

Preeminence in agriculture was attained only by patient tilling of an unfriendly soil. By 1849 there were 295 large farms almost all of which were raising tobacco. Local cigar-makers alone used 57,700 pounds of Connecticut seed-leaf as wrappers

---

\*Capt. Martin Kellogg—see Newington Section—was a brother.



on Spanish cigars, and year by year the town has been a leader among the state's towns in this culture and manufacture. Cigars were rare till 1810. That year a drunken Cuban cigar-maker happened to stop in Suffield. Simeon Viets set him to work. Soon girls were called in to learn from him the art of making the "Principe" and immediately Suffield was famous. Among the first girls employed were Clarissa King (Rose) and Sally Olds (Ingraham), and they kept at it fifty years. James Loomis was the first and long the pace-making peddler in New York state. Viets gained affluence but died a poor man. The rolling of cigars was conducted on a large scale in private families and the product actually threatened to displace ordinary currency in trade, at the rate of from one to two dollars a thousand, being made—these "supers"—of uncured leaf. Experts could turn out a thousand a day. But by 1860 the value of good Connecticut tobacco was so high that attention was given to selling it rather than to making it up. By the census of 1849 there were (exclusive of the home industry) twenty-one cigar concerns here, employing 150 men and 80 women, making 14,482,000 cigars valued at \$165,000. In these later days some of those who began with home-making and peddling, like the late Charles Soby of Hartford, had stores of their own in other places and returned here with large capital to invest in plantations of shade-grown tobacco.

Increase in population and consequently in attendance at town meetings necessitated the holding of town meetings in some other place than the newly carpeted church, so the town and school together in 1839 built a hall where the basement could be used for the meetings and the upper floor for the school which hitherto had been located on the common. When the hall was burned, a better one was built on the same site in 1862.

Suffield provided one-fourth of the \$100,000 capital of the Windsor Locks & Suffield Railroad in 1868, the road to be built by the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Company with which it merged in 1871. Owing to Suffield's terrain, surveys indicated that the main road would best cross the river somewhere near the rapids, and after considerable controversy the point below the island was decided upon. The four-mile branch line to Suffield, now a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, was

opened in December, 1870. The Central New England runs through West Suffield, and there are trolley and bus lines.

Hezekiah Huntington in 1796 was the first postmaster. The West Suffield office was opened in 1839 with Erastus H. Weed in charge and mail came three times a week between Westfield and Hartford. East Suffield boasted an office from 1851 to 1856.

The last year of their control, in 1687, the Pynchon committee of management, following the rules adopted in 1671, laid out on the east side of High Street forty acres for support of a school and a grammar school if possible. The income was negligible for a century and never was more than \$25 a year, yet in some way a school of sorts was maintained. Anthony Austin appears as schoolmaster in 1796, "with aversion," teaching where he could. No house was provided till 1704—a second one in 1733, which exists today as a part of a residence on Conrad Lane, after having been the property of the town, the First Ecclesiastical Society and the Center School District as these controlling organizations succeeded each other in history. It was removed from near the meeting-house in 1797. In that year another house was built, on the common, near the graceful and majestic Congregational Church of that day. It was a time when Suffield, with a population of 2,500, could be classed with Springfield and Hartford. The school was later moved to the site of the present town hall, was burned in 1860 and was rebuilt, under town and district auspices, a town hall being provided for on the upper floor. The district sold its interest to the town in 1889 and the structure on Bridge Street was erected.

The West Suffield district's first schoolhouse was built in 1750 near the corner of Ireland Plain. A third district was formed a few years later. This original house was outgrown in 1803 and the present one was built in 1813. The number of districts increased till there were seven in the First Precinct and four in the Second. The old district system was superseded by the town system in 1898, and the three upper grades were assigned to the First and Second Center district buildings. That year it was voted also to send the higher-grade pupils, at expense of the town, to the Suffield School (as now known), the story of which institution is to be found on another page. The third school that was

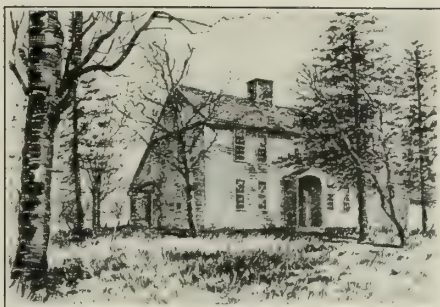
built stood on the common in front of the church, and in its rooms this Connecticut Baptist Literary Institute (as then known) was opened in 1833.

These items are sufficient to show that few towns in the county had given as much attention to school matters. It was fitting, then, that this should be the town of the man who was known as the father of the state school fund, Gideon Granger, Jr., (1767-1822). After graduation from Yale in 1787, he became a lawyer of distinction. When in 1795 the state voted to sell its Western Reserve (in Ohio) for \$1,200,000, Mr. Granger as a member of the Legislature was largely instrumental in having the money dedicated to the support of schools. Himself, Oliver Phelps, Luther Loomis, Thaddeus Leavitt, Ebenezer King, Jr., and Ashabel Hathaway bought one-fourth of the total. Mr. Granger was postmaster-general for thirteen years from 1801. Oliver Phelps, born in 1749, was agent of the Connecticut Land Company, which took over the 3,600,000 acres in Ohio, and Samuel Hale was associated with him and Mr. Granger as members of the state committee. Previously they had been interested in disposing of the 2,000,000 acres of Massachusetts land now comprised in Ontario and Steuben counties in New York. The Connecticut venture was not so successful.

The town had a distinct literary atmosphere even before the scholastic institute was organized. In a period around 1800 its name was known through its publishers, the foremost of whom was Edward Gray. At one time later there was a periodical, the *Imperial Herald*, and Edward T. Addis of Bridge Street edited the *Windsor Locks Journal*.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Jr., and his descendants, including the long-time postmaster, Lawyer William Gay, whose noble colonial house ranks well today with others of the period, were promoters of culture. The minister maintained a library in his manse in 1791. There was a subscription library in West Suffield in 1812, Isaac R. Graham librarian. The present public library was opened, thanks to the zeal of the citizens, in 1884. On the passage of the state law in 1893 to encourage free libraries, the supporters of the institution formed an association and the library was continued in the Loomis Block till the new building was erected. In 1897, Sidney A. Kent, who had returned from Chicago to his





CAPTAIN JONATHAN SHELDON  
HOUSE, WEST SUFFIELD, 1926  
Oldest house in Suffield. Built in 1723



KENT MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SUFFIELD



native town, gave \$35,000 for a building as a memorial to his ancestors, the town to provide the site. The old south building of the Literary Institute, standing on land that in 1678 had been part of the grant to Mr. Granger's pioneer ancestor, Samuel Kent, was procured, the building removed and the handsome structure of Indiana limestone was dedicated in November, 1899. Mr. Kent, son of Albert Kent, was a brother of Albert Emmet Kent, founder of Kent Laboratory at Yale and father of Congressman William Kent of Kentfield, Calif. Sidney was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute. With his brother in 1854 in Chicago he established a successful packing business and subsequently was associated with Philip D. Armour and others. He contributed largely to the funds of the local institute and gave Chicago its Kent Laboratory. For maintenance of the library here he deposited \$25,000 and reimbursed the town with \$5,000 for the site—in the heart of one of New England's most picturesque villages. Martin J. Sheldon, of Suffield and New York, bequeathed \$25,000 to the library as a memorial to his brother Hezekiah, farmer, teacher, legislator and historian, and what with the town appropriation and the Helen M. King and the Jane Leavitt Hunt funds, the annual income soon became \$2,100. Housed in the library is the notable collection of books, manuscripts and records, not for Suffield only but for other towns, made by Hezekiah S. Sheldon.

The prosperity of the town was attested when the First National Bank was established in 1864, Daniel W. Norton president, and the Suffield Savings Bank in 1869, Martin J. Sheldon president. The former, now under the presidency of C. L. Spencer, Jr., has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of half that; the latter, under the presidency of Samuel R. Spencer, has deposits of over a million and a half. Charles L. Spencer, Sr., went from the presidency of the national bank in 1913 to be president of the Connecticut River Banking Company of Hartford, holding the position till his death in 1921. Cashier Alfred Spencer, Jr., in 1891, became cashier of the Aetna National Bank and remaining with that institution became president and is now chairman of the board of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, of which the original Aetna is a component part. The Spencer



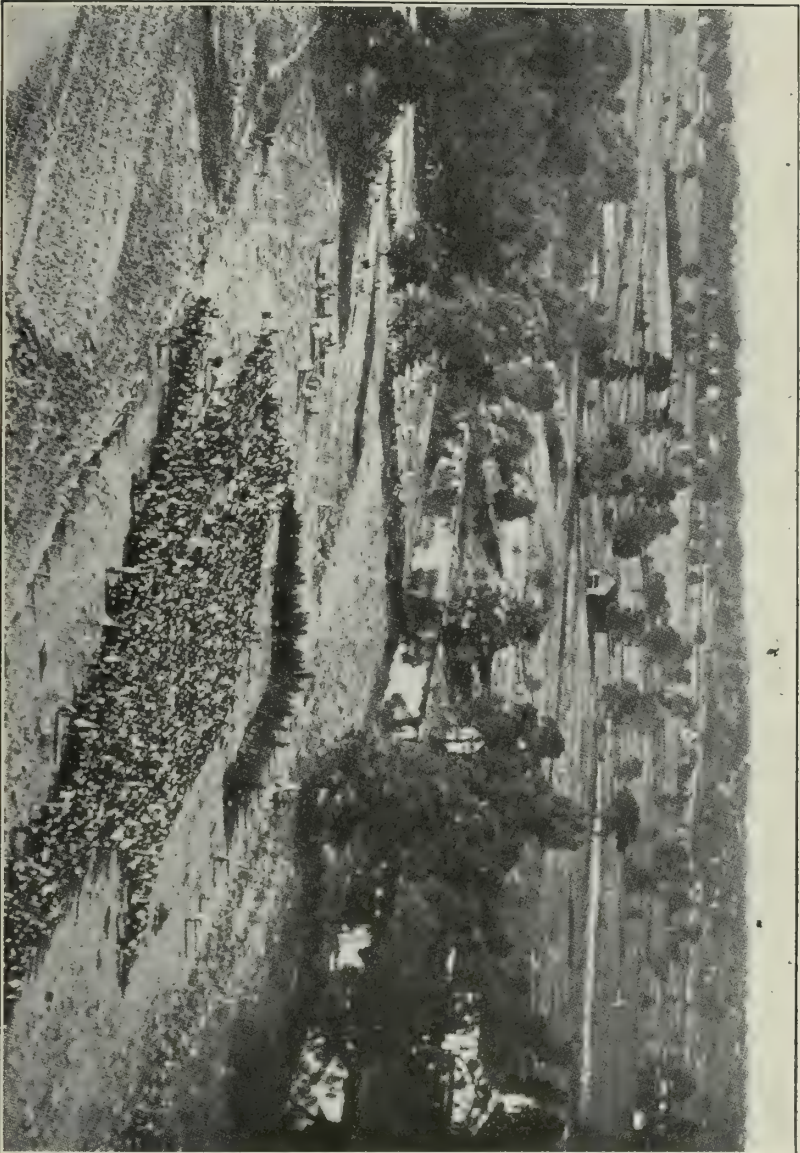
families, who have been prominent in all of Suffield's history, are descendants of Thomas Spencer of Hooker's party in 1635 and of his son Thomas who was a Suffield pioneer.

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company is another financial institution which is a credit to the town. Its business, under the presidency of George A. Peckham, is limited purely to the mutual purposes for which it was organized.

Civic development in the '90s was marked. The water supply was introduced after Apollos Fuller of Mapleton had struck an abundant source in his artesian well. The First School District was incorporated as a village in 1893, the water company was chartered, the Fire Department was organized, electric lights were introduced and trolley lines inaugurated (in 1902). The grange, which was the outgrowth of the Lyceum and Farmers' meetings of Crooked Lane (Mapleton) in the '70s, with their Mapleton Hall of 1882, was organized in 1885. Its "May breakfasts" on May Day each year soon came to be looked forward to by people all along the valley. While the town has no formal hospital, it has the equivalent thereof for a town of its size—about 5,000 population and a grand list of \$7,340,000—in its Emergency Aid Association, formed in 1903 with Mrs. David W. Goodale as president.

The celebration of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the town itself made history by emphasizing what New England stands for. Special honor for this affair in October, 1920, is given to Edward A. Fuller, who died the following year at the age of seventy-eight. Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale, son of Rev. Sylvanus D. Phelps, delivered the historical address. Lawyer Seymour C. Loomis of New Haven, another "son," and Henry B. Russell were also speakers. State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn was to have delivered an address but was detained by duties before the federal Supreme Court. The pageant, in which several hundred participated, was a series of beautiful spectacles on the south banks of Stony Brook, a most effective setting.

In the Civil war, when 350 was the number of men available for service, one finds the names of 286 on the honor roll. A good part of three companies was recruited here. The first became a strong unit of the First Heavy Artillery, Capt. Rolland S. Bur-



SUFFIELD'S QUARTER MILLENIAL, 1920

Assembling for the Pageant. Main Street in the background. View of typical Connecticut River meadow with elms





bank. William Soby, his first lieutenant, resigned, reenlisted in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and was mortally wounded in 1862. The second company went out with the Sixteenth, Henry Hintz captain, and suffered severely at Antietam and in the prisons after Plymouth. The third was Company G of the Twenty-second, in which George W. Johnson and David P. Corbin served as captains and Walter Luce and Thomas McMain as lieutenants. There were twenty-two men in the Seventh and thirty-seven in the Twenty-ninth (colored). The granite monument on the common in honor of these men was erected in 1888.

In the World war, while not such a large portion of man-power was called out, the response from men, women and children to all kinds of calls, and without regard to nationality, was no less zealous. The memorial unveiled at the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the town is most fitting. Tablets of "enduring brass," placed on the town hall, were dedicated, bearing the names of all the men in all the wars—ninety-four in the French and Indian; 260 in the Revolution; eighteen in the War of 1812; two in the Mexican; 286 in the Civil war and 170 in the World war, including Students Army Training Corps and the Y. M. C. A.—a total of 838. Lieut. A. Waldron Mills, just returned from the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, had command of the World war veterans at this dedication.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution—named after the wife of Elihu Kent,—the Ladies Wide-awake Club, the Woman's Reading Club and the Mapleton Literary Club keep the civic interest at high level. Special attention is given to the preservation of landmarks and ancient houses of beautiful design. The oldest of these houses is that of Capt. Jonathan Sheldon in West Suffield, built in 1723.

Distinguished men or their descendants, other than those mentioned include: Timothy Swan, song-writer; Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, father of John Cotton Smith, governor 1813 to 1817; Elias Austin, grandfather of Stephen F. Austin, who founded Texas where his father Moses had started to establish a colony; Aaron Austin, who removed to New Hartford in 1767, long prominent in state affairs and judge of the Litchfield County Court; Francis Granger who, like his father, while resident in New York state was appointed postmaster-general; Luther Loomis, grandson of

Graves Loomis, founder of the distinguished family, who was a merchant, a legislator and a leader of the Conservative party; Reuben Harmon, Jr., who, after his removal to Vermont in 1768, was the first to make authorized one-cent pieces, by order of the Legislature—seventeen years before they were made in Connecticut; Rev. David Newton Sheldon, president of Waterville College, 1843-53; Capt. Edward A. Gillette, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, manager of well-known hotels who was brought back to the old homestead from his Glen House in the White Mountains in 1887 and died on reaching here; Edward A. Fuller, another veteran of the Civil war, president of the E. A. Fuller Tobacco Company, selectman, representative, state prison director, member of the Board of Pardons, director of the Soldiers' Home and chairman of the local Board of Finance, and John C. Mead, architect and builder who when a youth designed the Congregational Church and the delighted townspeople made up a purse for him, and who designed most of the buildings of the Literary Institute and several of the prominent buildings in Hartford.

## §

## ENFIELD—THOMPSONVILLE—HAZARDVILLE

The early story of Enfield is much like that of Suffield. Nine years after Connecticut had begun to insist that the Massachusetts surveyors had come too far south in endeavor to get Springfield well within Massachusetts boundaries, Pynchon and his associates had begun the systematic settlement of this territory. The few Hartford and Windsor pioneers were practically unconscious of the proceeding for the time, but seeds of the long boundary controversy were being sown. Pynchon's layout was "three or four miles" down the Connecticut to "Saltonstall's Brook" and eight miles to the east, therefore obviously within the lines of the Warwick Patent and below the lines of the Massachusetts grant. Pynchon's committee for organization consisted of himself, Samuel Marshall, Thomas Stebbins, Jr., Jonathan Burt and Benjamin Parsons, who selected the land around present Thompsonville for their start. Only settlers, not speculators, were allowed to apply. For £25 the land south of Freshwater Brook was bought of the Indians, additional to the land previously bought north of this.

John Pease and his two sons of Salem, Mass., were the first to come, choosing for "the street" the ridge parallel with and half a mile from the brook. Three years later Pynchon endorsed the incorporation as a distinct town, but under committee management till officers were elected in 1688. The selectmen already chosen in 1683, namely John Pease, Jr., Isaac Meacham, Jr., and Isaac Morgan, were permitted to continue and in 1689 the committee resigned jurisdiction to the inhabitants. As told on other pages, the town was deliberately annexed by Connecticut in 1749, to the extent of 22,647 acres, or about 5,000 acres less than Suffield. The need of direct connection with Suffield was met, as has been said, in 1808 with the first bridge to span the Connecticut, supported on six masonry piers and costing \$26,000. After Thompsonville the settlements that developed, on smaller scale, were to the eastward—Scitico, Hazardville and Shaker Station.

The best soil for cultivation being south of Freshwater Brook, the first meeting-house, in 1684, and likewise the second in 1706 (where Timothy Edwards preached his "awakening" sermon that filled the countryside with intense fear of punishments in the hereafter), and then the third in 1772 (where Thomas Abbe, immortalized in Taylor's poem, beat his drum to rally men for Lexington, over a hundred responding) were built successively on the ridge to the east of the Connecticut, the broad common and majestic trees to make it one of the fairest villages in New England. It was Maj. Nathaniel Terry who led those men to Lexington, son of Samuel Terry, one of the original settlers and ancestor of those who have made the name illustrious in war and in literature. Near the grave of the first Col. Nathaniel Terry is that of Rose Terry Cooke of Hartford and Winsted and of the whole country as a writer. Here also is the grave of Asaph Terry, Revolutionary veteran and colonel of militia after the war. The meeting-house of 1772 was moved and made the town hall in 1848 when the present edifice was erected opposite the original site.

John Pease, Jr., the first selectman, gained precedence by the fact that he was a builder by trade; he was honored with many offices, including that of captain in the militia. A descendant, Elisha M. Pease, by profession a lawyer, from 1834 to 1883, was one of the leaders in Texas, the governor in 1853. Remaining loyal during the Civil war, he had to live in retirement. General



Sheridan appointed him provisional governor in 1867, which office he held till the reorganization of the state government in 1870. Capt. Ephraim Pease was one of the town's first representatives in the General Assembly, in 1749, Capt. Elijah Williams being the other.

Under the Massachusetts jurisdiction, there was difficulty in getting a pastor for the church society till Rev. Nathaniel Collins was called in 1699. His successor in 1725 was Peter Reynolds, who continued through the "Great Awakening" period till 1768.

A Baptist society was formed in 1750 but was discontinued when its pastor, Rev. Joseph Meacham, adopted the principles of Shakerism in 1781, at which time that cult was first being heard of in America. A society of Shakers built up a farming village of their own in the northeast part of the town where they flourished till well on in the present century, by their thrift and agricultural intelligence, along with their religiously communistic principles. Mr. Meacham also took part in establishing societies in New England and in New York state, and it was to one of these in New York state that the remnants of the "Church Family" went, selling their fine farms, buildings and equipment.

Methodists built their first house in Hazardville in 1835. St. Mary's Episcopal Parish was established in 1863. The same year the Roman Catholics built in Hazardville and in 1880 erected a larger edifice.

At Thompsonville, whither many Scotchmen had come, the First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1839. Disagreements caused the forming of another society in 1845, the United Presbyterian, both of which have flourished. The Methodist Church in Thompsonville was formed in 1840. St. Andrew's Episcopal Parish there dates from 1851 as a mission and from 1855 as a parish. The Roman Catholic Church established in 1860 was destined to become one of the strongest in the town. Universalists, though few in number, built their place of worship in 1879.

The original Congregational Church was much shaken in the days of Half-covenant and "New Lights"—set forth in the general history. In 1770 the General Assembly allowed the formation of a second society. This body went on in a wildly visionary way till it associated itself with the Baptists and finally became extinct in 1820. Another division in the original society occurred in

1855 when Rev. C. A. G. Brigham led half the congregation into a North Congregational Church which in reality was Catholic Apostolic. In 1878 many of the members had returned to the original church, the new church was closed and a year later it was sold to those who had remained true to the apostolic faith, William M. Pearl the elder in charge.

Reviewing the town's school system today it is difficult to imagine how much educational facilities were delayed in the early period. The law compelled instruction for children and in 1703 the struggling settlement did what it could to comply therewith. John Richards was the first teacher, at £14 a year, to be raised among the children. By 1754 it had become necessary to have five districts each with a school. The districts then formed were Wallop, Scitico, North End, South End and Center. The sum of £500 was voted for the buildings. In Hazardville William Dixon, who built the Enfield bridge by aid of a lottery in 1832, was the first teacher. The story of development differs little from that of the other towns, going on till there was a high school in each of the three villages. Today, with a school enumeration of about 4,000 and a town grand list of over \$18,000,000, and above all with an appreciation of what schools should be, matters have been well systematized, considering the distance between communities. In particular there are the Center and the A. D. Higgins and Brainard schools in Thompsonville, the Enfield High School and the Enfield Street School, the North School and the Hazardville School.

The Enfield Free Public Library, of which Mrs. Marion A. Cook is librarian, is at the corner of Pearl and Franklin streets in Thompsonville. It was founded in 1896 and has over 10,000 volumes.

Enfield was doing well as an agricultural community in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, even as it is doing now with its orchards and its tobacco plantations, when a great change was brought about through the enterprise of an Enfield man and soon after that another change through the starting of a very different kind of industry. Orrin Thompson (1788-1873) came from Suffield to Enfield when a mere boy. As a clerk in a Hartford store he acquired business habits to which in his later years

he was wont to ascribe his success in life. He was clerk in a factory office in Jewett City, this state, when he was drafted for the War of 1812 and was sent to Stonington for a short tour of duty. In 1814 he opened a store for himself in Enfield, on the site of the present Congregational Church. Success attended but he wanted a wider horizon. Joining the firm of Andrews & Company of New York in 1821, he devoted his attention to the carpet trade in which they were engaged, and as they continued to progress he asked himself why the carpets imported from Scotland could not be made in Enfield. By 1828 the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company was incorporated, a mill was built near the mouth of the advantageous Freshwater Brook, Scotchmen were at the looms and the foundations were laid for one of the most successful carpet concerns in the world. Twelve years later he had added to the company's possessions the carpet factory in Tariffville, which also was successful. Having acquired great wealth, he was broadening out still further when financial difficulties of those with whom he was associated closed his mills. Thereupon he interested Hartford men to form the Hartford Carpet Company and the plant was reopened in 1854 with him as superintendent. He retired in 1861. Timothy M. Allyn of Hartford was president of the new company, followed by George Roberts of Hartford in 1856 and he, at his death in 1878, by John L. Houston, thus establishing that prestige which has made the office one of high honor in Connecticut industry. The next great change came in 1889 when the Bigelow Carpet Company with mills at Clinton, Mass., the Lowell Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts (founded in 1825), and the Thompsonville concern combined as the Bigelow Carpet Company, a union of the three oldest and most successful carpet manufacturers in America. In 1891 the Hartford Company and the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company (established in 1837) consolidated as the Hartford Carpet Corporation of Connecticut, and in 1914 a merger was effected of all four corporations as the Bigelow-Hartford Company, capital \$13,500,000, turning out 27 per cent of the country's carpet product. In 1927 John A. Sweetser of the Bigelow-Hartford Division was made a trustee of the Institute of American Carpet Manufacturers that year established for the development of all phases of the industry. The Tariffville mill was burned in 1867 and was not rebuilt; in-



stead, the capacity of the Thompsonville plant was doubled and the building of the Enfield Manufacturing Company was added. Superintendent Lyman A. Upson, for years one of the leaders in all civic affairs, with Henry G. T. Martin of New York established the Upson-Martin Company in the same line.

The other great industrial development began when Loomis & Company in 1833 acquired 500 acres of rough land on both sides of the Scantic in the eastern part of the town and established a powder-making plant. Augustus G. Hazard (1802-1868), of Rhode Island birth, interested in a line of New York packets and also conducting a cotton and powder commission business, was interested in this enterprise to the extent that he came here in 1837 and six years later organized the Hazard Powder Company, himself as president. The plant was greatly enlarged. In 1854 it absorbed the Enfield Powder Company which had started near by in 1849. The output was enormous, especially during the Civil war. The company was acquired by the DuPont de Nemours Company of Delaware in 1895, but this was not made public till reorganization in 1902, when the name of Hazard was dropped. Edward Prickett had the exceptional record of being superintendent from 1859 to 1905.

Jefferson Davis when secretary of war visited Colonel Hazard at his mansion in Enfield Street. Aholiab Johnson, many years probate judge, was invited with others to meet the distinguished guest. The subject of slavery having come up, Johnson expressed the belief that the discussion would be ended by prohibiting the extension of slavery into new territory, to which Mr. Davis replied with much vehemence.

Gordon & Gordon also have a powder plant at the Hollow in Hazardville. Gordon Brothers at Scitico are manufacturers of shoddy. The Hazard Lead Works were organized by F. A. Pickering and others, E. H. Potter of New York, president, in 1904. The machinery was removed to buildings in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1907, but an office is kept here. Among the other concerns is the Westfield Plate Company, manufacturing casket trimmings.

Mention has been made of the rallying for the Lexington alarm in 1775. Officers with Major Terry at that time were Lieut. Richard Abbe and Ensign Joseph Booth. Officers in the Boston

campaign were Capt. Hezekiah Parsons and Lieuts. Barzillai Markham and Samuel Hemingway. Capt. David Parsons, Capt. Thomas Abbe and Capt. Daniel Perkins were in the subsequent campaigns. In the War of 1812, Capt. Luther Perkins and seventy-four men did a tour of duty at New London. Maj. Robert Morrison and Capt. Jabez Collins were also in the service.

In the Civil war 421 men, or fifty more than the quota, went out. Several were in C Company of the First Regiment of which Frank K. Ruth was captain and A. W. Scott and Francis D. Loomis lieutenants. Capt. Samuel Brown of Company D of the Sixteenth was killed at Antietam. George Clark was captain and J. W. Anderson and Walter Luce lieutenants of Company F of the Twenty-second, most of whose members were from Enfield. The soldiers' monument stands at the corner of Church and North Main streets. Capt. V. B. Chamberlain of New Britain delivered the address at the dedication in 1885.

In the Spanish war, Maj. James B. Houston was in the paymaster's department and remained in the service. For the World war, every call was answered—by men, women and children. The men were in the One Hundred and Second Infantry and the One Hundred and First Machine Gun Battalion and in training camps. Capt. P. J. Rogers was in command of Company L, First Infantry, State Guard. J. K. Bissland was a major on the staff of Gen. L. F. Burpee. The paucity of farm help brought heavy burden upon the older men.

When the old covered bridge to Enfield had become dilapidated a bridge company was chartered in 1889 and a new one was built at a cost of \$76,000, including payment for right held by the old bridge owners, as related in the Suffield section of this chapter. The bridge was taken over by the state and made free in 1908.

The water company was organized in 1885, drawing its supply from the headwaters of Pierce's Brook. Judge Charles H. Briscoe, the president, was an earnest worker in the town's development. He came here as a lawyer in 1854, removing his office to Hartford in 1868, where he was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The town has three voting districts for a population of about 13,000. About three-quarters of the people are in the Thompson-

ville district. While still under town form of government that district is well provided with fire and police protection, has its own newspaper, the *Thompsonville Press*, a good club, well lighted streets, a public hall and in every way has an atmosphere of prosperity. It is the home of the Northern Connecticut Power Company, whose development has been so noteworthy, as related in preceding pages on Suffield town. Its Board of Trade is progressive and its Industrial Development Committee has started a movement which has resulted in the organization of the Industrial Development Corporation. This company, of which Walter P. Schwabe is president, has an option on the carpet company's property at the rear of the former Hathaway tract as available location for new concerns.



## LIII

### WINDSOR ADVENTURERS WESTWARD

SIMSBURY, THE GRANBIES, CANTON AND COLLINSVILLE—SETTLEMENT  
BURNED BY INDIANS—CHURCH DISSENSIONS, GENERAL COURT DIS-  
CIPLINE—FIRST IRON AND COPPER—FUSE AND AX CONCERNS—DISTIN-  
GUISHED MEN—FAMOUS FARMS.

“Appendix of Windsor” the General Court called the present Simsbury region. Of the three Constitution Towns Windsor was the most acquisitive; neither rivers nor mountains, nor yet Massachusetts’s false boundary checked her spreading. In this she was true to her Dorchester settlers. This appendix—in its crags and tumbling streams the joy of the savage, and today traversed by improved roads, the delight of the lovers of scenery—was long as useless to Windsor town as the namesake in the human anatomy. It was saved for her by the action of one pioneer, John Griffin, who with only one or two helpers had begun gathering pitch in 1642 and was doing well at it in 1647 when the General Court, noting the indifference of Windsor men in general, directed the towns as a whole to buy the section through a committee of the court. At about this time an Indian carelessly set fire to trees upon which Griffin was dependent for his income. After trial the General Court ordered the man to pay 500 fathoms of wampum; if he failed in this, Griffin could “ship him out” or exchange him for Negroes. Forthwith the Indian, Manahannoose, gave Griffin a title to much of the land, called Massacoe; other Indians gave the rest of the section and Manahannoose went free. The court resumed giving grants to Windsor men who had been aroused but awarded to Griffin 200 acres north of the falls in the Farmington in recognition of his skill in gathering the much-desired pitch and turpentine, followed eight years later by another grant a mile and a half square, known as “Griffin’s lordship,” for yielding to proprietors deeds he had acquired from the natives.

Windsor people were allowed land at present Westover Plain,

Nod, Weatogue and Hop Meadow. Simon Wolcott, Captain Newberry and Deacon Moore were the committee. Settlements both sides of the Farmington were made in the late '60s by John Case (the first constable), Thomas Barber, Samuel Filley, Michael Humphrey, Joshua Holcomb, Thomas Maskel, Luke Hill, Samuel Pinney, Joseph Phelps, John Pettibone, Joseph Skinner and Peter Buell, all good county names to this day. Holcomb and Case were delegates to the General Court as soon as "winter privileges" had been granted. To this land ten miles westward from Windsor and the same distance northward from Farmington the name "Simsbury" was given, after "Sim" Wolcott, as he was popularly called. And he was awarded special favor by being allowed to retail wine and liquors, "provided he keep good order and dispose of it," until an ordinary was set up. John Terry was the first town clerk. Griffin released his "lordship" in 1672.

On the outbreak of King Philip's war in 1775, the reports of burnings and killings in Massachusetts were so alarming that in October the court ordered the Simsbury people within a week's time to look after their crops under the protection of the guard which was sent. Not all heeding this, the command went forth:

"The insolences of the heathen, and their rage increasing against the English, and the spoil that they have made in sundry places, hath moved us to order that *forthwith* the people of Simsbury do remove themselves, and that estate they can remove, to some of the neighboring plantations, for their safety and security."

In the hasty compliance, much had to be left behind. At the first signs of spring many were for returning but on Sunday, March 26 (1676) a party of marauding Indians—not a part of King Philip's forces, since none had come so far south and west—burned the forty dwellings, furniture, utensils and provisions. Tradition has it that King Philip watched the fire from what is still called "King Philip's Cave" on the west side of present Talcott (or Avon) Mountain; the explanation can perhaps be found in the fact that in those times this was designated as Mount Philip, most conspicuous on this spur of the Green Mountains which hems in the beautiful Farmington Valley on the east.

The painful work of rebuilding the town was not undertaken till a year later, organization having been maintained in Windsor

meantime. A common field was marked off on both sides of the Farmington, from Farmington to the falls on the north, a distance of seven miles. To settle disputes a plan was adopted that controversies be referred in writing to Worshipful Major Talcott and Captain Allyn. As has been seen, Maj. John Talcott was one of the most respected heroes of the war. Simsbury people in particular looked up to him as councilor and judge in matters civic and religious. Under his guidance they followed the example of settlers in other towns and planned to rebuy the land from the Indians. A deed of trust was made to the major and others for the whole ten miles square. Then the perquisite not being forthcoming, the natives made "vexatious outcries" till in 1682 the town voted to raise funds by selling 150 acres of the river-bank land in the western part of the town.

Major Talcott, who most likely would be the purchaser, informed them in a courteous communication that he would not prevent the selling of the land designated but he found on going over it that it was utterly worthless because of brush, swamps, mountains, inaccessibility and uninhabitableness; the people themselves might investigate; "for my design is not to bring up an evil report concerning the badness of any part of your bounds; nor shall I anyways disadvantage your market by putting a low esteem upon the lands, let the wheels turn which way they will." However, if they could see their way to it, in "freedom of spirit and serenity of mind," and could grant 100 acres in each of three places where he should indicate, along the river toward the western boundary, he wrote "I shall accept, you giving deeds for the same, whether it shall be worth a penny to me or no. And that shall be an issue of the debt matter depending." (Part of this land is now in the rich farm of Joseph W. Alsop). The townsmen, who had lost everything, acquiesced "upon the account of the mayor defraying of the charges of the whole Indian purchase."

Soon after they felt the thrust of Massachusetts into Connecticut territory along the Suffield line and for a time along part of the Windsor line, but these matters were adjusted after Massachusetts had been forced back, except for the one salient between Simsbury (North Granby section) and Suffield. The turmoil over a site for a meeting-house was more serious. At the outset



they had voted to have Thomas Barber build the house, after which they would organize their society. The question was which side of the river to build, and the vote of one town meeting was promptly rescinded at the next till Major Talcott and Captain Allyn were called upon to arbitrate. Their decision was for the west side or the side where the burying-ground was, but in 1682, in the eleventh year of the dispute, the decision was voted down. On suggestion of the arbitrators they then signed an agreement to cast lots—"and where the providence of God cast it, so to seat down contented." The old record book reads:

"At a solemn meeting on May 24, 1683, two papers were put into ye hat, the one east, and the other for the syd of ye river,—and it was agreed that the first paper that was drawn shall be the lott; this voted: the lot that came forth was for the west syd of the river."

They had been holding services through these years. Samuel Stone, son of Thomas Hooker's able colleague, had been their spiritual guide from 1673 to 1681, when he was succeeded by Samuel Stow, recently dismissed from the Middletown church. He saw the meeting-house built but left in 1685. Edward Thompson of Newbury, Mass., came as "supply" two years later but abandoned the field four years afterward because of a disagreement as to terms. Seth Shove accepted the position, suddenly changed his mind and removed to Danbury. Finally, following two years' discussion of terms, came Dudley Woodbridge, of clerical family, and forty-three people joined the church at his ordination in 1697. His death in 1710 was such an affliction that there was recourse to a day of fasting and prayer for guidance in choosing a successor. The choice fell in 1710 on Timothy Woodbridge, Jr., son of the Hartford minister, who was to continue steadfast through troublous years till his death in 1742. His first great trial began in 1725, at a moment of rejoicing, for membership had so increased during his ministration that a new sanctuary was freely voted. This joy of his was turned to grief by the looming again of the question of location. As before, the vote of one meeting was reversed soon after, and thus on till the solicitous General Assembly sent Gov. Joseph Talcott and Nathaniel Stanley to assist. The governor presided at a meeting at which many votes were taken till under his admonishment unanimity was

reached. Hardly had he arrived home, however, when he received word that the decision had been overturned. His next step, in 1736, was to appoint a court of inquiry.

This court proceeded to make county history. It annexed that part of the town east of Mount Philip in the Talcott range to Wintonbury (Bloomfield) which took its name from its parts of Windsor, Farmington and Simsbury, and divided the rest of the township into three societies. The First Society should build on Drake's Hill, which ever since has been the site. The other two societies were set off to Granby later, when the town was thus divided, and in 1780 the First Society was divided again for the making of the society of West Simsbury, later Canton.

These were not all the sorrows of Rev. Mr. Woodbridge and it is meet to refer to the other of them in order to get the picture of the dignified General Assembly as a collector and exercising its power to punish those who did not collect. At the May session of the court, 1732, the minister made presentation that his salary was one year and seven months in arrears. The society was commanded to pay within twenty days or the colony's secretary, Hezekiah Wyllys of Hartford, would grant execution against the estates of the inhabitants. Four years later, Mr. Woodbridge again appeared and the court again ordered payment for the previous year, £100, Tax Collector John Case to receive the sum and turn it over. At the following May session, Mr. Woodbridge reported that the order had been disregarded. The indignant court commanded the colony's auditors to make report at the next session that the account had been adjusted and, to render their task possible, required the listers to make a rate against the inhabitants amounting to the required sum of £110 and deliver this to James Cornish, Jr.; any lister failing to comply must pay a fine of £10 to Mr. Woodbridge and the same amount to the county treasurer; and finally, if the collector should fail in his duty, the colony secretary should issue a writ and distrain the amount out of his goods. Mr. Woodbridge received his salary. And it will be noted that the year 1736 was the year when the court was granting the petition that authorized the formation of the church society.

The new meeting-house was erected in 1739. Samuel Hopkins of Waterbury, the first minister there, later gained fame as the

founder of Hopkinsianism (disinterested benevolence). On his departure after six months, the society voted to "improve Mr. Gideon Wells in order for settlement." He had served ten years when a vote was taken on "whether there is any considerable number who are not suited and easy under the ministry of Mr. Wells;" and "there appeared 29 who voted that they were easy and 25 that they were not easy." So Mr. Wells received notice to withdraw. Rev. Benajah Roots, supporting the half-way covenant idea, was dismissed in 1772. Through the war and till 1801, when he resigned, Samuel Stebbins was the earnest and patriotic leader. The coming of Rev. Allen McLean (from Vernon) in 1809 marked the beginning of the present era of peace, happiness and success. It was one of the most notable pastorates in the state, and the work he did for education, culture and the advancement of the whole state's welfare—for he was a prominent figure in many assemblages in other communities—was carried on by his descendants, of whom the present United States Senator George P. McLean is one. On the fiftieth anniversary of his **ordination**, people came from distant places to felicitate him and the church. He was blind then but continued till his death in 1861, with colleagues to assist him after 1850.

A few of the many incidents of the same general character down to the present generation may be cited to mark the contrast between the old and the new: The new church was built in 1830; Anson G. Phelps of New York gave \$1,000 for the town's poor; Thomas Case of New York, in 1850, established a fund of \$4,500 for the support of the ministry; in 1870 John J. Phelps of New York bequeathed \$3,000 to the church; Amos R. Eno made several gifts, including the original "Sim" Woodruff house for a home for the needy; Horace Belden gave the cathedral windows and the window in memory of the ministers Dudley and Timothy Woodbridge, Samuel Stebbins and Allen McLean, and established a fund of \$25,000; and further, in later years, L. S. Ellsworth gave a \$5,000 fund and his wife another of like amount, and there have been a number of other gifts of from \$1,000 up. A \$20,000 chapel was built, mostly with a few large subscriptions, in 1920.

The Methodists held their first quarterly meeting in 1815 at Village Farms and built their church in 1840. Jeffery O. Phelps



was a liberal supporter. In 1883 it received \$14,500 as residuary legatee under the will of Mrs. Philomena Goddard, and there have been generous gifts since. The Baptists, Rev. Charles Willet the first pastor, built in Tariffville. When the church was burned it was rebuilt in 1876. During the controversies in 1740 some who left the parent society organized in Scotland (now North Bloomfield) the Episcopal parish of St. Andrew which in 1868 joined with the parish in Tariffville and built the present edifice. Rev. Luke Daly, in his extensive mission work around the county, brought the Roman Catholics together in 1847, and the church was built in Tariffville.

The present efficient school system, with its high school, Central School, South School and Tariffville School, began with the town vote in 1701 for a committee to arrange for a school and a teacher, who was John Slater. The schools were at the Plain and at Weatogue. The story of Westminster School is given in another section, devoted to the private schools of the county. The town, like so many others, developed its academy near the middle of the nineteenth century, but more accurately it was the select school which was kept by Rev. Samuel Stebbins to begin with and was continued by Rev. Allen McLean. Dr. Benjamin Farnam, doctor, lawyer, minister, town clerk and judge of probate, and publisher of a book on prophecies, conducted a school north of the Methodist Church. The most famous school of its time was McLean Seminary. Developed from the academy, it was opened in 1879 by Principal J. B. McLean, grandson of the minister, on the second floor of Hop Meadow schoolhouse, whence it was moved to the house long standing in the rear of the library but at that time near the probate office. In 1887 the McLean Seminary building was erected and the school continued till the high school plan was adopted in 1902.

The high school was so well established by 1905 that a large building became necessary and was forthwith provided, when S. P. Stockwell was chairman of the Town School Committee. The total cost was \$55,000, of which \$40,000 was contributed by one individual who would not allow the name to be known, and \$13,000 by others, so that the town appropriation of \$18,000 was rendered unnecessary except as an indication of public sentiment. A. T. Pattison was chairman of the building committee. The

structure, of English Gothic architecture, is exceptionally handsome, well located and finely equipped. It was opened December 27, 1907, Hon. George P. McLean presiding at the exercises. Rev. J. B. McLean was superintendent of schools and Anson Wood Belding the principal.

The excellent free library, presided over by Miss Julia E. Pattison, dates back to 1873, when the young people meeting for mutual improvement felt the need of books and Amos R. Eno gave \$3,000 for the cause. The following year rooms were procured in the Hop Meadow schoolhouse. Later the need of a place for more books, and for valuable historical relics, in which the town abounds, and for which there is the encouragement of an excellent historical society, caused Mr. Eno to give \$10,000 for a building well adapted for the purpose. This was dedicated January 29, 1890, Ralph H. Ensign, president of the board of trustees, presiding. William P. Eno, in the absence of his father, the donor, gave the deed and \$5,000. The donor wrote: "We boys of old Simsbury had enough to do in our boyhood and no time for mischief, and that was to us a great gain. \* \* \* If we had any spare time, there was always the bush pasture challenging us in the field." Besides Mr. Ensign the officers were: Horace Belden, treasurer; A. G. Case, secretary; the trustees were the officers and Rev. J. B. McLean, Rev. J. L. Tomlinson, Rev. C. P. Croft, William Whitehead, George C. Eno, and A. L. Eno, all of Simsbury, and Amos R. Eno, of New York. Mr. Eno also gave fourteen oil paintings and engravings. William Whitehead was librarian.

The beautiful street was further graced when six years later, on land given by Jeffery O. Phelps, the Casino was built by subscription, facing the library.

In every way Simsbury has helped maintain the record of the colony and the state. Her men were at Crown Point in the French and Indian war and at the capture of Montreal. Noah Humphrey was in command of a company in General Lyman's regiment on the costly Havana expedition; his brother Nathaniel was an ensign in the same command. At Lexington alarm in 1775, a company of 100 men under Maj. Elihu Humphrey

marched to Cambridge, and on the regular call Capt. Abel Pettibone's company of seventy-five responded. Of the 1,149 men in the Eighteenth Regiment of Militia, commanded by Col. Jonathan Humphrey, 267 were in the Continental army in 1777; Simsbury contributed more than three-quarters of that regiment, and in 1778 all the men were under Wolcott in the New York campaign. Another company was raised by Capt. Noah Phelps, later major-general. The account of the departure of the first company for the war is given in the general history. In the War of 1812 Capt. Sereno Pettibone's artillery company did service at New London. In the Civil war the enthusiasm and loyalty were reflected in the accounts published in the Hartford papers. In all about 200 men were enrolled. Joseph R. Toy, captain in the Twelfth Connecticut, died in the service. The local post is named in his memory. Capt. C. W. Morse of the Sixteenth was wounded at Antietam and he and First Lieut. Alonzo G. Case, with other Simsbury men, were among those captured at Plymouth. In the Spanish war Simsbury was represented in K Company of the First Connecticut Infantry. On the formation of the Connecticut State Guard, just as America was entering the World war, the Simsbury company under Capt. John E. Eno was one of the first to be enrolled and was one of the most enthusiastic in its drills. Other officers were Lieutenants George E. Pattison, lately senator from this district, and Henry E. Elsworth. Most liberal support was given the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan movements. Men who saw service overseas were in the One Hundred and Second Infantry and the One Hundred and First Machine Gun Battalion.

For industries the Farmington River at this point furnished remarkable water power, yet Simsbury was not predestined for a manufacturing center. Thomas Barber put up a grist mill on Hop Brook in 1679. Samuel Higby first in 1728 and Rev. Timothy Woodbridge some years afterward, as elsewhere related, came near giving the town the distinction of making iron into steel. It was twelve years after Higby's failure that Thomas Fitch and others, Mr. Woodbridge as scientist, almost but not quite succeeded. When England's attitude compelled Americans to manufacture or go without necessities, wire-making was car-





#### TYPICAL TOBACCO PLANTATION

From surrounding hills these net-covered acres look like chains of lakes



ried on at the falls in the river, and more of that kind of industry, supplemented by the card mills of Elisha Phelps and others, was developed on Hop Brook. Clark & Haskell and Thomas Case were engaged in the manufacture of cards. Tinware for peddlers in the earlier 1800s made good business for Titus Barber.

The mining of copper in Granby and the subsequent utilization of the plant as Newgate Prison, narrated further on and in the Revolution part of the general history, gave the original town prominence but the greatest benefit Simsbury itself ever derived from it was the Ensign-Bickford establishment of today. It requires a moment of thought to realize what the invention of a safe fuse for the setting off of a blast meant to humanity. The number of lives that had been lost and of enterprises that had had to be abandoned through lack of proper device was many at the time William Bickford of Cornwall, England, in 1831, invented a fuse that served the purpose and through improvements by his successors became one of the boons of modern industry. The manufacture in this country began at Newgate in 1836, under the direction of Richard Bacon, who eventually sold his interests to Rev. Joseph Toy of the English Cornwall and the works were removed to the site of the present large plant on Hop Brook in Simsbury. The company was known in England and America as the Toy-Bickford, with product much in demand. In 1863 Ralph Hart Ensign, descendant of Joseph Ensign of Hooker's party of founders and of William Whiting, long one of the colony's chief advisers and governor in 1709, went with the company, after having had experience in the tobacco business in Suffield and Tariffville. He married the daughter of Mr. Toy and in 1870 became a member of the firm, the name of which was changed to Ensign, Bickford & Company in 1887 with a branch in California and doing the largest fuse business in America with Mr. Ensign as manager. On the death of Mr. Ensign, who also was president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a director in other institutions in Hartford, he was succeeded by his son, Joseph R. Ensign, the present president and a contributor to the town's welfare.

A thriving concern which dates from relatively remote antiquity is that of Woods Chandler & Company. It is the direct successor of the grist mill which Amos Tuller obtained privilege



to establish in 1670. The property passed from the family in 1844 when E. B. Goodwin and Norris Case bought it. They sold it to Joseph R. Toy and after his death in 1864 it came into the hands of Ralph H. Ensign and since 1918 has been the property of Woods Chandler & Company.

The tremendous water power at Tariffville, where the Farmington, after its long search along the Talcott range to find an opening, forces its way through the hills in its rush toward the Connecticut, has turned the wheels of several industries and now contributes to the strength of its rival, electricity, through the power house of the Hartford Electric Light Company. In 1827 a prosperous carpet company was established by H. K. Knight. This was succeeded by the Hartford Carpet Company which had its main plant at Thompsonville. The factory, burned in 1865, was rebuilt by the Connecticut Screw Company of which Ezra Clark of Hartford was president. In 1880 the Hartford Cutlery Company was utilizing the power. When that failed the Hartford Silk Company took over the works and continued till wrecked by T. F. Plunkett in 1886. Frank Wilkinson of England bought the plant in 1891 for the manufacture of plush goods and shawls. There is today the Tariffville Oxygen and Chemical Company, but the chief industry is tobacco raising.

One of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company's plantations is in Tariffville, the P. Lorillard Leaf-Top Company has a branch in East Granby, and there are the A. T. Pattison Farms at Terry Plains. Ariel Mitchelson was a promoter of tobacco culture in Tariffville. Mr. Mitchelson, who traveled extensively, made one of the most valuable coin collections in the world which, at his death in 1924, was given to the State Library.

The Simsbury Bank and Trust Company, token of prosperity, was incorporated in 1917 with a capital of \$75,000. It now has savings deposits of \$1,058,000 and commercial deposits of over \$310,000. Woods Chandler is the president and George E. Pattison is the secretary and treasurer.

Simsbury proper comprises 20,000 acres, has a population of 3,000 in its one voting district, 1,000 school children, a grand list of nearly \$10,000,000, no debt, a tax rate of only 12 mills, and stations of the Central New England and the New York, New



THE PHELPS MANSION, SIMSBURY





Haven & Hartford Railroad. From its Talcott Range and the river on the east to its rolling hills on the west, it is parklike everywhere. Between Weatogue and West Simsbury, near the center of the town, is Simsbury Forest, which now has been officially designated a state preserve of 130 acres. Descending the mountain road from the east, one beholds the wonderful panorama of the valley and, crossing the river, finds himself in the quaint original village of Weatogue, its somewhat obsolete railroad station, post office, lunch room and former homesteads or summer residences of wealthy people all in an unpretentious New England harmony. Here is the soldiers' monument and on the village green a memorial to Dr. R. A. White, the physician of the town for more than fifty years. The road winds slightly up the hill through Simsbury Main street (the station to the southward), on by the public buildings and homesteads northeasterly to Tariffville and the Granbies, parallel with the river. Side roads lead to McLean's Hill, to Phelpscroft and to other delightful locations, each with its own charm of woods and fertile fields.

In Weatogue was the residence of Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, an estate two miles across with miles of picturesque drives. Chinook Lodge, residence of his eldest son, Walter Phelps Dodge, adjoined this, with a wonderful view of the old homestead, birthplace of William Walter Phelps, who was the brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Dodge. Frank Phelps Dodge, another son, built his house there in the mid-'90s, restoring enough of the old mansion to serve as an antiquity. He had assisted his cousin, Miss Grace Dodge of New York, in establishing the home "Woodside," where tired teachers might rest. This was formerly the Deacon Wilcox place. Rev. Charles P. Croft lived in his wife's ancestral house, the home of her grandfather, renewed and beautified. Across from the railroad station was the old Pettibone tavern, later the summer home of Appleton R. Hillyer of Hartford. Rev. Mr. Croft bought the old Humphrey homestead near it and restored it. Miss Antoinette Phelps of Hartford had her summer home on the "street" with a delightful retreat on the mountainside. Sally Pratt McLean, writer of "Cape Cod Folks" and other popular novels, lived at her father's home.

Of the many fine residences along the "street," the Phelps

home is one of the most noted. On the east side, north of the crossing, it was built in 1771 by Elisha, brother of Maj.-Gen. Noah Phelps. Till 1850 it was a hotel and its fame spread far. Jeffery O. Phelps, 3rd, grandson of Judge Jeffery O. Phelps, inherited it in 1879. He was born in the house in 1858, one of a family which includes today Mrs. Harriette P. Eno, Mrs. James K. Crofut and Mrs. Joseph R. Ensign. He served in the Legislature, as did his father, was state commissioner on domestic animals, was one of the first to raise pure Jersey herds on his dairy farm, and was judge of probate for twenty-one years at the time of his death in 1928. In Hartford business, he was president of the Blodgett & Clapp Company. The old house is remarkable for the way in which it was built and as the scene of many festivities. One of these was the occasion of four weddings at the same time. Gen. Charles T. Hillyer was one of the grooms. Grooms at other weddings there were Jonathan Pettibone, William Mather and Frederick Jewett.

The estate of Senator McLean, extending toward the northwest up to the region of Granby's Barn Door hills, embraces 280 acres of actual dairy farm and 4,000 acres of reserve, with trout ponds and waterfalls in among the hills and rocks, for the senator is a great lover of nature and of animals. He proposes to spend his life here after his term in Washington expires in 1929—by his own choice. He was born on the place in 1858, son of Dudley B. McLean and grandson of the minister so greatly beloved. In his early days he was conspicuous in legal and political circles in Hartford, was representative and senator, United States district attorney and governor. His first term in the United States Senate began in 1911. But his chief joy has been in this estate. His herds include some of the most valuable animals in the country and he says:

"It doesn't cost any more to raise healthy cows, and they don't eat any more. And besides, it's a little more fun. It's as thrilling as a horse race. There's always the chance of producing a heifer that will be a world-beater—of course we never do—but there are always more coming."

The senator's residence was built in 1895 among the maples his father set out and close by the ancestral home.





HOME OF SENATOR GEORGE P. McLEAN, SIMSBURY



SENATOR GEORGE P. McLEAN AT HIS HOME, SIMSBURY





Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood lives on her beautiful estate, her residence facing on the "street." She is a daughter of Amos R. Eno. Like his cousin, John J. Phelps, Mr. Eno began his career in the store of Caleb Goodwin in Hartford, whence he went to New York and in partnership with Mr. Phelps became a leader in the commercial life of the country. Both showed their devotion to the home town, as have their families. Mr. Eno's wife was Jane, daughter of Elisha Phelps, and his children, besides Mrs. Wood, were Amos F., Mrs. Mary Pinchot (mother of Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania), Dr. Henry C., John C. and William P. Eno. Mr. Eno, whose benefactions have been noted, left \$25,000 for a monument here and \$7,000 for the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who died when visiting her son in France in 1928, had a residence here. Daughter of Marshall Jewell of Hartford, who was minister to Russia, postmaster-general and governor, she was much with him in his public life, was prominent in New York circles where she was president of the Jewell Day Nursery and nationally prominent in that field of endeavor, and for some time was president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage.

Rev. Charles E. Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Rev. Horace Winslow, chaplain of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil war, were of the clergymen who were drawn to Simsbury. Among names remembered with pride are those of Maj. Elihu Humphrey of the French and Indian wars; Col. David Humphrey, Washington's aid (cited in the chapter on "Hartford Wits" in the general history); President Heman Humphrey of Amherst College (1823-1845); George Hayes, ancestor of Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes; Oliver Brownson, composer and teacher of sacred music, and his son, Chief Judge Greene C. Brownson of the Supreme Court of New York; Bishop Alexander V. Griswold of the Episcopal Church; Congressman Elisha Phelps; Secretary of the State and Historian Noah A. Phelps; J. C. Eddy, leader among pomologists, and Governor and Congressman John S. Phelps of Missouri.

Of the towers on the mountain mention will be made in the section of the history devoted to Farmington and Avon.

## THE GRANBIES

Salmon Brook, the two considerable branches of which draw from the many springs in the northern section of the original Simsbury, gave its name to the region which was the least inviting for the pioneers. Aside from the salmon in the streams, there was little to attract and much to repel, not only in the ungracious topography and forbidding rocks and chasms—now so popular with lovers of scenery—but in the predatory acts of the natives on the remote outskirts of Simsbury. It was a case of the survival of the fittest which largely accounts for the fact that the chief product of the section ever since has been able men. The territory was all a part of the belongings of John Griffin of Windsor and his associates. Griffin's lodge in 1664 was at the "falls," now in East Granby, a mile north of Tariffville. Among those who braved the wilds were Joseph Sanford and the storied Daniel Sanford who, sitting by his tavern door in his autumn of life, entertained his listeners with the account of his capture by the Indians, his being driven to Canada, his running the gauntlet, his being sold to a Montreal Frenchman, his buying his freedom and his return to Granby and his astonished family after an absence of seven years. He died in 1756 and his grave in Salmon Brook Cemetery is marked.

By 1836 the number of families had increased to about thirty or what they considered enough for two ecclesiastical societies, the Northeast and the Northwest of Simsbury, or Salmon Brook and Turkey Hills, and there was also the "Falls." Reason for the name of "Turkey Hills" has not remained so obvious as the reason for the picturesque landmark "Barn Door Hills" in the southern part of the town. Church-building, as with most other societies in the land where freedom-of-thought was the shibboleth, was the apple of discord. After "winter privileges" were obtained because of the long and toilsome trail to the mother church, the location of a site the shortest distance from the greatest number became a fine question; objection to compulsory travel through the woods two miles suddenly became as keen as aversion to going through snowdrifts eight miles or more. As not infrequently, the General Court's arbitrators had to determine the site, and their divining rod pointed to what in time was called Seminary Hill, at Salmon Brook; in 1775 the building was removed to a site desig-





SWEET FARMHOUSE, HOTEL AND STORE, GRANBY, 1875  
A typical New England country center of that period yielding to the new order



nated by more arbitrators, ten miles to the north, and that had to yield to a third, in 1834, the site of the present First Society's house. Rev. Joseph Strong was not settled till 1752, but even that was before the site matter was decided. Joseph Holly succeeded him, 1784 to 1793, and then Isaac Porter, pastor and likewise disciplinarian for thirty-eight years.

The South Society came into existence in 1872, at Salmon Brook, by reason of the undebatable fact that the two-mile road to the sightly First Church was execrable; new churches and not smooth roads which lead the motorists from the sanctuary marked the stage of progress in that century. The new society utilized the building of the Granby Library Association. This association, typical of the kind of men and women Granby was maturing, had grown from a sort of sewing-society beginning and had been fostered both by those who had remained at the old elm-shaded homesteads and by those who had risen in the outside world till, at about the time the church society was formed, a good two-story building had been erected, and in this was ample room for the society's early meetings. It was established as a public library in 1887.

The actual incorporation of the town was in 1786—26,000 acres taken from Simsbury. Neither steam whistle nor trolley rattle has disturbed it, but its roads are on the favorite line of many motorists today. Its grand list, by farms, is \$1,300,000.

The fighting instinct, developed in the days when all had to defend themselves in the old block-house of 1708, "Shaw's Fort," on Salmon Brook Street, was strong throughout the almost continuous wars of that century. For the Havana expedition in 1762, the section furnished fourteen men of whom only Andrew Hillyer of East Granby and Dudley Hays lived to return. For the Ticonderoga expedition several marched with Captain Phelps and continued in the service. A goodly number of men went forth for the Civil war. In 1868 a brownstone monument in honor of the soldiers was erected at the northern end of Salmon Brook Street. The story of the World war is made a part of the general county history of the time. Especially reminiscent of the old spirit was the drilling of the company of the State Guard, under Capt. James Lee Loomis of high position in the office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and now its president,



with Lieutenants F. H. Kendall and P. E. Devnew. Bus transportation was always in readiness for any part of the county.

Among the Granby men who have made their names in the state and county, chiefly in Hartford, were for lawyers those who have been mentioned in the general history, like William C. Case, his son William S. Case, and Theodore M. Maltbie and his son William M. Maltbie. Edward W. Dewey was sheriff of the county. Jonathan B. Bunce, who retained his summer residence here, was president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Society for Savings,—one of the foremost financiers in the state. James N. Loomis was an adopted son, having come here from Southwick, Mass., in his youth. Twice and for many years he was postmaster. During the Civil war he was selectman and after that commissioner of deeds of North Carolina. Also he was treasurer of the Salmon Brook Water Company. Albert B. Wells, a descendant of Gov. Thomas Wells, was town treasurer for many years. Cicero Holcomb taught school in Granby for a time, then went to Virginia, where his knowledge of the classics brought him pupils who afterwards were prominent in the Confederacy. His own views were pro-slavery. He returned in 1861 and again was a local instructor.

At West Granby, back of the Barn Door Hills, and at North Granby, on the edge of the Massachusetts boundary-line notch there are small agricultural centers, each with its own post office and quaint history. If there is in the state a more romantic spot than Crag Mill and its pines and chasms in North Granby, it is hard to find. Harvy Godard, born in 1823, who owned much land hereabouts, who had a saw and grist mill and held most of the local offices, was the first master of the State Grange, 1875 to 1879. Of his sons, Porter B. became a lawyer in Kansas City, Mo., and George S., state librarian. It seems fitting that amid such inspiring scenery, North Granby should have one of the best rural libraries in the state. It was dedicated in 1891, the gift of Frederick H. Cossitt, who was born in 1811 on the farm diagonally across the road. After his boyhood on the farm and at the death of his father, he went to Clarksburg, Tenn., on request of his uncle, in which state he made a fortune in drygoods, a business which he continued in New York until his death in 1887. In be-

queathing a large amount to the Memphis library, he expressed the desire that \$10,000 go to North Granby for similar purpose, if the town wished it. The gift was gladly accepted in 1889. The directors were E. W. Dewey, L. S. Spring, Benton Holcomb, George S. Godard, Dr. W. A. Stratton, A. C. Latham and C. P. Loomis.

East Granby possibly would have remained a part of the old town, after its distinct society had been formed in 1736, had it not been for the shortsightedness of the town meeting in rescinding its vote to allow itself to be held there every third year. A portion of Windsor (now Windsor Locks) had been added to the society in 1737 and altogether the society at Turkey Hills felt worthy of this much recognition. Absolute independence of Simsbury was obtained in 1786 and Windsor Locks was formally taken from the mother town in 1854; the East Granby portion was incorporated as a town, covering eighteen square miles, in 1858. Its first census, 1860, revealed 833 souls; that of 1920, 1,056, in a territory dependent largely upon tobacco.

What can be achieved on a Connecticut farm, so often abandoned, was heralded throughout the state this year of 1928 when Charles Palmer Viets of the town was one of only three to win a certificate like an honorary degree from the Connecticut Agricultural College, in recognition of service in the advancement of agriculture and rural life. Mr. Viets, a farmer's lad from his birth in 1863, got his schooling in the local schools and at Dr. Beach's in Windsor Locks. At the age of nineteen he started a milk route. In 1888 he married and bought a farm, where he has raised stock and poultry with tobacco as a cash crop. When his son became a partner with him, he made traffic in cattle a side line, helped promote the tuberculin test and was an official and director in organizations formed in the interests of agriculture.

An ancestor of the Viets family was Capt. John Viets, who married Abigail Eno of Simsbury. He was a descendant of Stephen Hart, the first deacon of Thomas Hooker's church. His son, James Rollin Viets (1821-1896), beginning in the commercial firm of his cousins, John Jay Phelps and Amos R. Eno, in New York, bought out his brother, John J. Viets, and after a few years

was sole proprietor of the store for thirty years. For thirty-nine years he was treasurer of the parish.

The location of the first church, in 1737, by the committee of the General Court was the beginning of trouble. Turkey Hills differed from most societies however in this, that the chief complainant, Samuel Clark, did not want the building so near him, and an award of £20 damages was allowed him. For the dozen families at that time, 1738, William Wolcott of Windsor east-side was conducting the services. Taxes were high but not out of line with those in other societies what time the colony was so much entangled in England's wars. Individuals were rated as well as land; the personal tax was the chief item on the list. The tax for building the church was 18 cents on the dollar and a like amount for support of the minister. In addition there was the tax for schools which were under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical society. The successive clergy were frequently in difficulties with the parish over the matter of pay, but not to such extent as has been seen in Simsbury. One cause of the difficulties, here and everywhere, was the depreciation in the currency due to the wars. Rev. Nehemiah Strong's difficulties were such that he left in 1766 and subsequently appeared as a professor of mathematics at Yale and as the author of several series of almanacs published in Hartford and elsewhere.

The ordination of Aaron Jordan Booge, Yale 1774, was a notable occasion in 1776. Clergy and laity from surrounding hamlets came to Turkey Hills, which had appointed seventeen tavern keepers for the day, or practically the entire male membership of the society. Indeed the church records show only fourteen men and twenty-three women in full communion at that time. The number of non-communion members, by the Half-Way Covenant plan, does not appear. Tradition preserves that the ball in the evening surpassed anything of the sort in the town's annals. It also is known that during "Priest" Booge's pastorate there was increase in membership and interest. He removed to Massachusetts in 1785, in which year, near the close of the war century, only twelve people were on the tax list. By 1812, irregularities had brought collapse to the extent that the General Assembly had to renew the corporate powers. In the pastorate of Rev. Stephen Crosby, 1826-32, the present sanctuary was built by subscriptions



from members. Alterations were made in 1865 and in 1927 there was complete refurnishing, the society being self-supporting and having a fund accumulated from bequests. The first Methodist church was built on Copper Hill in 1839 and the new one, in 1859, a little west of that site.

The first iron works in the colony were set up in the northeast corner of the parish early in the eighteenth century, and new works in 1728 further south by Samuel Higley, who had a process for "turning iron into steel." In 1820 the Cowles Manufacturing Company employed a special process for plating the spoons they made at what is still known as Spoonville, but the supremacy of farming as an occupation never was threatened.

The romantic story of Newgate mine and prison is given in the review of the Revolution in the general county history. That portion of the town—one of the highest points of the Talcott Range—was in the allotment to Ensign Higley, who settled in original Simsbury in 1660 and was one of the original proprietors in 1684, ancestor through his sixteen children of Jonathan Trumbull, of judges and ministers and of the Enoses and Pettibones of Simsbury. Copper Hill itself had not been sold or granted in 1705 when the proprietors appointed a committee to investigate traces of copper; it was a common and therefore all would share; two-thirds of the profits were to go for school teacher's salary and one-third, by decree of the Assembly, to Yale. The chief shafts were on the hill; Higley's was to the south. Hanover was the name given to the settlement around the refining works on Hop Brook, because of the number of Germans. Considerable foreign capital was invested at one time and another. Capt. James Holmes of England, who secured a twenty-years lease in 1772, was the one to dispose of the main property to the colony for prison purposes in 1773. By roofing the west shaft the Government made it "next to impossible for anybody to escape." Such was the report of Commissioners William Pitkin, Erastus Wolcott and Jonathan Humphrey, but Wolcott, Humphrey and Josiah Bissell as overseers soon found differently. In 1779 the frequently burned block-house over the main shaft was reinforced by another, a military guard was established, mechanical operations were substituted for mining and the caverns made more secure. Most of the war prisoners were Hessians. When certain of the tories

began to destroy property and to communicate with the enemy, they were added to the rolls. Twenty-eight of these, led by Capt. Peter Sackett, escaped and made a general jail-delivery. Sheldon, an officer of the guard, was killed when rallying his men. It appearing that there had been bribery, the soldiers were locked up until one of them was convicted. A year later when the buildings were burned and Abel Davis of the guard let all the tories escape, he was tried and sent to Hartford jail for a year.

The jail continued to be the state prison till 1790, in which year the Assembly more specifically denominated Newgate, appointing such eminent men as John Treadwell, Roger Newberry and Pliny Hillyer to be overseers, they to rebuild with brick and to provide a guard of ten men in charge of Maj. Peter Curtis. The prisoners worked by day in the shop and at night were returned to the caverns, where they slept on two rough platforms. When at work they were fettered and fastened to beams by chains. Wrought nails were the chief product. The stone wall around the grounds was built in 1802 by Col. Calvin Barber of Simsbury. Subsequently buildings included not only cells but a chapel and a hospital, and in 1824 a treadmill, women's quarters, a kitchen and an office. The prison in Wethersfield was built and the 177 prisoners were removed there in 1827.

The Phoenix Company in 1830 bought the property from the state. The directors were John O. Pettibone, William Dubois and John Bacon,—Richard Bacon of Simsbury agent. That and all successive attempts to work the mine profitably were failures. It continues to be a place of historic interest.

Referring further to the distinguished men from the original Granby town, it is noteworthy that three of the state's most eminent librarians of today can be counted among them, as elsewhere noted. They are Frank B. Gay, son of Alfred Gay, of Granby, who is now director emeritus of the Wadsworth Atheneum; Albert C. Bates, son of Charles Bates of East Granby, who is librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, and George S. Godard, son of Harvy Godard, of North Granby, who is state librarian. Congressman Walter Forward, comptroller, secretary of the treasury in Tyler's administration and *chargé d' affaires* in Denmark, and his brother, Congressman Chauncey Forward, were

natives of East Granby. In the Civil war, Col. Richard E. Holcomb of the First Louisiana, the first regiment of federal white men in that state, who was killed at Port Hudson, was an East Granby citizen.

## §

## CANTON: COLLINSVILLE

It remained for the settlers in the southwestern corner of original Simsbury to lay the foundations of industrial greatness. Presumably that was not the motive of Richard Case, 2nd, when he went there in 1737 and in 1747 built a house on land on East Hill which has remained in the family down to modern times, the log-house foundations still in existence. Benjamin Dyer and his son Thomas built in 1756 and the latter's house in these recent years was the home of Congressman William E. Simonds. Others who migrated during the church controversies in Simsbury were Nathaniel Alfred, Thomas Bidwell, Deacon Abraham Case, Amos Case, Capt. Josiah Case, Capt. John Brown and Oliver and Solomon Humphrey. By 1764 the present Hartford and Albany turnpike was to this settlement what a trunk-line railroad would be to a new modern community.

The location is on the eastern side of the meandering Farmington River where it is making its long reach to Farmington before turning northward for a place to break through the Talcott Range. The favorite places for the first-comers are today indicated by the post offices—at Canton, Canton Center, North Canton and Collinsville. When the Connecticut Western Railroad was built, the relative importance of Collinsville, seat of the Collins Company, was such that a spur track of the road was built to it from the main line. Service on that line having been discontinued there is now only the freight station at Collinsville which connects with the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Simsbury. There are approximately 20,000 acres of land in the town, a population of nearly 3,000 and a grand list of \$3,310,000. Though the soil is broken by high hills, there are several streams and soil in the valleys is exceptionally fertile.

The people of this original "West Simsbury" organized their ecclesiastical society in 1750 and built their meeting-house in



1763, when Rev. Gideon Mills was pastor. Corporation existence as a separate town named Canton began in 1806. Despite the fact that the main trail was further south, the early farmers for the most part settled around Canton Center. The first post office, in 1798, was at Suffrage, now Canton Village, and the first bridge across the Farmington was built as a part of the highway to Litchfield a mile north of present Collinsville. Frederick and George Humphrey built a sawmill in the south part of the town. This and a forge set up by Colonel Talcott and Forbes & Smith in 1774 were swept away in the "Jefferson flood" of 1801. Altogether there have been a number of sawmills, a flax mill, carding mills and several distilleries. The first powder mill was built by Jared Mills and Edmund Fowler at the point where the Nepaug stream flows into the Farmington from the westward. This was conducted for sixty years. A second powder mill on Cherry Brook and near the North Canton Cemetery was established by Swett & Humphrey in 1834 and abandoned in 1865. Meanwhile the Collins Company was building up.

Previous to 1826 in this country axes were made by blacksmiths, without an edge, the purchaser having to put that on by patient grinding for half a day. In the office of David Watkinson & Company of Hartford, who furnished most of the steel in this part of the country, Mr. Watkinson's nephew, David C. Collins, conceived the idea of doing the grinding at the base of supply and with his brother, Samuel W. Collins, and their cousin, William Wells, he bought the Humphrey grist mill privilege at the picturesque bend in the Farmington. One man could turn out eight forged axes a day on a wage of \$144 paid annually. South Canton became Collinsville on the post office list, and since that day in 1831 the greatest plant of the sort in America, in which much Hartford capital is still invested, has flourished. The first of the many great enlargements was made in 1832 when E. K. Root, a remarkable inventor, was brought from Chicopee, Mass., as superintendent. The original Collins & Company became the Collins Company two years later, capital \$150,000, since when dividends have been paid regularly. The Collins brothers were sons of Alexander Collins, a Middletown lawyer whose widow removed to Hartford after his death in 1815. David went into the store of his uncle, David Watkinson. Samuel was employed by



EDWARD H. SEARS





Edward Watkinson, with whom he became a partner before he was of age. He was resident manager of the ax business for many years, dying in 1871. He had seen the product, which included steel tools and weapons, well on its way to an all-world market. The actual boundaries of the village now extend over into Burlington and Avon. It was while living here on the mountain-side overlooking Collinsville that Rose Terry wrote her poem "The Two Villages," the second village being the cemetery on the hillside across the river.

The ax company built the first Congregational church in Collinsville in 1836, services having been held previously in the company's hall. The Cherry Brook meeting-house was built in 1763, replaced by the present one in 1814. The Catholics built in 1852, the Episcopalians in 1876, the German Lutherans in 1893 and the Swedish church that same year. At Canton Street there are the Congregational Church and the Baptist Church on the green. St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church is on the Torrington Road.

In time there came to be eleven school districts for primary education in the town. The Collinsville High School building was erected in 1854. Two years later the town took over the supervision of the schools in distinction from the societies and districts. Prior to the establishment of the high school, Sylvester Barbour at North Canton and George B. Atwell at Suffrage had private schools.

There is an excellent public library in Collinsville, of which Miss Julia E. Parrish is the librarian. It was established in 1913.

In the French-Indian wars, Canton was represented by twenty men; in the Revolution by eighty and in the Civil war, with a population of only 2,500, by 242, of whom forty died in the service.

John Brown of Ossawatimie, for whose raid at Harper's Ferry he paid with his life, his soul to go "marching on" through the Civil war, was the grandson of John Brown, 3d, of West Simsbury, who was a captain in the Revolution and died in the service. The captain's son, Owen, who later helped establish Oberlin College in Ohio, removed to Torrington, where the birthplace of the abolitionist John still stands. The pikes which the last named ordered at the Collins Company's in 1857, elsewhere referred to,

were for use in Kansas; a number of them were taken to Harper's Ferry.

Another consignment of spears, ordered by a New York firm, was secretly shipped to Georgia by that firm for use by a Confederate leader who had small conception of requirements and believed that a regiment armed with these could do wonderful service. They actually were used in some of the engagements in that part of the Confederacy, where rusting remains of them were found in the fields after the war, still giving evidence of their excellent make. In the Philippines the deadly machetes of the natives, primarily an implement of horticulture and agriculture, with handles carved by their owners, had come from Collinsville.

During the World war an efficient company of the First Regiment of the State Guard was maintained here. Lawrence Johnson was a major, A. H. Brucker and Frederick A. Widen captains and Leroy L. Day and W. G. Sexton lieutenants.

President Heman Humphrey of Amherst College, mentioned under Simsbury, was from this part of the old town, as also was Rev. Hector Humphrey of Trinity College, later president of St. John's at Annapolis. Others of distinction included Rev. Dr. Selah Merrill, archaeologist; Solon Humphrey, railroad-builder; Mayor Merrill J. Mills of Detroit and Mayor Thomas Dyer of Chicago. One who in these later days was a power in every phase of the town's life was Edward H. Sears (1846-1907), whose family were drawn from Williamsburg, Mass., by the good reputation of the Collinsville High School. As he was about to enter Yale, he took a position as bookkeeper in the Collins office for a fortnight and continued in the concern till his death, succeeding Maj. W. J. Wood in the presidency in 1886. He also was president of the Farmington River Power Company. His name was on the roll of the Constitutional Convention in 1902. At the centennial celebration of the town he delivered the historical address. As head of the company he was succeeded by William Hill.

## LIV

### HARTFORD'S WESTERN EXTENSIONS

WEST HARTFORD, FARMINGTON, UNIONVILLE, AVON—PRESENT RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF CITY'S SUBURB—PARENT FARMINGTON CHURCH AND DISTINGUISHED CLERGY—STATELY HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN MEN—SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—ROMANCE OF THE GREAT CANAL—INDUSTRIAL UNIONVILLE A RESULT—AVON'S FERTILITY—MONTE VIDEO AND TALCOTT MOUNTAIN TOWERS OVERLOOKING WONDROUS VALLEYS—VARYING TYPES OF GOVERNMENT.

Historically, West Hartford, being the town's "West Division," was a part of that Constitution Town. The Hartford proprietors merely measured off their Indian purchase, out beyond their western commons, for convenient division like any other common, from the already defined Farmington line on the Talcott Range eastward three miles or to present Vanderbilt Hill and then to present Prospect Avenue. This done, the space was divided equitably among the proprietors in 1672. Those who moved out there to make their homes easily acquired the dignity of an ecclesiastical society. Distance from the Hartford churches and the high water in Trout Brook prevailed over arguments that the number of Hartford church-taxpayers should not be diminished; the 1710 petition of twenty-eight inhabitants was granted by the General Assembly, schools were opened, the church was organized in 1713 and Rev. Benjamin Colton was installed as pastor. Peace reigned in this the "Fourth Church of Christ of Hartford" till near the close of Mr. Colton's pastorate of forty-three years, and the trouble at that time was soon overcome.

The church land included the present part together with much adjoining property. Today's edifice of Monson granite, with library and reading room given by James Talcott of New York as a part of it, dedicated in 1882, is the fourth in succession from the first one and is in every way worthy of its fine locality. Its immediate predecessor was the colonial structure, built in 1834, on the northwest corner of Farmington Avenue and Main Street, later



occupied as a town hall. The society's second pastor, Nathaniel Hooker, Jr., was one of the most eminent in this church, well favored as it has been. He was a descendant of Thomas Hooker. Fresh from Yale, he was but twenty years old when he was installed, and his career was cut short by death at the age of only thirty-two. Through the Revolution period and for sixty-six years to 1838 Nathan Perkins was the pastor, preparing youths for college in addition to his clerical duties, and altogether leaving a distinct impress upon the town. The plan for the Hartford Theological Seminary took definite shape in his house, where he had assembled the neighboring clergy; it was he who placed the corner-stone of the first building at East Windsor Hill. At the same time he was traveling around New England as a missionary and writing much for publication. Rev. Myron N. Morris, pastor from 1852 to 1875, was twice a representative in the Legislature and was a member of the Yale corporation. It was during his incumbency that the struggle, which had been renewed at intervals since 1797, to be set off as a separate town was successful, West Hartford being incorporated in 1854. Rev. Franklin S. Hatch was pastor when the present church was built. The land along South Main Street south of the church to Seyms Street was bought by the church from the Burr estate during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas M. Hogdon (now pastor emeritus), including the site for the larger church which the society soon will build. During the pastorate of Rev. James F. Halliday the requirements of the parish have so increased that it has become necessary to seek additional room in the grammar school building on Raymond Road.

Quaker Lane in the eastern part of the town took its name from a small Society of Friends that tried to gain a footing here in the latter part of the eighteenth century; there was neither molestation nor encouragement. Their meeting-house came to be utilized by the Episcopalians who organized St. James' parish in 1843 under the direction of Rev. George Burgess of Christ Church, Hartford. The brick church on South Main Street was built in 1853 when Rev. Samuel Benedict was rector. Prominent among the rectors have been Abner Johnson and Dr. T. R. Pynchon, both of them later presidents of Trinity. Rev. Dr. John S. Littell, the present rector, is secretary of the American Society of Church Literature. The Baptists, soon after organization, built



SARAH WHITMAN HOOKER HOUSE, WEST HARTFORD, 1740



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST HARTFORD





their edifice, still their home, in 1858 on Farmington Avenue, a short distance west of the first sanctuary of the Congregational Church. Rev. Dr. Elisha Cushman, long editor of the *Christian Secretary* of Hartford, was called to be pastor. The present rector is Rev. Ellis Gilbert.

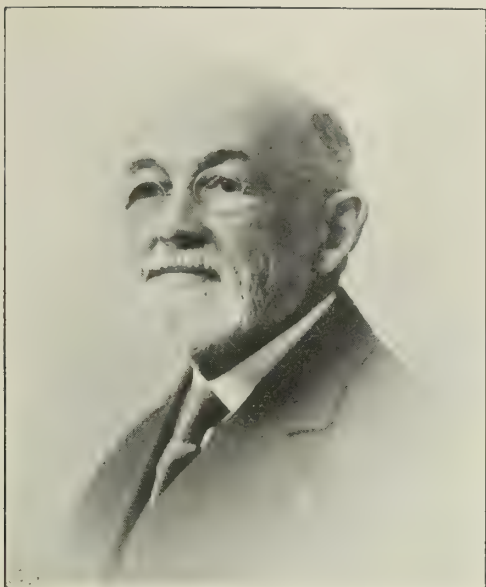
Progress of the years has but emphasized the wisdom of the settlers in selecting the site for their church. Main Street ran toward Windsor on the north and New Britain on the south, cut here by the other broad highway from Hartford to Farmington. These four corners are just at the top of the rise of the land from Trout Brook on the east. The green to the south, on both sides of which Main Street runs, adds to the effect of expansiveness. The stone church on the southeast corner and the old one on the diagonally opposite one, and the post office and general store on the southwest corner, made a nucleus for public buildings being erected in these later years. To the south are the new town hall, connected with the old church, and down South Main Street, across Farmington Avenue, the Masonic Temple, St. James' Church and the William H. Hall High School; to the west, the Baptist Church, the theater and by next summer (1929) the new post office building at the corner of LaSalle Street; to the north the Noah Webster Library and near it, on Brace Street, the Fire Department building; to the east, across North Main Street, the appropriately designed new structure of the West Hartford Trust Company. This company was organized in 1926 with a capital of \$100,000 and already has savings bank deposits of half a million and commercial deposits of a million, itself an evidence of the prosperity of the community whose income is largely from dairy farms and from the new mercantile establishments undreamed of before the war.

There is a fast-developing but remote manufacturing section, Elmwood, to which South Main Street leads. It is at the point where the railroad cuts through the town and, but for the Goodwin Brothers' pottery plant, was long in changing at all from its pastoral character. Now it is held by the advance-guard of industries moving down through Parkville from Hartford, along the line of the railroad. The New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol has established a large branch there, as have the H. B. Beach & Son boiler works of Hartford, and there are

lesser concerns among the old florists' greenhouses and the dairy farms. The fine plant of the Jewell Belting Company which removed here from Hartford is now being abandoned, the historic corporation retiring from business. On the way to Elmwood and both sides of New Britain Avenue which intersects it are the large Charles M. Beach dairy farm and others.

The first school, 1745, was built at the northeast corner of Main Street and Farmington Avenue. In 1780 schools were built, one near the present Duffy farm on North Main Street, one beyond Albany Avenue which parallels Farmington Avenue to the north, and one at the south end. Consolidation of districts under town management was effected in 1884. The high school was organized in 1872 with William H. Hall as principal and for twenty-four years occupied one room in the Center School building near where the trust company's building is. In 1896 this school building was abandoned for the seemingly spacious one on Raymond Road for both the Center School and the high school. This was utilized wholly for the high school in 1910 when the new grammar school building was built close by. The demand for the modern and properly equipped high school building, and with arrangement also for the junior high school, was met when the present structure was dedicated October 29, 1924, and was named the William H. Hall High School in recognition of what Mr. Hall had done for the schools. The educational plans call for the expenditure of large amounts in the immediate future.

Mr. Hall, now in his eighty-fourth year, with his associates carried through such plan of construction that, in addition to the high school, there are the James Talcott Junior High School in Elmwood with elementary department, the Fern Street School, the Beach Park School, the Charter Oak School on Flatbush Avenue, the Seymour Avenue School, the West School on Mountain Road and the Alfred Plant Junior High School, adjoining the old East School on Whiting Lane, now being doubled in size. Alfred Plant, member of the School Committee, had been active in procuring this school. Lloyd H. Bugbee, formerly principal of the high school, is now the superintendent, Mr. Hall having been retained as superintendent emeritus but by request continuing to



WILLIAM H. HALL

For fifty-six years connected with the Public Schools in West Hartford, his native town



WILLIAM H. HALL HIGH SCHOOL, WEST HARTFORD





act in associate capacity. George E. Jones, chairman of the School Committee, is also entitled to much credit for the great work that is being done.

President Olds of Amherst when conferring upon him the degree of master of arts in 1887 said of William Hutchins Hall that he was the most-loved man of West Hartford. Son of Edwin Hall, he was born on a Fern Street farm in 1845 and attended the Center School, the old academy which stood on South Main Street, the Monson Academy in Monson, Mass., and Amherst College till failing health compelled him to desist. His work for West Hartford began with his appointment as principal of the Center and the high schools in 1872 and also as acting school visitor. At the death of his father, he gave up teaching but continued on the board, of which he became president. As superintendent he served from 1897 to 1922. He was a member of the Legislature in 1878 and later of the Constitutional Convention. Withal he was prominent in Sunday School organization around the state and editor of the paper devoted to the cause. As secretary of the Council of Religious Education (today a department of the Hartford Seminary Foundation), he lectured and traveled, attending national and international conventions. Also he was associated with schools in Maine and Massachusetts for religious training. For ten years he urged the wisdom of bringing all the West Hartford schools under town control and when he saw that brought about in 1884, he counted it as sure promise of what today is seeing achieved. At the present time he teaches local history to the pupils of the fifth grade and civics to those of the sixth.

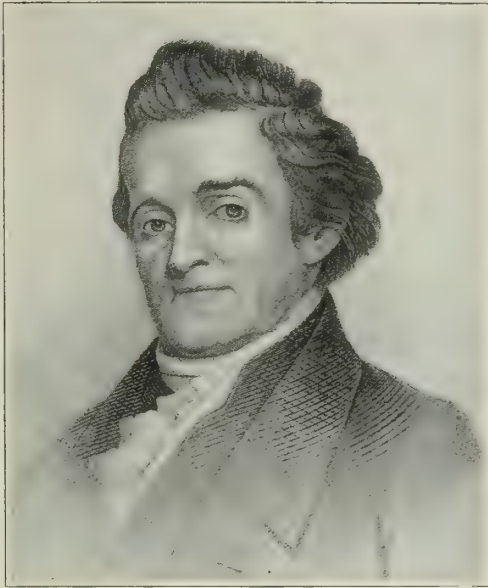
Noah Webster was a promoter of the first library. It was a community association with paying members and strict regulations. Judging by the records, the secretary of the association never had seen Webster's Spelling Book. The beneficence of James Talcott of New York, a native of West Hartford, provided suitable quarters at the Congregational Church. It became a free library in 1883. In the early 1900s the Daughters of the American Revolution agitated the subject of a building in memory of Noah Webster and the building previously referred to was the outcome. There are some 10,000 volumes in the library, under the charge of Miss Margery Burditt.

The birthplace of Noah Webster is located on South Main Street.

Elizabeth Park, Charter Oak Park and several of the institutions of Hartford are in West Hartford, as has been seen. Many acres are utilized by golf clubs. The latest one to be organized within the town is the Rockledge Country Club on Sherman Acres, South Main Street. There are children's playgrounds at Fern Street and Seymour Avenue schools. Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Rockwell in 1927 made a conditional gift of four acres for a park along Trout Brook, north of Farmington Avenue.

West Hartford's part in the wars is, in main, included in Hartford's, given elsewhere. Especially interesting, in the Revolution period, is the account of the detention of Governor Skene of Vermont at the Sarah Whitman Hooker House on New Britain Avenue which Mrs. Ralph E. Gerth has given to the town to be restored and devoted to the use of patriotic organizations. In the old North Cemetery is a boulder provided by the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R., to the memory of men of Rochambeau's forces who were stricken with smallpox when marching through to New York and died at quarters provided for them on Talcott Mountain. In the Civil war, Assistant Secretary of the Navy William Faxon was of an old West Hartford family. In the World war over 300 were enrolled, credited to this or to other towns from which they went. Leonard H. F. Wessel, son of A. C. Julius Wessel, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He was in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry and, as a runner at Verdun in October, 1918, performed duty for three days under heavy shell fire without rest, continuing to carry messages after the relay stations had been wiped out. The post of the American Legion, which as an organization is doing excellent civic service and is planning to have a building near the corner of Seyms Street and Isham Road, is named after Waldo C. Hayes of the One Hundred and First Machine-Gun Battalion, who was killed in action, and Francis Velhage of the navy, who also gave his life. The company formed for the First Infantry, State Guard, drilled first in the old town hall and then in the cavalry armory on Farmington Avenue. Oliver R. Beckwith was captain and W. J. Craig and H. J. Sweygardt were lieutenants.





NOAH WEBSTER  
(1758-1843)



NOAH WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE, WEST HARTFORD



The population of the town at its incorporation was about 4,000. Solomon Flagg was the first selectman at that time and John Whitman, clerk. Leonard Buckland, postmaster and storekeeper, was clerk from 1861 till his death in 1895. Mr. Whitman's nephew, Henry C. Whitman, held the office thirty years up to the present year of 1928 when he announced that he would not again be a candidate. His service covered a period of great changes. The population figure which had been falling away advanced from 1,900 in 1890 to 3,200 in 1900 and today is about 18,000. A considerable portion of the citizens are retired business men or are engaged in business in Hartford. That it has become so popular for suburban residence has been due not only to its attractive home-sites but to its form of local government. The number of building permits the first six months of 1928 was 608, representing \$3,300,000. The grand list is \$53,000,000. Periodically for several years there were petitions for annexation to the mother town of Hartford, between which and Hartford's choice residential section the boundary line is no longer distinguishable. But latterly, with the development of the schools, fire department and policing, the coming-in of stores and places of entertainment and the alertness of the Chamber of Commerce, less is heard of merger further than to become a part of the proposed Metropolitan District. Much of the Hartford reservoir system is in the town which gets its own supply from that source, and there is community of interest in sewerage, lighting and traffic details. There are sixty-two miles of improved streets; indeed, under A. C. Sternburg, in the early '90s, it was one of the first towns in the state to indulge in macadam.

In 1919 it was the first town in the state to adopt the town-manager form of government which two years later was changed to the still more novel form of council-manager government. Benjamin I. Miller has been the manager from the beginning. He had been first selectman, judge of probate and member of the School Board in Avon for several years, and he was chairman of the largest division of the Hartford County Draft Board in 1917. The various civic departments have been well conducted. The only question has been as to the method of election of the council. Self-announcement of candidacy and nomination on pe-



tition, it has been held by many, is theoretically good but is not so practical as caucus nomination and party organization. By vote of the council the subject was laid before the people at November elections in 1928 with the result that 4,822 voted for the change and 3,508 against it.

## §

## FARMINGTON: UNIONVILLE

Farmington is and always was pretty nearly one of the three "River Towns" of history. Close relatives of the founders of Hartford established it in orderly fashion and it became the mother of Avon, Bristol, Burlington, Plainville, Southington, New Britain (in part), Berlin, Bloomfield (in part), Harwinton and Wolcott, the last two now outside the county. Before the Constitution was drafted, explorers going westward beyond the West Division had found the fertile fields the other side of the mountain range, enclosed by the Pequabuck and Tunxis (Farmington) rivers at the point of their junction nearly at the center of the present town. In January of the year of the Constitution the "inhabitants" of the river "plantation" had asked the General Court for enlargement of territory in that direction and a committee was sent to survey the "Tunxis Sepus" land. Several were attracted by the conditions so that as early as 1640 the charter had been granted and by 1641 William Lewis had been appointed a grand juror and by 1645 others, namely John Porter, Thomas Orton, William Smith and Anthony Howkins. On the east bank of the so-called Tunxis, the band of Indians by that same name, who had moved back from the presence of the white men along the river and had been allowed a reservation in this region at the time of the purchase by the Hooker party, had their main village, extending southward to the confluence of the Pequabuck. The white men, with their blunderbusses, were welcome as defense against the Mohawks of the West, to whom the valley Indians paid tribute. Further south were the Mettabesetts.

The tract of land staked off for the Indians was the best, nor did the settlers hold the natives to the agreement to let them have the hay. The agreement, or deed, was signed by Pethus and Ahamo for the Indians and by Governor Haynes for the whites. In addition to the "Indian Neck" plot, 200 acres of upland and



TOWN HALL AND NOAH WEBSTER LIBRARY, WEST HARTFORD





£3 were given in 1673, at request of the Indians. The town's boundaries were carefully measured by both Indians and settlers,—ten miles south from Round Hill, eight west, three east and five north. Then in 1681 Massacope of the Metabesetts, for valuable considerations, gave a quit-claim deed of all the region, he himself making the rounds, and full peace was established.

Tradition, however, has brought down stories that have passed current with all their distortions. Horrible pictures have been painted of how Selectman John Hart returned home one night in 1669 (1657 or 1656 according to different writers), to find his whole family murdered and his house in flames (the town records destroyed with the rest), as penalty for which the enraged white men compelled tribute of eighty fathoms of wampum annually for seven years. The story by way of Boston was that in 1657 a white woman was murdered and the murderer was executed. The facts appear to be that in 1657, according to mention in the General Court records, there was a "horrid murder" and Masapano, an Indian from a troublesome northern tribe, was later apprehended at Hadley, Mass., and executed in Hartford. Because the Tunxis tribe had permitted the presence of "strange" Indians, contrary to warnings, its members were required to furnish eighty fathoms of wampum for eight years. To the west and north the wilds were wholly unexplored and thence marauders continued to appear. Not far from the church itself there was what originally was a small village of some indefinite tribe or mixture of tribes which became troublesome. Supposedly it was one of these who killed a woman and her servant and, according to the diary of John Hull, was put to death "as a butcher fells an ox." There is no contemporary mention of the massacre of John Hart's family and the town records were not burned.

In the more alarming period of King Philip's war, the colony provided a patrol from Farmington to Litchfield and the settlers themselves prepared for defense. In 1708 "guard seats" were built in the church for details of from ten to twenty men. Designated houses were provided with double doors and narrow windows as "forts." As further precaution, there was a check-up of the tribesmen every morning for a considerable period at the home of Deacon Lee before whose daughter the Indians passed

in review—not at all unwillingly. In the 1730s, money was appropriated for “dieting” the boys who by that time were attending school; each of them was allowed a shilling a week. The prospects were encouraging when a band from Stockbridge, Mass., advanced upon the Tunxis village. Unaided by the whites, the Tunxis men went north two miles to join battle. Driven back, they rallied at their burying-ground, and, their women attacking on the flanks, destroyed their enemy. After that the numbers of the Tunxis tribe began to diminish, their village was moved from the east to the west side of the river, game became scarce and the main body migrated northward and westward as did the Podunks, whose story is told on another page. Yet there are incidents to mark that their final history was very different from that of the red men in any other town. The effort to educate them was sincere. In 1733 Rev. Mr. Whitman supervised the school in which they were taught and the interested General Assembly still contributed to their support. Reciting their progress in education, members of the tribe memorialized the Assembly and asked for a copy of the laws to guide them. At that time Joshua Johnson, a Mohegan, was the teacher, afterwards an ordained minister in New Hampshire and instrumental in the removal of the remnants of the tribe to New York state. In 1680 the tribesmen asked for a committee to protect them in selling their property as they were about to remove to Oneida on invitation of the Six Nations. Their lands included about 140 acres (Indian Neck), between the river on the east and south and the Wells and Daniel Lewis farms on the north and west, which lands were divided among the thirty-seven individuals, men and women, to be disposed of. The last surviving male in Farmington died in 1820. The bones of many Indians were found in their old cemetery when the canal was dug in 1826; the School Society in 1840 erected a monument in the new burial-place on the banks of the river, properly inscribed in memory of the tribe and the battle.

In the list of names of original land owners appear those of several of Hartford's leading men who also held or bought rights in other new towns. Few of them removed thither. Elder William Goodwin, after his removal to Hadley, spent his last days



THE WEST HARTFORD TRUST COMPANY, WEST HARTFORD



CENTER. WEST HARTFORD





here. Permission for a separate church was not secured till 1652. Roger Newton, son-in-law and pupil of Thomas Hooker, preached till he removed to Milford. His successor, from 1671 till his death in 1697, was Thomas Hooker's deeply revered son Samuel, father of a large family and ancestor of many who have gained eminence. With all its seemly beginnings, however, Farmington did not escape certain of the ecclesiastical worriments of the colony. Disagreement over Mr. Hooker's successor necessitated the calling upon the General Court which appointed a clerical commission the same way it was appointing the town officers, and the minister chosen by the commission must be guaranteed a year's salary. Immediately thereafter the people became so eager to procure Rev. Samuel Whitman of Boston that they offered 100 per cent repayment on the shillings that should be loaned to cover expenses of messengers, and the inducements offered were exceedingly liberal. Mr. Whitman held off till the next year when the offer was increased to £200 settlement and £100 salary.

The first humble edifice was built on the green—then a spacious field, later greatly infringed upon; the second, completed in 1714, on the same grounds, had a cupola for the drummer who in 1731 was replaced by a bell, and a clock was added in 1738. The Boston method of Psalm-singing created a disturbance which culminated in 1827 in a vote for the old method. Elisha Cowles and Fisher Gay were tuners when Watts' Hymns were introduced in 1757. At Mr. Whitman's death in 1751 Timothy Pitkin of East Hartford was called, son of Gov. William Pitkin, a graduate of Yale, member of the corporation there and son-in-law of President Clap of the institution. He laid the Half-way Covenant ghost with one bold stroke but became introspective and insisted upon dismissal in 1785. His feeling at his death, in retirement in 1811, was that he had outlived his generation.

Mr. Pitkin's era was marked by the erection of the present noted edifice, the admiration of architects ever since. Col. Fisher Gay, merchant, and Capt. Judah Woodruff, architect and master-builder, selected the choicest lumber from a Maine supply in Boston. The interior and the windows were changed in the progress of years, but, as in the Wethersfield instance, the spire, after the Peter Wren pattern, has most fortunately remained as conceived. The structure was ready for occupancy in 1772. The pastorate of Allen Olcott and the attempted pastorate of Dorr

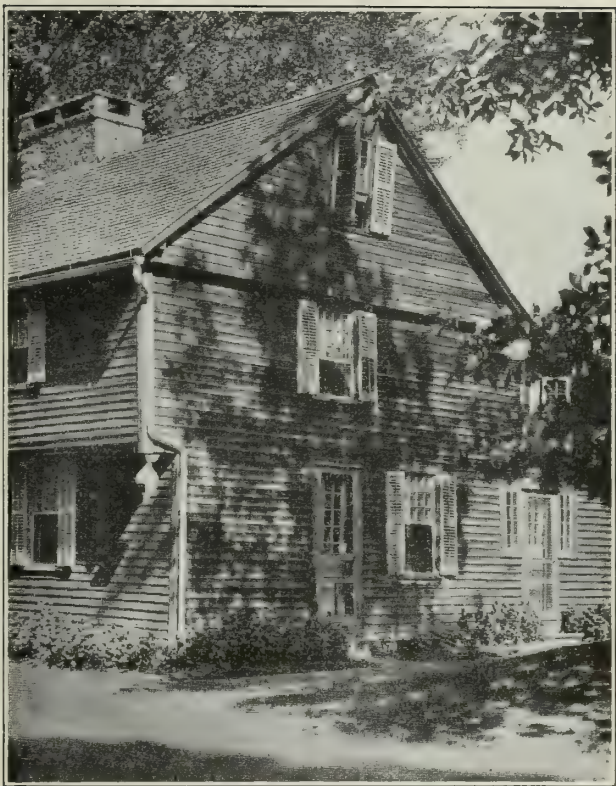
Griffin, the talented "New Light," were stormy. Joseph Washburn was the incumbent from 1795 till his death at sea in 1805. His successor was Noah Porter, 1st, whose labors for sixty years made history that was more than local. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was organized at his house. Also he established the Sunday School Society of which he was president from 1818 till it was turned over to the church in 1837. Levi L. Paine, who came as his colleague, remained as the pastor from 1866 to 1870. The standard was maintained through the succeeding years, the rolls bearing the names of James F. Merriam, Edward A. Smith (father of Ernest Walker Smith and Herbert Knox Smith), George L. Clark, James Gibson Johnson and Quincy Blakely, pastor since 1905.

St. James' Parish of the Episcopal Church began as a mission in charge of Rev. Edward R. Brown, established largely through the efforts of Charles L. Whitman. The first services were held in the district schoolhouse in the fall of 1873. The next year a chapel was fitted up over the post office. The church was built in 1898. The Roman Catholic parish of St. Patrick began with a mission conducted by Rev. Luke Daly of New Britain. Recently it has dedicated a beautiful stone edifice on Main Street.

The town's present perfected school system had its incipency in the vote for a school in 1683 with a rate of 4 shillings a pupil. In 1685 it was voted to hire for £30 a schoolmaster to teach children to "read and wright and to teach the grammer and also to step into the pulpit" should there be need. A building was put up on the church green in 1687 and notice was given that the school was only for "male children that are throw their korning book." Many of the towns where records are fairly complete bear out the evidence noted in the history of Hartford that up to the nineteenth century the emphasis was on male education; girls were to spin, weave and in later days to embroider and paint.

The school society, formed under the legislation of 1795, adopted regulations drawn up by John Treadwell which afterwards were given legislative approval for the whole state. Many





THE WHITMAN HOUSE, FARMINGTON



of the small schools scattered around the town are in existence today, like the South School now owned by Mrs. John J. Curtin, the North School owned by D. Newton Barney and occupied by Charles Grimes, the Scott's Swamp School belonging to Miss Mabel Bryan and the East Farms School which only recently passed out of the possession of the Center District. The desire for a higher grade school found expression in 1816 in the action of an association which subscribed a thousand dollars to which the school society added some \$700. The "academy" which was prepared accommodated the school for more than twenty years, during most of which time Simeon Hart was principal, or until he retired to conduct a boarding school, aided by Edward Lucas Hart. The Academy occupied only the lower room. When the academy closed, this room was used for town meetings and general purposes till the Ladies' Benevolent Society transformed it. It was known at one time as the chapel and then as the Society House. Miss Pope used it for a sewing and cooking school, after Miss Porter's pupils had founded Farmington Lodge Society in her honor in 1886 and had dedicated Farmington Lodge in her memory in 1901. The academy building has since been used as a meeting place for the grange.

Mr. Hart's boarding school was on the site of the present Miss Porter's School. It had been the home of Col. Noadiah Hooker and, under his son, Edward Hooker, had housed a preparatory school for boys from a distance, known locally as the "Old Red College." Miss Porter's School, mentioned in the special section of the general history devoted to private schools, was opened in 1844, originally for girls near by but eventually becoming a seminary of national repute. The beautiful memorial chapel and parish house, erected in her memory near the Congregational Church, betokening the love of her former pupils, was dedicated in 1902. Charles O. Whitmore was the architect of it.

Both the Farmington and Unionville districts began to develop high schools in the '80s but it was not till this year (1928) that the spacious high school building on the Farmington-Unionville Road was dedicated, with space for thirty-eight class rooms and provided with all the modern accessories. It has a capacity of 410 pupils and is adapted for both junior and senior high schools.



Demonstration of Farmington's desire to give education to all without regard to race or color, Indian or Negro, was furnished when the Africans of the slave ship *L'Amistad* were brought here after they had been taken from the ship in 1839 and had been released after the Supreme Court had decided against Spain's claim that they were property, as told in the general history. Yale Divinity School students had taught them to read and write while they were detained in the New Haven jail, and when part of them were brought here and housed in barracks previous to their being returned to Africa at the expense of the Connecticut Anti-Slave Society, they were given employment and also schooling.

A modern instance of this same spirit of devotion, not only on its own account but because of its historical value when tracing disposition since the days of the Indians in their school, is noteworthy. The Farmington Nursery for the Blind, an unendowed home, is the only place in the state that will take children under ten years of age and it provides excellent educational facilities for all who come to it. It is located on a small farm which was the gift of Mr. Stotesbury of Philadelphia. An endowment fund in memory of Mrs. Ludlow Barker is now being raised.

That the children of Farmington folk became desirous of reading matter a little different from that which the traditions of their elders provided is not surprising. The form of a library existed in the town before the Revolution. There came to be the Phoenix Library, the Mechanics' Library and the Great Plain Library, but undoubtedly the present Village Library originated with the performances of a few determined boys who exchanged their juvenile books in a horse-shed till their elders, instead of punishing them, helped them form an association which developed into a lyceum as well as a book-circulating concern. There are records that run back to 1785. That year the Farmington Library Company records show that there was a catalogue. In 1801 the name was the Monthly Library, Elijah Porter the librarian from 1796 to 1813. This was suspended for a time but only to be revived as the Phoenix Library and Mr. Porter returned to remain till 1826. The Village Library, which had been under the care of Capt. Selah Porter since 1817, merged with the



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FARMINGTON



FARMINGTON VILLAGE LIBRARY

Erected in 1917 (finished May, 1919) by D. Newton Barney in memory  
of his mother Sarah Brandegee Barney





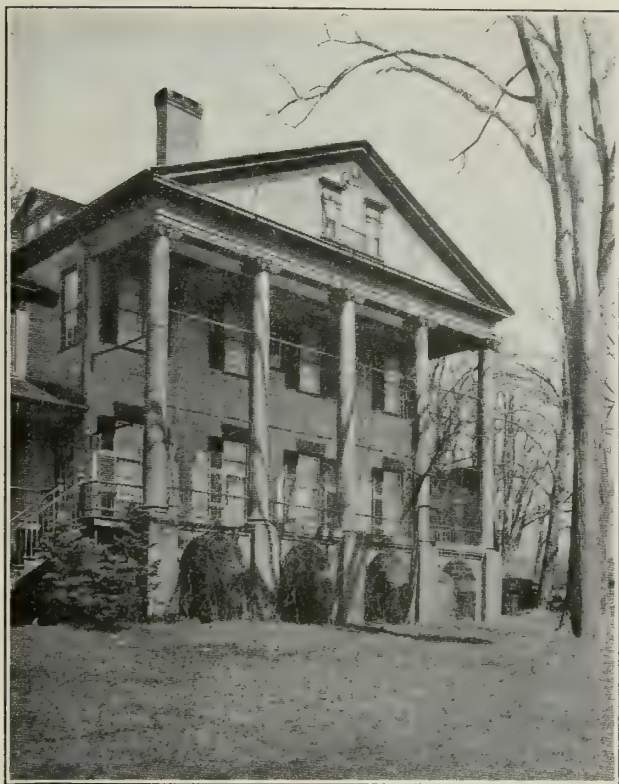
Phoenix and the captain succeeded Elijah Porter, remaining as librarian till he resigned in 1835 and was succeeded by Simeon Hart, Jr. The association formally became the Farmington Library Company in 1839. In the later years, fainting spirit was again revived and books were kept at the home of Julia S. Brandegee who had opened the Tunxis Free Library at the north end of the town and then in the town hall which was built in the early '90s. Organization under the state law as the Village Library came in 1890 and the present attractive building was dedicated in 1917. It was given by D. Newton Barney in memory of Sarah Brandegee Barney, his mother.

Farmington bore its full share of the brunt of the French-Indian wars described in the general history. When the Revolution came it was one of the most zealous and influential towns in the county. Located at a junction of lines of traffic from the four points of the compass, it was outgrowing its sister towns. In 1756 it had a population of 3,707 as against 3,027 for Hartford, 4,220 for Windsor and 5,664 for Middletown; in 1774 these figures were Farmington, 6,069; Hartford, 5,031; Windsor, 2,125 and Middletown, 4,878. Farmington still included Berlin, part of New Britain and Bristol, whose colonial history is shared with Farmington. The Congregational Church here was the scene of the exciting meetings of all those in this section, sometimes a thousand attending. In 1774, at a meeting where Col. John Strong was moderator, resolutions were adopted condemning the blockade of Boston, and all the leading men of the town were appointed a committee to send provisions to that port and to keep in correspondence with other towns. Immediately there was drilling by those who had served in the train band, an organization which had been kept up since 1649, some of the time with dragoons, latterly under the guidance of Colonel Strong and Col. Fisher Gay. Colonel Gay, who was born in Litchfield and after graduating at Yale in 1759 had come here as a teacher and later had made "Gay's store" an institution for all this section of the state, was the outstanding figure of the hour. His leading his hundred men at the Lexington alarm, his early promotion to a colonelcy and his untimely death on the eve of the battle of Long Island has been told. An incident illustrative of his character is this one of his being requested by headquarters to go to

Connecticut and Rhode Island for powder, the lack of which had hampered Washington from the beginning of operations. The colonel returned in a short time with several tons. The colonel's sword, carefully preserved, bears the inscription, "Freedom or Death."

The town's foresight was shown by its voting in 1774 to add thirty hundred-weight of lead and 10,000 French flints to its stock and in 1775 to encourage John Treadwell and Martin Bull in their manufacture of powder. The town's insight was exhibited in its instructions to its representatives, Isaac Lee, Jr., and John Treadwell, in 1787, when the Continental Congress had submitted the first Articles of Confederation for consideration. The plan as a whole was warmly approved but there was "utmost pain" over the discovery that there was "an unfavorable aspect to the New England States" in that the "nine western states," with their similarity in customs, manners and sentiment, might act to the prejudice of New England in the matter of "appointing courts," excluding all New England nominees; and also the method of fixing quotas for war service and apportioning expenses was unfair; amendments should be made if it were possible without "endangering the independence and liberties of the United States." When Burgoyne surrendered, some of his officers were billeted in Farmington and among them one who designed two of the town's well-known residences; part of Burgoyne's artillery was held here for a time. The presence of Rochambeau's army, commemorated by the boulder on the green, is dwelt upon in the general history of the county.

The spirit of the colonial wars shone forth again in 1861 when, with a total population of but 3,000, the town sent 360 men into the service or forty-eight more than its quota. At a meeting presided over by W. M. Wadsworth April 23, the fire and enthusiasm were intense. A full company was enlisted and eleven men went with Company G of New Britain in the First Regiment. Leander Waterman was captain of Company E of the Twenty-fifth. Edward Hooker, born here in 1822, brother of Mrs. Francis Gillette and John Hooker of Hartford, was sailing master in the marine service in 1861. Promoted for bravery, he was commander of the steamer *Victoria* in 1863. He was retired as commander in 1884. A monument stands in memory of the volunteers.



GENERAL COWLES HOUSE, FARMINGTON



THE ADMIRAL COWLES HOUSE, "OLD GATE", FARMINGTON





In the World war, when the population was not over 4,000, there was hearty enthusiasm under the governmental and state regulations for all branches of the great work. For the first time since old militia days, the town had not only one but two companies, drilling faithfully and ready for duty in the First Regiment of the State Guard so wisely established by Governor Holcomb. Officers in the Farmington company were Herbert Knox Smith (later major in the federal service) and Heywood H. Whaples, captains, and at different times Samuel McCutcheon, Harold W. Douglas, J. Alfred Skogland, Paul S. Ney and L. W. Leopard, lieutenants; in the Unionville company, George H. Jenkins, captain, and Eugene C. Heacox, John A. Champion, Oliver S. Tew and W. T. Morrissey, lieutenants. Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, retired, and Mrs. Cowles were among those who were tireless in the home work, and the admiral, a sketch of whose life is given in the general history, was on the staff of the general commanding the state forces.

There were grist mills and fulling mills on Mill Brook, crossing Main Street, in the early days. The first grist mill, in Indian Neck, has been maintained ever since and is today the working property of Winchell Smith, the distinguished playwright, who has built a beautiful home here. In the days following the Revolution, when industries were being started in other towns, this town was having an unusually severe experience with "spotted fever" and smallpox. In 1792-4 it was necessary to maintain an isolation hospital on the hill toward Plainville where today can be seen "Hospital Rock" bearing the carved initials of many who had to remain there for a longer or shorter period.

The transformation of the frontier town from an agricultural to a mercantile center is one of the most interesting events of the colony. War conditions around New York had made the road to Litchfield the chief thoroughfare from the East to the Mid-West; while from New Haven and Bridgeport to the North, here lay the easy route through the Farmington valley. The opportunity for extensive trading was recognized by men like John and Chauncey Deming and the sons of Elijah and Solomon Cowles. Solomon Cowles, who had been a major-general in the militia and an officer in the Revolution, built on Main Street for

his son George the residence with the pillared front which is still one of the most notable in a town of notable residences. George Cowles, who like his father acquired a competence in the mercantile line, himself became major-general in the militia and adjutant-general of the state. These men shipped large quantities of corn and numbers of horses brought from the West to the West Indies, and the return cargoes of sugar, molasses and rum were sold throughout central New England. Some of the traders had branch stores in other towns. Several had their own vessels plying the distant seas, one at least to China. The whole habit as well as the dress of the descendants of the self-denying pioneers was changing. Governor Treadwell wrote in 1802 that more capital was here employed than in any other inland town. When came the pinch of the folly-war of 1812, men like Chauncey Deming held reserves that added to the strength of the undismayed Hartford Bank.

One reason for the decline in 1820 is taken to be the better roads Farmington itself had helped to build over the Talcott Range, from the West to Hartford. Another, perhaps, was the natural advantage Hartford had for water commerce. And when Farmington looked to regain prestige in the '20s by reason of the canal, she was doomed to disappointment for the railroads came soon after and the line that followed the canal's course never was important in competition. But the capital that had been acquired continued to be well invested in the country's growing enterprises and many who possessed it remained to enjoy the traditions and the natural beauty of the town.

The Farmington Canal story, locally and in its effect upon imagination through a large part of New England, is little understandable by succeeding generations without this picture of the times and a comparison with the national agitation over the later building of the Panama Canal. The inauguration of the Erie Canal had stirred New England to the point of projecting half a dozen canals, and New Haven had the vision of such water communication with the extreme North as would enable her to rival New York, as a metropolis. The Legislature exempted stock from taxation and required from \$100,000 to \$200,000 on tax-free charters to banks. The New Haven Bank subscribed \$100,000 to the Farmington Canal Company but subsequently



was nationalized; the Mechanics Bank of Hartford contributed \$200,000 and, remaining a state bank, was tax-free ever after. New Haven and other towns contributed freely and as late as 1840 New Haven pledged \$3,000 a year for thirty years. The state was to share in profits when dividends reached 12 per cent. As a start the canal was to be from New Haven to Northampton, Mass., with ultimate plan to continue to the Connecticut, despite Hartford's objections, and eventually to reach the Canadian border.

Ground was broken near Salmon Brook, Granby, July 4, 1825. A procession two miles long wended its way from Farmington for the exercises, participated in by Timothy Pitkin (who was elected forty-two times to the Legislature), Rev. Allen McLean of Simsbury and others of note. In the column, headed by Gen. George Cowles, were the Simsbury Artillery, the barge of Capt. George Rowland of New Haven in which were Gov. Oliver Wolcott and distinguished guests, and people in carriages and wagons and on horses. The governor turned the first shovelful of earth. In two years there was a trench from Congamuck Ponds to New Haven and water was let in from Cheshire, half-way between Farmington and New Haven. The feeder dam on the Farmington was at Unionville.

June 20, 1828, the first boat, named after James Hillhouse of New Haven, the superintendent, was launched at Farmington for use as soon as the short stretch to New Haven was completed. That was the most gala day in Farmington's history. Bands were playing, cannon booming and the old church bell ringing. A repast of crackers and cheese, lemonade and cider and the good things the women of the town had been days in preparing, was served at the old Noadiah Hooker place, while the door of every home stood open. The crowded boat made trips over the aqueduct across the Farmington, a majestic structure 280 feet long and 36 feet high, the remains of which today remind one of Roman ruins. John Pettibone of Simsbury built and owned the *Weatogue*, Farmington had the *American Eagle* and there were the *Oliver Wolcott* and the *New England*, most of them sumptuous with berths and dining salons. In the earlier days they were drawn by large gray horses ridden by colored boys dressed in white. Excursions were run from New Haven as far as South-

ington and the farmers shipped their produce to the shore. The joy was the greater because of difficulties that had been overcome. In 1826 there had been merger with the Hampshire & Hamden Company of Massachusetts, looking toward necessary wider territory, and in 1827 funds had been exhausted by repairs along the banks. The company did not own the boats but received its income from tolls.

Defiance of the new thing, steam railroads, was like that of the Connecticut River Company of Hartford, whose efforts to meet this competition by means of its canal at Windsor Locks is described in the general history. In 1835 the canal had been put through to the Connecticut on the north. The next year damages were inordinate and at the same time the backers were interested in the proposed New Haven & Northampton railroad, paralleling the canal. In 1838 the main New Haven road was open to Meriden on its way to Hartford; in 1841 there was through route from New York to New Hampshire; in 1842, the Connecticut River Company's boats were reaching Brattleboro, Vt.; in 1843 there was an expensive flood; in 1845, a great drought which somehow meant an increase in "breaks" through the farming sections and boats had to stop running; in 1846 New York men got control of the stock; the railroad was chartered and in 1848 was running to Plainville at Farmington's southern border; in 1849 the farmers irrigated freely and boats ceased to run north of Farmington. The broad bed of the canal became the convenient bed of the railroad, as may still be seen in New Haven and in places through the country. The charm and beauty of old Farmington seem to have been left in perpetuity. It has had its stations on the line of the Northampton steam road and connection through Unionville with the Central New England at Collinsville, but today its only connection with the outside world is by electricity and motor vehicles.

With all this there is much that is significant, New-England-wise, in the fact that such a town shows a healthy increase in population and wealth. The population in 1840 was 2,000; today it is over 4,000. Its grand list in January, 1928, was \$7,400,000 with only a 14-mill tax—an increase in valuation of nearly \$300,000, of which one-third was in Unionville and two-

thirds in the village itself. In addition there is property worth half a million exempt from taxation, including state property which was increased the past year by the game preserve on Scott Swamp Road. The resident landholders number 1,227, the non-resident 203. These conditions would not satisfy a typical chamber of commerce but they are gratifying to the kind of people who more and more are choosing Farmington for a place of residence. Aside from the beautifying of the old residences and grounds and the character of the new residences the local savings bank may be taken as a symbol. Founded by Deacon Samuel Hart, it began modestly in 1851, in a small brick building in between the comely homes on Main Street. Julius Gay, whose residence was close by, for many years and until his recent death was the head of it, and now Timothy H. Root is the president. This year 1928 the little brick building, so in keeping with its surroundings and near the still existing structure of the (Erastus) "Gay Store," gives place to a brick and stone building in harmony with the "street" of modern times. And its assets of \$12,300,000 mark an increase of nearly 38 per cent in two years, its deposits of \$11,150,000 an increase of nearly 39 per cent. This is in addition to the Unionville Bank and Trust Company, incorporated in 1922, E. C. Heacox president, having capital of \$25,000 and savings deposits of nearly \$300,000,—commercial deposits of approximately \$209,000.

Scott Swamp game preserve, covering 800 acres, lies to the west of Main Street and bordering on the road to Bristol, not far from where Rochambeau's army encamped when passing through the town. In 1926 Walter W. Holmes of Waterbury arranged to buy part of the territory for a game refuge. At the same time, the state fish and game commissioner, in coöperation with Homer H. Judd, a Bristol sportsman, was contemplating establishing a game club there. The outcome was that, when the divergent plans became known, each party to the other, they united, Alain C. White of Litchfield and his sister with them, procured the whole section and turned it over to the state as a game sanctuary. On adjoining land acquired is the Jordan farm with natural and now with artificial ponds, where trout-breeding is carried on extensively. Near this wild and densely wooded preserve is the town's noble Memorial Forest.

To make up for the infringements upon the old church com-



mon and drill field, Miss Porter and the pupils of her school in 1900 bought and gave to the town the large field opposite the historic Elm Tree Inn. On the corner across the way was the wonderfully constructed house of Col. Fisher Gay, built by Capt. Judah Woodruff who was associated with the colonel in building the church in the 1770s. In 1897, Hartford, Waterbury and Farmington men bought the estate, including the wide fields for golf, and established the Farmington Country Club. When the building burned in 1901, it was rebuilt along lines suggestive of the old one.

Borough government came by act of incorporation in 1901, the year after the present town hall was built, and along with it more definite organization for sanitation, fire-protection and the like. In early days water was brought down from the hills in wooden pipes. Austin F. Williams and others got a supply by damming Gin Still Brook. In 1880 Adrian R. Wadsworth built a dam on Fulling Mill Brook, as it was then called, and established the Farmington Water Company. In 1895 others were given an interest in the company which was incorporated. There was further enlargement of the company in 1924 and the controlling interest was given to the Voters' Trust. A pipe has been laid to the Nepaug line of the Hartford Water supply, for connection in case of necessity.

Theodore Roosevelt was frequently a guest of his sister, the wife of Admiral Cowles, at the ancient residence "Old Gate." On his first visit in 1901, after his election to the presidency, the new borough government, Adrian R. Wadsworth warden, rendered him honors. Senior Burgess A. A. Redfield made a brief address, to which the President replied that since his visit was purely domestic and personal he was doubly grateful for this opportunity to receive the borough government informally. There was a reception in the afternoon.

Farmington's list of native sons and of adopted sons who have won distinction is a long one. Gov. John Treadwell was an especially strong character in the trying days of federalism and anti-federalism. Born here in 1745 he was graduated at Yale in 1767. Nine years later he was sent to the House of Representatives and continued there and in the Senate till appointed lieutenant-governor in 1798 and then governor in 1809 to succeed Jonathan Trumbull, 2nd, who had died in office. He was

continued as chief executive through the following year. For twenty years he was a member of the Supreme Court. He was instrumental in establishing the state school fund. A member of the Yale corporation, his interest in education and missions was widespread. The governor's residence was on a part of what is now the property of D. Newton Barney.

John T. Norton of Albany married a daughter of the governor and built the Barney residence in 1832, at that time the largest private house in the town, it having thirty-four rooms. Difficulty in getting the foundation stones desired and in hauling the lumber ran the cost up to a round \$6,000 (sic). His son, Col. Charles Ledyard Norton, who was in command of colored troops in the Civil war, was an entomologist and a man of much learning. He greatly beautified the spacious grounds and raised many varieties of fruit. Frederick Cornelius Jones who spent his summers in Farmington leased the place from the Norton family till it was bought by Mr. Barney in 1890.

The honored name of Porter, so dear to his congregation and to all interested in temperance and in missions, was given still wider repute by his children, Noah and Sarah. Of the daughter mention has been made in the section of the history devoted to private schools of the county. The son was true to the characteristics of his father,—fond of learning for learning's sake, recognized around the world as a great scholar, humble yet forceful in all his purposes. When in 1871 he succeeded Doctor Woolsey as president of Yale, that institution was in fact a college; on his resignation in 1886 it was in truth a university.

Among the many descendants of the pioneer John Cowles was James Lewis Cowles (1843-1892), who has been mentioned in the general history as the father of parcels post. His home till his later years—he died in Richmond—was the General Cowles house on Main Street. He was an independent candidate for Congress in 1896, running on his own platform, which included free trade, sound money, anti-railroad monopoly and public ownership of public utilities, but was not elected. He left Farmington in 1902. His four daughters, Maude A. (deceased), Genevieve A., Edith V. and Mildred L., are widely known artists. The residence became the property of Richard M. Bissell of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company who removed here from the

Mark Twain residence in Hartford. Later he built on the hill opposite.

Of artists whom Farmington has produced the most widely known was Robert B. Brandegee (1849-1922). A native of Berlin, he was one of "Hart's School boys." After studying art in France he had a studio in New York for fifteen years. He was instructor in art at Miss Porter's where he was like one of the family. As a portrait painter he had few equals. He took special interest in the Connecticut Society of Artists and was closely associated with Charles Noel Flagg in advancing the welfare of the Connecticut League of Art Students. He was the originator of the *Farmington Magazine*. One of his many pupils was Miss Helen F. Andrews of Farmington, whose Italian and Farmington landscapes vie with her portraits. Harold W. Douglas who came from Hartford is another local artist.

Winthrop M. Wadsworth, who had dwelt on the freehold in possession of his lineal ancestors since 1682, died in 1891 aged seventy-nine. He had been selectman and representative. He was the first president of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, president of the Farmington Creamery Company (the first creamery in New England), president of the Union Agricultural Society of Farmington and vice president of the Connecticut Agricultural Society. He was the father of Borough Warden A. R. Wadsworth.

Amasa A. Redfield, the first senior burgess, was born in Clyde, N. Y., coming to Farmington after he had retired from law practice in New York in 1880. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902 and died that year.

Another adopted son was Alfred Atmore Pope (1842-1913) who was born in Vassalboro, Me. He was a wool manufacturer in Cleveland, O., under the firm name of Alton Pope & Sons, and was president from 1877 until the firm was dissolved. He also was interested in iron and at his death was president of the National Malleable Castings Company. At one time he was head of the Eberhard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. He held membership in the Royal Society of Arts in London and in the American Historical Association. The love for Farmington on the part of his daughter, Theodate, now Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, artist and architect and founder of Avon Old Farms



College in Avon in memory of her parents, caused Mr. Pope to remove here after his retirement from his more active duties and to create his estate, Hillstead. It was on his land that the remains of the mastodon were unearthed in the early 1900s.

Judge Edward H. Deming (1857-1928), descendant of Wethersfield and Farmington settlers, was born in Northampton, Mass., but as a boy came to dwell in the Deming homestead in Farmington. After experience in business in Pennsylvania and here and as postmaster, he became assistant treasurer of the Farmington Savings Bank and treasurer in 1910, holding that office till his death. Also he was president of the Farmington Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Union Electric Light and Power Company and of the Farmington Water Company, and a director in the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company of Hartford. He was senior burgess and had served as selectman and judge of probate.

Winchell Smith, the playwright, is one of the adopted sons. He is a son of William Brown Smith, a nephew of John Brown, and of Virginia Thrall Smith, one of the founders of the Home for Crippled Children in Plainville. He was born in Hartford in 1871 and made his debut on the stage with William Gillette in "Secret Service." He began in 1906 writing plays (Brewster's Millions" first) which have increased in number almost every year and have been very popular on both sides of the water. His special delight is in the estate he has built up here.

Brian Hooker, the author and composer, of Farmington ancestry and living here part of the time, was born in New York in 1880, received his degrees at Yale, including M. A. *Honoris causa*, and has been lecturer and instructor in English at both Columbia and Yale and literary editor of the *New York Sun*. He is best known for his poetry and musical compositions. His operas, with music by Horatio Parker, have won in the Metropolitan Opera and the American Opera Association competitions.

## §

### UNIONVILLE

Unionville, the industrial section of Farmington, is in the northwestern corner of the town, on the same side of the Farmington where it is flowing southeasterly before making its turn

northward at Farmington. It began to develop as a separate village in 1830, at the time of the canal. The Farmington River Manufacturing Company was chartered that year by Joseph Cowles, Thomas Youngs, John T. Norton and Abner Bidwell, with \$200,000 capital. The Patent Wood Screw Company was incorporated the next year. This became a clock factory. The paper industry was introduced in 1837 by William Platner and S. Q. Porter. The Cowleses increased the water power and later sold power to users who organized a power company. A. S. Upson and George Dunham made bolts, the latter, under a profitable patent, organizing the Union Nut Company which after 1883 was the Upson Nut Company with Andrew S. Upson as president. It became one of the leading concerns of that section. The Standard Rule Company began in a small way in 1872, to be absorbed later by the nut company. The Ripley Manufacturing Company in 1872, taking the old screw plant, put its paper plant in operation. The Upson & Hart Company made table cutlery. A. Willard Case of Manchester, who established paper-making plants at Highland Park in South Manchester and at Burnside, made the Case Manufacturing Company a substantial part of his combined organizations. Charles W. House & Sons was brought here from New Jersey by the founder, Mr. House, the original manufacturer of woven felt. Being the only manufacturer in America in this line, the plant had to execute heavy orders during the World war for washers for time fuses of bombs—washers of a kind that would burn through with precision.

This the second voting district of Farmington was incorporated as a borough in 1921. It was too far from Farmington borough to be dependent upon it in civic matters. Around its Tunxis Square it was a busy community in itself with little except old-time history in common with its neighbor. It had its own town hall, schools, churches, library (one of the Carnegie system, organized in 1902 as the West End Library), fire apparatus and police service. With the Case plant and the plant of the American Writing Paper Company, paper-making has continued to predominate as an industry through the changes that have taken part in these later years. In addition to the Case plant, the Hart Manufacturing Company is making high-grade cutlery and plated ware and the Case National Patent Reed

Company is flourishing. The grand list of the borough by itself is over two and a half million dollars.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1841 and Rev. Richard Woodruff was installed the following year. The first edifice was on the park. This was succeeded by a larger one at another site; the present stone structure on Tunxis Square was built in the '80s, during the pastorate of Rev. C. S. Lane. The Episcopal parish of Christ Church was organized in 1845 but there was no rector till 1868 when Rev. E. K. Brown was installed. The church was built in 1871, on Tunxis Square. The Methodists built their first church in 1865 and have just completed their new stone structure and parish house. Roman Catholic services were held first by Rev. Luke Daly. The mission was continued as a part of St. Mary's (Farmington) parish till Rev. B. O'R. Sheridan came in 1870 and the edifice of St. Thomas was dedicated in 1876. Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer was assigned as pastor in 1856.

## §

### AVON: TALCOTT MOUNTAIN TOWERS

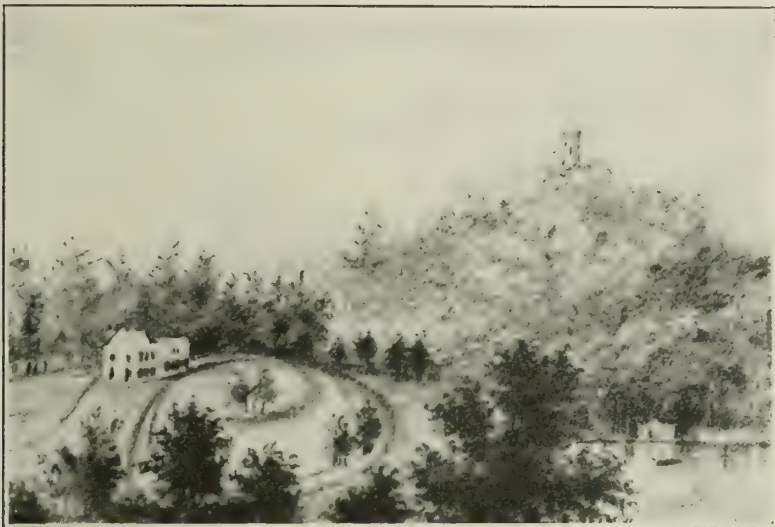
Northington, the northern parish of Farmington, was incorporated as the town of Avon in 1830, one of the gems of New England. The Talcott Range rises to the east, the meandering Farmington is its western boundary,—Burlington in 1845 having given its portion between original Avon and the river. Canton and Simsbury are to the north. The town comprises only thirty-three square miles, mostly level and fertile. The river itself turns back into the town after having described the boundary line and runs north again into Simsbury. The Talcott Range rises to its highest point in the northeastern corner of the town which has been marked by a tower since 1810 by those who appreciated that the view from the top was one of the most enchanting in America. Whittier, when living in Hartford, often sought this locality and wrote a poem in which he said of Monte Video:

“Beautiful mount! with thy waving wood,  
And thy old gray rocks like ruins rude  
And hoary and mossy in masses piled,  
Where the heart had thrilled and the dark eye smiled——.”



Near the top of Talcott Mountain (called in colonial days Mount Philip) is a natural lake of clearest water, about a mile in circumference, some 800 feet above the Connecticut River level. Building an architecturally quaint mansion of solid masonry on a western knoll that slopes down to the lake, Daniel Wadsworth, the Hartford philanthropist so prominent in the county history, here established in 1810 a summer estate which he named Monte Video. On a rocky rise to the north of it he erected a tower to command the superb view—to the east the long and romantic valley of the Connecticut, now dotted with towns and cities, the bluffs of Meriden in the southern distance and of Mounts Tom and Holyoke, either side of the river in Massachusetts, to the northward, a sweep of sixty miles in length and fully half that much to the Bolton Hills east of the river; to the west, a marvelous panorama almost from New Haven to Deerfield in Massachusetts, a good ninety miles, the charming fields of Farmington, Avon and Simsbury in the foreground, watered by the winding Farmington which cuts through eleven distinct towns in finding its way to the Connecticut. Mount Everett of the Berkshires, between Massachusetts and New York, is visible to the northwest. Professor Silliman of Yale wrote of Monte Video that "it is quite without parallel in America, and probably with few equals in the world." The first tower was blown down; the second one was burned and rebuilt in 1840.

Mr. Wadsworth sold the property in 1849 to David C. Collins, one of the founders of the Collins Company of Collinsville. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Collins the estate was bought by Dr. Henry L. Sheldon of the United States Navy. The Wadsworth tower was burned again in 1864. Mr. Bartlett, whose health had been impaired in the postal service during the Civil war, and Charles A. Kellogg tried to buy the tower site, failing in which they erected just north of it, in 1867, Bartlett's Tower which for many years was a famous resort for people around the state. A road was built by way of Weatogue Gap and Royal View. In 1868 Mr. Bartlett's brother, D. W. Bartlett, bought Monte Video and got the right of way for the south road running east of the lake, from the Albany pike. He sold to his brother in 1873. Monte Video later became the property of H. C. Judd of



ORIGINAL TOWER ON TALCOTT MOUNTAIN

Monte Video in foreground. From drawing by Daniel Wadsworth,  
the first owner





Hartford who occupied it till about 1888. After that Robert Hoe of New York, of printing-press fame, bought much of the territory on the mountain but did not carry out his plans beyond tearing down the old tower and laying out a road from the Simsbury highway. In 1889 M. H. Bartlett built a tower seven miles north, at Tariffville. Owen F. Roberts of New York, who came into possession of Monte Video, while retaining the original Wadsworth house, has greatly beautified the place. In 1913 Gilbert F. Heublein of Hartford bought the rest of Mr. Hoe's many acres and built the present massive stone tower near the site of the last previous one, or just over the Simsbury line. It is purely for the pleasure of his friends and his family, lavish in its details for comfortable living and equipped with an elevator to the chamber floors and to the observatory room at the top. Above this room is a powerful light under a reflector which throws the rays down into the well-kept groves for 300 feet around the base of the tower.

The church was organized in 1751, after the customary period of "winter privileges" from Farmington. Rev. Ebenezer Booge was the first minister and preached for sixteen years. The number of years of the pastorate of his successor, Rufus Hawley, was fifty-six and peace was unbroken till in 1818 there came disagreement over a site for a new church. The result was the formation of the "United Religious Association of Farmington" with a church in East Avon, those of West Avon rebuilding theirs, after it had been burned, on the present site. Rev. Bela Kellogg was the first minister. The Baptists built in 1817 but did not organize till 1831 and the society was dissolved in 1855. The Roman Catholics, organizing under the influence of Rev. Luke Daly, established St. Ann's Parish.

At the time of the incorporation of the town, the building of the canal had aroused great expectations. Francis Woodford built the first of three hotels and buildings for commercial purposes went up over night. There were attempts at manufacturing but without success except in the line of fuses. The Climax Fuse Company, formed by Albert F. Andrews in 1884, eventually merged with the Ensign-Bickford concern in Simsbury and its prosperity continues. In agriculture and stock-raising the

town today is more than ever among the leaders. One of the first and most notable breeders of Jerseys was Richard S. Ely of New York who established Deer Cliff on the southern portion of Talcott Mountain which is now popularly called Avon Mountain. Joseph W. Alsop, who has held many public offices and who was one of the foremost civilian workers in the state during the World war, bought a farm not many years ago which by good management and progressive methods he has developed into Wood Ford Farm, one of the largest and most successful in the state.

As told in the section of the history on private schools, Avon is the home of Mrs. Riddle's Avon Old Farms college for boys.

Yung Wing, Yale '54, leader in the movement elsewhere described for educating Chinese youths in this country, married the daughter of Judge of Probate Bela C. Kellogg who was the son of Rev. Bela Kellogg. David W. Bartlett, son of Rev. John Bartlett, pastor of the West Avon Church, was a well-known writer, and became American secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington.

Chester R. Woodford (1814-1921), a native of Avon who lived to be one hundred and seven, whose mother lived to be ninety-seven and whose grandmother died at one hundred and two, was the first practical tobacco-grower in Avon. He also did a large dairy business, and was at different times selectman and representative.

## LV

### ON TO NEW BRITAIN

"GREAT SWAMP" NOW THE "HARDWARE CITY" OF THE WORLD—  
INGENUITY OF FOUNDERS OF PRESENT INDUSTRIES—FIRST NORMAL  
SCHOOL—WORLD WAR MEMORIAL—FATHER BOJNOWSKI'S ACHIEVE-  
MENTS—ORIGINAL STANLEY QUARTER NOW PARK LAND—ELIHU  
BURRITT AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS—BERLIN AND  
NEWINGTON.

Hartford men were the first to choose land in present New Britain, but the settlement was Farmington's. Though a considerable portion of the original Hartford settlers were explorers or seekers after more real estate, it is conceivable that Jonathan Gilbert and Daniel Clark, in 1661 and 1662, were moved by the Hartford church dissensions to seek a "lodge in some vast wilderness." In those two years Gilbert and Clark obtained grants in what ever since has been known as "Great Swamp" the waters of which, in small streams, make their way to the Connecticut at Middletown, to the Sound at New Haven and to a tributary of Hartford's Park River. The trap rock and the finding of the skeleton of a mastodon give indications of the geological history. This and the contiguous territory not having been included in any township, the General Assembly in 1687 gave it to the bordering towns of Farmington, Wethersfield and Middletown, for by that time it became certain that the neglected region was to be worth something to somebody.

Gilbert bought out Clark in 1662 and then sold all to his son-in-law, Capt. Andrew Belcher, a wealthy Boston trader who forthwith extended his belongings even into "Merideen," put land under cultivation and built houses to lease in the southern section. The section, embracing much of present New Britain and Berlin, was designated the Second or Great Swamp Society of Farmington, mother of townships, and in 1722 was named Kensington, following the annexation of Wethersfield's West



Society (in 1715) and Berlin (in 1718). Settlers of the Christian Lane or northern portion, developed by Belcher, attended church in Farmington, eight miles away. Richard Seymour of Farmington was the first to locate in Christian Lane, near the southeast corner of present New Britain, followed by Capt. Stephen Lee, Sergeant Benjamin Judd, Isaac Lewis, Joseph Smith and others whose names have continued prominent in New Britain affairs. The latter group settled nearer Farmington, the others in the Great Swamp section between Stanley Quarter and Berlin. Great Swamp being extended included to the north a part of New Britain, and to the southwest a part of Kensington Parish.

In 1705, after the death of Rev. Samuel Hooker, Farmington consented to allow Great Swamp to have its own minister, and a church was set up in Christian Lane. By 1722, the boundaries of Great Swamp, or "Farmington Village" as it had come to be called, had taken in portions of adjoining parishes—including Beckley Quarter—and there were a large meeting-house and other requisites at the time of change of name to Kensington. Another church was needed. That caused discord. It split hearthstones and town meetings till in 1754 decision was made to incorporate a new ecclesiastical society, "New Britain," still a part of Farmington town and of what became Berlin but embracing practically all of its present territory. Stanley Quarter had belonged to Farmington Society, the north part of East Street to Newington and the south part of the new society to Kensington.

John Clark, Daniel Hart and Thomas Stanley were conspicuous in Stanley Quarter. Stanley's son Noah kept a tavern. In East Side, Maj. John Paterson was the most important man. Capt. Stephen Lee of that section had died the year before the incorporating and had left his property to his eldest son, Dr. Isaac Lee of Middletown, and to his youngest son, Josiah, all passing eventually into the possession of Stephen, son of Doctor Isaac. To the southwest was the Hart Quarter, named after Josiah Hart, great-grandson of John Hart of Kensington. These three farming sections had developed prior to the development of the present center of the city. Nathan Booth made a clearing where the South Church now stands in 1746 and was followed by Joshua Mather, one of the Suffield and Windsor family by that name.

Deacon Anthony Judd located near Booth and Col. Isaac Lee, a son of Dr. Isaac Lee and one of the most picturesque figures of his generation, built near Dublin Hill.

Gold, copper, lead and asphaltum were found but not in workable quantity. There was a copper mine on the Berlin road for a time, and in the Kensington Society bits of gold aroused the General Assembly in 1775 to send a committee to dig for it if it should prove worth while. The skeleton of the mastodon was found in 1850 near the center of the present city. While some parts of the center were rough, others were swampy. A stream fed by small springs crossed the present East Main Street near the south end of Hartford Avenue and supplied Judd's pond where was the chief sawmill. Across Main Street below South Church was a deep ravine, with intensely rough ground still farther south, while on the South Green was one of a number of high formations of trap rock.

The history of the ecclesiastical society is the civic history of a colonial town. The first meeting of the New Britain Society was the first formal step after the General Assembly had given the name. The meeting was held June 13, 1754, with Benjamin Judd, Jr., as moderator, and Isaac Lee clerk. To avoid dispute, the site for the new church was left for the County Court to decide. There was respect for Rev. William Burnham, pastor of the parish before the division, but for the new parish there must be a new minister. Meetings were held at the small school-house on East Street or in barns, or, most frequently, at some one of the forty residences. The court fixed the site at the center—on the northern part of present Elm Street, near present Smalley Street, some half-mile northeast of the city square or Triangle, at what was also the center of rough terrain. Near the church was the burying-ground, today a part of the cemetery. East of the church was the training-ground. The county's South Congregational Association sent candidates for minister, but it was not till 1758 that Rev. John Smalley, just ordained in Litchfield County, was secured. The First Church of Christ of New Britain was formally organized April 19, 1758. Maj. John Paterson and Sergt. Elijah Hart were made deacons.

One element of success from the start was the cohesion among the parishioners. Many of the leading men were the heads of large families. In the East Street section, Seth Stanley had six-

teen children; Benjamin Judd, Lemuel Hotchkiss, Adonijah Lewis, and Nathaniel Churchill, twelve each; Col. Gad Stanley, Benjamin Hart, Jehudi Hart, and Ebenezer Steele, eleven each; and from eight to ten in most of the other families was the rule. There was withal social diversion and considerable intermarrying. Another element of success was Rev. Mr. Smalley, than whom the church would have no other till in 1809 he insisted upon turning back his salary, fifty-one years after his installation, and then continued to preach occasionally for two years longer. He was succeeded by his colleague, Newton Skinner, of East Granby, who continued till his death in 1825.

Doctor Smalley's pastorate had covered the trying period of the colonial wars, the county's share in which is described in the general history. Capt. Joseph Lee and Lieut. Noah Stanley were in the forces sent north in the early French war; John Paterson was a captain in the seven-years war and was at the capture of Havana in 1762, and Noah Stanley was a lieutenant there. Isaac Lee was colonel of the old Sixth Regiment of the militia. At the beginning of the Revolution, Gad Stanley, as captain and then as colonel, was among the first to lead his men to the field, and with Lemuel Hopkins was especially valiant at the battle of Long Island. Col. Selah Hart was among those captured in the fighting around New York in 1776 and was not exchanged till 1778. Then he served as brigade commander to the end of the war. Maj. Jonathan Hart continued in the army after the war and was killed in St. Claire's disastrous fight with the Indians in 1791. During the war, Nathaniel Churchill and Benjamin Wright were captains, and Dr. Josiah Hart a surgeon. Capt. Phineas Judd enlisted at the age of sixty-two. Elijah Hart, Jr., a captain at nineteen, was in the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater.

One of the state's most distinguished sons and one whom Washington considered one of the best of his generals was a second John Paterson. After graduating at Yale in 1762 and taking up law, he married the daughter of Josiah Lee and removed to Lenox, Mass. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress in 1774-5, entering the service as colonel in 1775, a position for which his experience had fitted him. Winning honor in some of the more important battles, he was promoted to be



brigadier, did duty at Trenton, Princeton, Morristown, West Point, Saratoga and Monmouth, and was a member of the court that tried Major Andrè. In 1789, while living in Lisbon, N. Y., he was chief justice of the County Court and held many positions, including that of congressman, dying in 1808.

And it was in Pastor Smalley's regime that the parishes were incorporated into a town. This doubtless had been in the minds of the separatists in 1705, but there was little use in forcing the subject while population was so meagre. Another opportunity came when Worthington Parish was set off from old Kensington in 1772, but the time was not yet ripe. Southington secured township separate from Farmington in 1779, and in December of that year the New Britain Society voted that Kensington, New Britain and Worthington ought to be a town by themselves. But it was not till 1785 that the General Assembly decided, and then it was to make the association of the three societies the town of Berlin, because Worthington, then named Berlin, was nearer comparatively populous Middletown, and all the chief business establishments and the post office were in Berlin. So the first town meeting was held at Kensington, June 13, 1785, Gen. Selah Hart presiding. Sylvester Wells was chosen town clerk, Selah Hart treasurer, Jonathan Belden collector, and General Hart, Elijah Hooker and Elias Beckley selectmen. Town meetings were held in the three societies in turn.

In 1800 the population was: Kensington, 764; New Britain, 946; Berlin, 1,003, and the richest man was Barnabas Dunham of Kensington, with a list of \$640, followed by Levi Andrews, New Britain, \$505, and Roger Riley, Berlin, \$425. The town meetings were held in the churches.

Rev. Newton Skinner was the second pastor, installed in 1810, and at a time when the "center" was showing the effects of budding industrialism. He himself was full of energy. He established the first Sunday School Society in the county and was its president in 1816. Doctor Smalley lived till 1820 and rejoiced to see his successor and the congregation taking prominent part in the great religious revival throughout the state. A new meeting-house was built in 1822.

New Britain had little interest in the War of 1812 but was well represented. Isaac Maltby, recently graduated at Yale, was a brigadier-general, Ezekiel Andrews a captain, and Salmon Steele an officer in the state troops. On the reorganization of the militia in 1815, the local organizations were in the Sixth and Fifteenth regiments of the Seventh Brigade, the officers including Majs. Selah Hart and Seth J. North, Cols. Joseph Enright and Francis Hart, and Cpts. J. R. King and Walter Gladden.

The tendency from agriculture to industrial pursuits, after the Revolution, had been checked by the Federal Government's incongruous actions at the time of the War of 1812 and was turning back again toward planting and stock raising when the revival in industry came. More substantial business buildings were being erected and again there was an influx of people. No longer was Mr. Skinner's the only church. The Baptist Society and the Methodists were building in 1828, the former at the foot of Dublin Hill and the latter on the site of the present Methodist Church. These buildings were in addition to the post office, the academy and two stores. Dr. Samuel Hart built a tavern near the center, of which Ezekiel Porter was the proprietor. The first brick residence was built by Lorenzo P. Lee in 1832. In 1831, North, Smith & Stanley first used anthracite for melting brass and iron, near the corner of South Main and Pearl streets. The same shop was the first to use horse power. F. T. Stanley and his brother William the next year were the first to employ steam, followed by Alvin North & Company in 1834. The industrial rush was checked by financial depression in 1837, but inventive genius proved superior to governmental peculiarities.

The church circle was widening. St. Mark's Episcopal parish built a church in 1837, and now has one of the most beautiful in the city, on West Main Street; the South Congregational built in 1842, and the Roman Catholics were holding regular services. The first State Normal School was erected in 1849, the New Haven & Northampton road was opened in 1848, and the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill from Willimantic to Bristol in 1850. The population had increased to 3,029 in 1850, when the township was incorporated, set off from Farmington.

Following the thread of the First Ecclesiastical Society—Mr. Skinner had died and had been succeeded by Rev. Henry Jones,

after the removal of the church to the more favorably located site—for which structure, incidentally, Amos R. Eno of New York, then a New Britain boy, had brought the first load of stones with his grandfather's team. The large new church at the corner of Main and Church streets was built in 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. Horace Winslow, who later in Simsbury rounded out his many years of service in Northern Connecticut.

The South Congregational Church (Second in Berlin and now the First in New Britain) was organized July 9, 1842, and its building was dedicated the same year, in the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Rockwell. In 1864 the building was removed to make room for the present stone edifice at the corner of Main and Arch streets. In February, 1928, fire did damage of \$120,000 to this structure and its contents, destroying one of the largest organs in New England, the gift in 1895 of the late Philip Corbin. The organ had just been rededicated after having been remodeled. Among the later pastors of this church was Rev. Dr. James W. Cooper, who came from Lockport, N. Y., in 1878. He was a member of the Yale corporation and was one of the foremost clergymen of Connecticut.

The Baptist Society was formed by Jeremiah H. Osgood of Newtown and a council of neighboring churches in 1808. There was no settled pastor till Rev. Seth Higby came in 1828, and the first church was built at the head of Main Street, to be succeeded by a large one in 1842, on the site of the First National Bank of today, and that in turn to be replaced by the third one in 1869. The present edifice, at the corner of West Main and High streets, was built in 1907. Formal Methodist meetings began to be held in 1815, Rev. Henry Bass of North Carolina being the first minister to conduct them. Rev. David Miller formed a class in 1818 and Raphael Gilbert became local preacher in 1823. The site for a church at the corner of Main and Walnut streets was deeded to him in 1828. This was replaced in 1854 by a larger one. That one was sold in 1889 and a new one built on Main Street. Rev. Eli Barnett was the first regular preacher, coming in 1823. Dr. Silas Totten of Trinity College officiated at the first Episcopal service, January 17, 1836, and St. Mark's parish was organized the following December. A small building on East Main Street served the parish till 1848, when a larger building



was erected on West Main Street, supplemented by a chapel in 1859. Rev. Dr. N. S. Wheaton was the rector in the beginning, succeeded in 1838 by Rev. Dr. John Williams, then assistant bishop and later bishop.

The first to conduct Roman Catholic services here, in 1841, was Rev. Edward Murphy. Rev. John Brady had this in his wide parishes in 1842, and Rev. Luke Daly took over the duties six years later. As St. Mary's, in 1849, a brick church was erected on Myrtle Street, to which additions were built as needs demanded, till the edifice on Main Street was erected. A school-house was provided in 1862 and the convent on Lafayette Street (now near the church on Main Street) was begun in 1877. The parochial schools became parish schools in 1879, under the direction of Rev. Hugh Carmody, who had begun erecting the fine church on Main Street when he died in 1883. His successor, Rev. Michael Tierney, later bishop, carried the work through. The parish of St. Joseph was created to accommodate those farther south and a church was built at the corner of South Main and Edson streets, with the school next to it. There are now also the parishes of All Saints, Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. John the Evangelist, St. Andrew (Lithuanian), and St. Peter's (German). The parish of St. John the Evangelist, one of the youngest in the city, is now building at the corner of East Street and Newington Avenue what will be one of the handsomest edifices in this locality. The present building will be used as a parochial school.

The Universalists began with meetings in 1842 which were continued at intervals in different halls till Rev. D. L. R. Libby was brought here by the mission board in 1883 and All Souls Church was built in 1883 on Court Street. The Second Advent Church, on Arch Street, was built in 1848; services were continued by the Advent Christian Union. The present Second Advent Church is on Church Street. The People's Church of Christ was organized in 1888 under the Christian Union of New England, with Rev. Hezekiah Davis as pastor, the services being held in Bulkeley's Hall. The church now is on Monroe Street. The German Baptists began in 1871 with the assembling of a few at the First Baptist Church to hear Rev. Mr. Dietz, whom Rev. W. C. Walker of the Baptist Church had asked to come from New Haven. Rev. Charles Schmidt was installed in 1883, the

church having been established, and a chapel was built on Elm Street. The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church came into existence in 1877 and was formally organized four years later. The church at the corner of Elm and Chestnut streets was built in 1883. The Swedish Evangelical Bethany Church, on Franklin Square, was incorporated in 1889, with services in Herald Hall, Rev. Torsten Clafford of Stockholm the preacher. Other churches today include the Stanley Memorial (Congregational), one Christian Science, three Greek, two Jewish, four Lutheran, one Negro Methodist, one Russian (Orthodox), one Armenian, and one Assyrian.

The act of incorporation in 1850 was secured on the petition of Kensington and Worthington (Berlin), as they were being outvoted in local affairs. The first town meeting was held July 22. Lucius Woodruff was chosen clerk and treasurer; Joseph Wright, James F. Lewis, Gad Stanley, Noah W. Stanley and Elam Slater selectmen. The town was to be allowed but one representative but protest was successful and two were allowed, one for each party. (The Legislature was divided so near equally that year that no United States senator was elected according to regular order.) These representatives were Elton A. Andrews and George M. Landers. In the next ten years the town's population increased 77 per cent, while that for the state was only 35 per cent. The borough was formed the same year that the town was incorporated, the territory to extend half a mile east and west and 209 rods north and south from the town hall. Frederick T. Stanley was the first warden. In 1857 the Shuttle Meadow (Southington) water supply was incorporated.

New Britain was advancing rapidly when the Civil war caused preservation of the Union to be first of all interests. On Battle Sunday evening, April 14, 1861, the first war meeting assembled on receipt of the news that Sumter had been evacuated. Rev. Mr. Rockwell of the South Church presided. Valentine B. Chamberlain produced a portrait of Major Anderson, Fort Sumter's commander, set in a laurel wreath which the ladies had woven. Resolutions were adopted, and Frank Stanley, who was to fall at Irish Bend, La., was the first to sign a formal enlistment paper. New Britain's record is a part of the county record

told elsewhere in these volumes. On Monday following Battle Sunday, Company G (Capt. Frederick W. Hart) was one of the first companies to begin recruiting. Capt. John Tracy commanded Company G of the Sixth Regiment; Henry L. Bidwell, Company A of the Thirteenth. Mr. Chamberlain went as lieutenant in Company A of the Seventh. Company F of the Fourteenth was officered by Capt. Jarvis E. Blinn and Lieuts. Samuel A. Moore and Thomas A. Stanley. Lieutenant Moore became captain when Captain Blinn was killed at Antietam and rose to be acting colonel and brigadier-general in command of a provisional brigade at Washington during Early's raid. Lieutenant Chamberlain succeeded to the captaincy of his company and was a prisoner for some time, escaping once but being recaptured. After the war he was judge of probate, judge of Police and City Court and state treasurer. Rev. Emmons P. Pond was chaplain in the Fourteenth. Newton W. Perkins went out as private in the Thirteenth and returned as a captain, brevet major. Capt. Eugene Tisdale of Company E of the Thirteenth became lieutenant-colonel of the First New Orleans Infantry.

The town furnished 60 three-months men, and 645 three-years men, or 105 more than its quota. It paid for bounties and support of families \$45,628, and individuals gave for bounties, substitutes and commutation \$49,400. The town's grand list in 1864 was \$2,608,418. Eighty of the volunteers died in service.

The development after the war, doubling by 1870 the 5,000 population of 1860, was on such substantial foundations that the great proportions which industry has attained today are in the nature of a natural sequence. The first shops were for meeting the needs of agriculture, to which the territory was devoted. Thomas Richards, in the Stanley quarter, was the first blacksmith. Ladwick Hotchkiss and James North learned their trade with him. The story of Pattison and his tinware is told in the Berlin section of this history. The year 1798 marked an epoch, for it was then that sons of James North, Joseph Booth and Samuel Shipman went to Southwick, Mass., to learn how to cast brass. They returned to make cow bells with such success that, following the tendency to individuality, each started his own shop and added other products to the lists. By 1812 Alvin North was making brass buckles and saddlers' hardware. This was the be-



ginning of the North & Judd Manufacturing Company (the name adopted in 1863), with O. B. North & Company, of New Haven, as a branch in 1855. This concern's contributions for the army requirements in the World war were enormous.

A group of men born in the first quarter of the eighteenth century were to shape New Britain's destinies. Among them were Frederick T. Stanley, Henry E. Russell, George M. Landers, Cornelius B. Erwin and Philip Corbin. Of the pioneer North family, William B. in 1820 introduced the manufacture of jewelry, formed a partnership with William A. Churchill and later the name became Churchill & Stanley. Oliver B. North made hardware at Judd's mills till burned out in 1863 when he removed that line to New Haven. Henry North and his relatives in 1830 began making plated wire into hooks and eyes, for which Mr. North devised a wonderful machine. North, Stanley & Company continued the business till buttons came in to replace hooks after the war. The brass business was conducted almost exclusively by Seth J. North and Joseph Shipman till 1820, others coming into it after that date. In 1829 Mr. North, William H. Smith and Henry Stanley united and put up the town's largest factory on South Main Street, for the manufacture of hardware, employing horse power and, as another novelty, reducing brass and iron by mineral coal. Mr. North next took water from the brook on Main Street to Elm Street and built there the first brick factory, the firm being North, Stanley & Company. F. A. Hart began making suspenders in 1829. Isaac N. Lee and the Norths and Stanleys found stock-making a profitable enterprise up to 1840. By that time, when the fashion changed, Lee, Churchill and the Cowleses of Farmington were making pins on North Main Street and, that line not proving satisfactory, substituted shirt-making.

In 1830 William B. Stanley, H. W. Clark and Lora Waters engaged in the machine industry on Main Street. Frederick T. Stanley turned this into a hardware shop, with William B., his brother, and in 1832 Westell Russell, as said, was running the first steam engine here. Cornelius B. Erwin, who had come here as a drover in 1832 and stayed to work, George Lewis and W. H. Smith made small hardware. O. R. Burnham, about the time of the 1837 panic, began with silk hats but gave way to hardware as an industry, Peck & Walter establishing a business which later

was removed to New Haven by J. B. Sargent. The plant was then used for bed-screws and plumbing, which business also went to New Haven, as Peck Brothers. In all the many enterprises the two most prominent men were Seth J. North and Thomas Lee, both born during the Revolution, but after 1835 a number of new men, of this and other towns, were attracted and following the panic there was a pronounced revival.

Frederick T. Stanley had been the founder, in 1831, of the business of making builders' hardware. The firm of Stanley, Woodruff & Company in 1835 erected what long was to be one of the most notable buildings of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, in which they made locks. Before the name of Russell & Erwin was adopted the titles had been Stanley, Russell & Company, Matteson, Russell & Company and the New Britain Lock Company. Cornelius B. Erwin, who was taken into partnership, was president till his death in 1885 at which time he was succeeded by Treasurer Henry E. Russell who was born in Litchfield in 1815, had succeeded his father in the concern, was to be interested in various organizations, the builder of the Russwin Block and active in all public affairs, retiring in his later years to live in New London. Stephen Bucknall of Watertown, the first maker of cabinet locks in America, came here and made a contract with North & Stanley in 1840, which concern with one in Albany and some smaller ones in New Britain was bought by Russell & Erwin in 1850, after which the increase in business continued without interruption. The corporate title in 1846 was Russell & Erwin, and in 1851, after several other consolidations with it, the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, capital \$125,000. A screw plant was established in Dayton, Ohio, in 1885 and warehouses in London and elsewhere.

Mr. Stanley in 1852 put \$30,000 into his hardware concern and incorporated the Stanley Works. William H. Hart, who came there to work as a lad, proved to be a wonderful organizer. Cold-rolled steel, which was to effect a change in the hardware industry, was utilized by this company ahead of any other, and continuously since then science and ingenuity have kept the company in the lead in a world-wide market. Plants have been established in Canada and Japan and the employees have become large stockholders. The Stanley Rule and Level Company, absorbed by the

Stanley Works in recent times, originated with the hand-work of Thomas S. Hall and Frederick Knapp in a shop on Elm Street. A level factory run by Augustus and Gad Stanley and T. A. Caulkin bought out their plant in 1854 and likewise a rule company in Middletown and foundations were laid for the new company in the North & Stanley factory. In 1857 the Stanley Rule & Level Company was organized and a new plant begun on Elm and Church streets. Other acquisitions included the concern of C. L. Mead of Brattleboro, Vt., which eventually was brought to New Britain. Henry Stanley was president till his death in 1884. He was succeeded by Charles L. Mead. Before iron took the place of wood in the manufacture of planes, and during the roller-skating craze, the company imported more rosewood than all other concerns together, along with mahogany and boxwood. In 1904 the Plantsville screw-driver concern of the George E. Wood Company was added as a branch, then the Fay branch in Bridgeport and the Atha Tool Company of Newark, N. J., a celebrated tool company in Quebec and the Eagle Company of Vermont, largest makers of steel squares in the country.

Philip Corbin (1824-1896) came as a lad from a farm in Willington to learn of Stephen Bucknall how to make plate locks and was with Matteson, Russell & Company and North & Stanley. Before he was twenty he had secured an independent contract for plate locks, to which in 1849 he added brass hardware and bought a small building on Whiting Street. Two years later he and his brothers Frank and Andrew established the firm of P. & F. Corbin, the name by which the great concern is still known. Brass tips for the horns of cattle was their product at the outset, the idea being to devote themselves to what others did not make, and soon they had a long list of general novelties. Space was taken in North & Stanley's factory in 1852, title to the property was acquired in 1864 and the plant continued to grow till today it has over twenty acres of floor space and an annex in the north part of the city. It also has a water supply of its own and a fire department. It became a division of the American Hardware Corporation in 1902. President Corbin served as warden of the borough and in both branches of the Legislature.

The basic companies of the American Hardware Corporation were to develop greatly before the incorporation. As to screws first: It is difficult for people today to realize that till 1875 metal



screws could not be used in carpentry because of their great expense. In that year Russell & Erwin introduced machinery for making wooden screws and the next year the Corbins did likewise, for the market for wooden screws was large. The inventions of C. M. Spencer of Hartford had made metal screws more possible. To the Corbins came Charles Glover of Hartford whose improvements in the machinery gave the industry such impetus that much extra space had to be provided. In forming the American Hardware, the screw departments of the two concerns mentioned were combined as the Corbin Screw Corporation with Mr. Glover president. Another large plant at Dayton was built, and appliances for automobiles and bicycles and various specialties have been added. Now there are plants in Germany and Canada as well as in the states named. Manufacture of locks increased to such extent as to necessitate the forming of the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company under the management of George W. Corbin. A factory was built at the corner of Park and Orchard streets which, by its frequent enlargements, has become the greatest of its kind in America. Carlisle H. Baldwin was president when the American Hardware Corporation was formed. Thus this, the foremost hardware corporation in the world, embraced the Russell & Erwin and the P. & F. Corbin divisions in 1902 and later the Corbin Cabinet Lock and Corbin screw divisions. Originally a holding company, it was changed into an operating company in 1911, under one set of officers with a general manager for each division. In the World war, 75 per cent of the works were devoted to supplying material, including much not hitherto in the company's lines.

How New Britain came to have the world's largest table-cutlery concern is still another story of modest beginning, genius and foresight. Trade started in 1842 with cupboard catches made by George M. Landers, a native of Lenox, Mass., who at the age of sixteen had come to New Britain in the carpentry trade. For a few years Josiah Dewey was with him. In 1847 he added brass hooks and sundry novelties, built a foundry and in 1853 incorporated the Landers & Smith Manufacturing Company, to be known in 1862 as Landers, Frary & Clark after absorbing a Meriden company, Frary, Cary & Company, of which James D. Frary succeeded Mr. Smith. Table cutlery was



OFFICE OF AMERICAN HARDWARE COMPANY, NEW BRITAIN



MAIN STREET, NEW BRITAIN, LOOKING NORTH





taken up and the Aetna Works established. Large business is done now in electric cooking utensils. Mr. Landers was conspicuous in all work for public welfare. He was sent to both houses of the Legislature and to Congress and was bank director, bank commissioner, president of the gas company and director in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He resigned the presidency of Landers, Frary & Clark in 1870 and was succeeded by Mr. Frary.

The New Britain Knitting Company, which was organized in 1847 by Seth J. North, Henry Stanley and Orson H. Seymour, Mr. North the president, was reorganized in 1868 by John B. Talcott, who was born in Thompsonville in 1824, had graduated at Yale in 1846, had taught in the Hartford Female Seminary and in Middlebury College, had been admitted to the bar in Hartford and had been tutor in Greek at Yale before his health failed. Giving up his books for business he became associated with S. F. North in the manufacture of hooks and eyes and later was manager of the New Britain Knitting Company, of which he became president. In 1868 he founded the American Hosiery Company of which also he was president. He succeeded the late Valentine B. Chamberlain in 1894 as president of the Mechanics National Bank, was president of the New Britain Institute and in 1880 was mayor.

Speaking of genius playing such important part in New Britain's progress—when in 1902 America was leading the world in number of patents and Connecticut leading America, New Britain was leading Connecticut and Justus A. Traut led New Britain. Moreover not a patent of his failed to prove workable. The Traut & Hine Company, makers of metal trimmings and safety razors, was incorporated in 1887, and there are few people in civilized lands today who do not have about their person at least one item of this concern's modern products. Steel lockers and office furnishings were among the output of Hart & Cooley consisting of Howard S. and George P. Hart (sons of William H. Hart of the Stanley organizations) and Norman P. Cooley and L. H. Pease. This part of the business was transferred to Hart & Hutchinson while the original concern turned to ball bearings with such reward that quickly the celebrated Fafnir Bearing Company came into existence in 1911, revolutionizing the indus-

try and helping to bring to America trade that Europe had held. Hart & Cooley control the stock of both of these younger companies.

The North & Judd Manufacturing Company continues on its original site of 1812. It included saddlery in its manufactures in 1840. In 1855 it was H. F. North & Company, taking the name North & Judd in 1863 when Lorin F. Judd became partner. Pocket cutlery is made by the Humason & Beckley Manufacturing Company, founded in 1853 by W. L. Humason. The Union Manufacturing Company was organized by T. W. Stanley in 1866 to make springs, butts and other metal articles. The Malleable Iron Works were established in 1863, the Wire Web Company in 1871, the National Wire Mattress Company in 1872, the Vulcan Iron Works in 1878, the Brand Manufacturing Company in 1885, the N. B. Schuyler Electric Light Company in 1885, the Skinner Chuck Company in 1887.

Concerns formed the past few years—and those now forming—will, it can be prophesied, gain as large a place in history as is held by the earlier ones today. Some of them, like the G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company (1912) and the Beaton & Cadwell Manufacturing Company are making such articles as the others began with, and in the latter company plumbing and heating appliances; A. J. Heaton and Alfred E. Bradley laid the foundations in 1894. The J. T. Case Company, founded in 1887 to make the J. T. Case engine, is now the New Britain Machine Company, enriched by patents on almost human machines, and, in 1914, acquiring the Universal Machine Screw Company of Hartford. There also are the National Paper Company, the Buol Machine Works, the Minor & Corbin Box Company, the Taplin Manufacturing Company and the Vulcan Iron Works.

The great General Electric Company got its start in New Britain. In 1889 it was the American Electric Company, owned chiefly by New Britain men. Its purpose was to popularize the arc-lighting of the Thomson-Houston Company. E. W. Rice, a mere youth, subsequently president of the General Electric, came with Prof. E. J. Thomson of Philadelphia who, with the American Electric, was to have charge of the New England district. The arc-lighting was a novelty which required more capital than was forthcoming and eventually the business was acquired by capital-

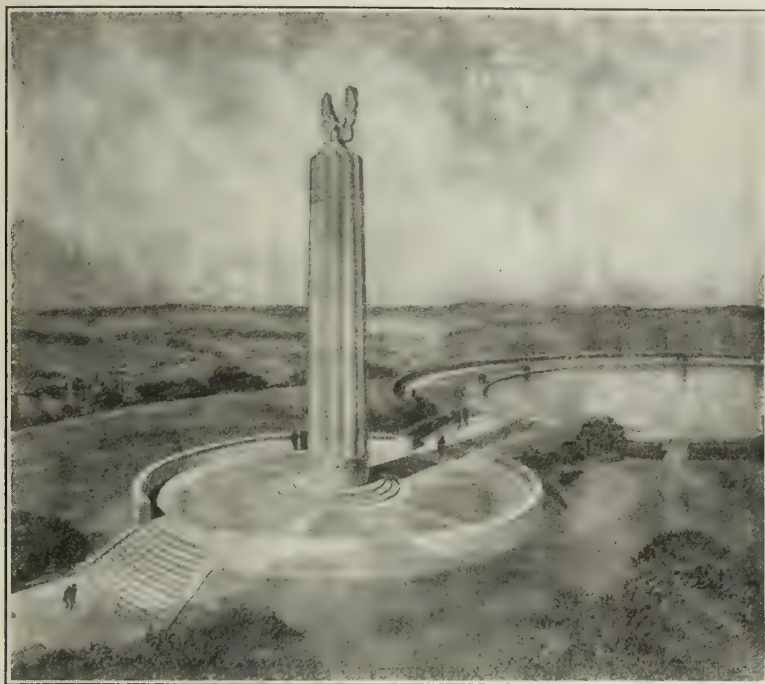
ists in Lynn, Mass. The capital was increased from \$3,000,000 to \$4,500,000.

The demands made upon the local industries by the World war were met by strenuous endeavor. The records of the year 1919 showed small diminution of demands as peace-time orders replaced those of the war. The greatest anxiety was caused by the shortage of help. Increase in the building line throughout the country had its effect. The large dividends of war time were continued. The two factories that had contributed most for the needs of the government, largely in anti-aircraft guns and general munitions, were the New Britain Machine Company with 100 per cent of its product and the Stanley Works with 75 per cent of its products. Returning to their normal products, they required as many employees though with less night work. The Machine Company had increased capital from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, with view to developing the "New Britain" farm tractor, and the adjoining government building was brought to give the necessary additional space. The Stanley Works was employing more men than during the war. Landers, Frary & Clark made more extensive additions than any of the others and increased capital from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 for the development of new lines. They took over the Barnes & Kobert plant on Ellis Street. North & Judd, makers of men- and horse-equipments during the war, knew no decrease in orders for buckles and every sort of novelties in hardware. The Union Manufacturing Company made chucks just as it had been doing all along, and the American Hosiery realized an increase in demand for its fabrics. All of the executives through the period were active also in the civic features of the war work but none more so than George W. Traut who died in December, 1927. He left college to join his father when the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company was established and in 1908 succeeded him as president, continuing in that office till the North & Judd company bought the plant in 1924. Of that concern he was made vice president. His interest in education had caused him to remain on the Board of Education from 1906 till his death. He succeeded his father as a director of the hospital of which his father was one of the founders.



Militariwise also the World war found New Britain ready. Since the reorganization of the Connecticut National Guard in 1871, the town has been well represented in it. Charles B. Erichson, in that year, organized Company E (now H), of which he was captain till appointed to be colonel, and Company I was formed not long after. Both are units of the First Regiment, whose history in peace and war is a part of the general history on other pages. William W. Bullen, commanding Company E, had retired just before the Spanish war, but returned to serve as a sergeant during that affair, after which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the organization of the second company, the state built a large armory on Arch Street where now are the headquarters of the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, of which H and I are units. For the Spanish war, three of the ten companies of the First as it left for rendezvous were from New Britain—D, Capt. Sidney M. Leonard; E, Capt. A. L. Hauerwas; I, Capt. Charles H. Moore. G. Arthur Hadsell, of Plainville, lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., in the first American Expeditionary Forces in the World war, was a lieutenant in Company E. Companies E and H were with the regiment on the Mexican border in 1916, and for the World war were drafted into what became the One Hundred and Second Infantry, the experiences of which have been detailed herein. Lieut. A. J. Griffin was in command of E at that time and Capt. Alfred H. Griswold, whose part in the fight at Seicheprey is described in the general history, in command of H.

New Britain was one of the first cities in the state to erect a memorial for the World war men. In reality it was a symbol of "welcome home,"—in the form of an arch and court of honor at the West Main Street entrance to Walnut Hill Park. This year, 1928, was dedicated, on the top of the hill in the park—to be seen for many miles around and to be reflected in the beautiful pool at its base—one of the most notable memorials in New England. The design is by H. Van Buren Magonigle of New York. On the inner face of the parapet around the circular platform is a bronze scroll of honor, bearing individual tablets for each of the 123 who, out of the 4,000 who served on land and sea, made the supreme sacrifice. September 22, the day of dedication, is memorable. In the parade were the One Hundred and Sixty-



### NEW BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

Dedicated September 22, 1928, on the summit of the hill in Walnut Hill Park



### MEMORIAL TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NEW BRITAIN





ninth, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the First and Second companies, Governor's Foot Guard, the Putnam Phalanx, United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, representing different nationalities, followed by floats representing a score of organizations conspicuous in the up-building of New Britain. There was passage in review before Governor Trumbull, Mayor Angelo M. Paonessa and the committees. The dedication address was by Charles F. Smith.

Military men and others who could not qualify for federal service or were exempt formed two companies of the First Infantry, State Guard, commanding officers of which during the four years of duty were Frank L. Traut, Frank H. Johnston (formerly major of the Putnam Phalanx), William H. Spitler, and W. L. Williams. The Polish citizens raised a company to join the Polish Legion in France. The Red Cross work and the "Y" work was well up to the state and county standard.

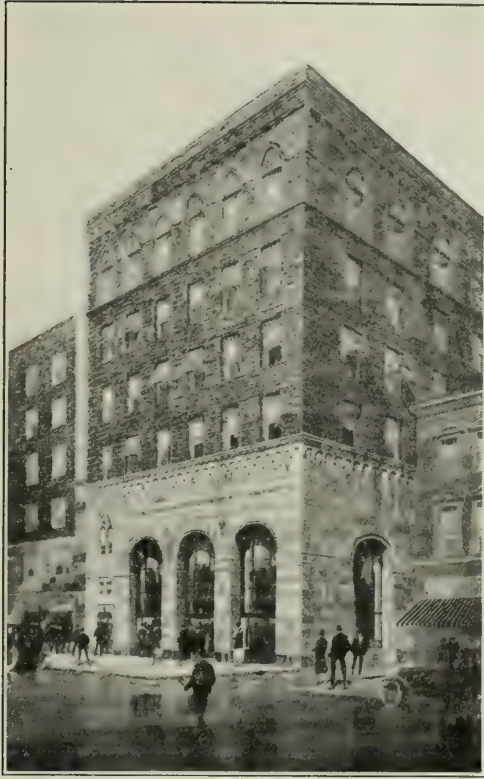
For Liberty Loans there was enthusiastic support and in this the banks were an important factor. The bank which had been established on the eve of the Civil war, when some thought the town too small to support a bank of its own, now the New Britain National Bank under the presidency of A. J. Sloper, had the spirit and the resources which the occasion required. The Burritt Mutual Savings Bank, of which J. E. Cooper is president, increased the confidence which had been felt ever since its founding in 1889. The People's Savings Bank, of which Leo Bojnowski is the official head, lived up to its patriotic name. The New Britain Trust Company, founded in 1907, and the Commercial Trust Company of 1915 fulfilled the prophecies of those who had advocated the desirability of such institutions in the fast-growing town. F. G. Vibberts is the president of the former and John C. Loomis of the latter. The records for 1928 show the introduction of two more banks as evidence of the increasing prosperity. They are the Fidelity Industrial Bank on West Main Street and the Commercial Trust Company. The Fidelity begins in a handsome home of its own. The Commercial, opening its new quarters adjoining the Burritt Hotel on West Main Street, has one of the most up-to-date banking buildings in New England. The New Britain Trust Company, near the close of 1927, made the largest

cash deal in the history of the city when it bought for \$900,000 the Booth Block at the corner of Main and Church streets.

The thousands of new dwellers in New Britain today can form no conception of how the town looked when it was a village. The formation of the borough helped in smoothing out the rough places, and, to carry the necessary improvements further, incorporation as a city, widening the borough limits, became an essential in 1870. Frederick T. Stanley was the first mayor. It required three active and eighteen supernumerary policemen to stand "watch," under orders from A. W. Spaulding, the first chief. Menace of fire had been guarded against by organized volunteers, proud of what they could do. On organization of the department, under Patrick Brennan as chief, there were 122 men in four companies, equipped with engine, jumper, two hose carts and one truck. In 1895 it was necessary to remodel the charter and provide for eight wards. Streets were well lighted after 1855 by the New Britain Gas Light Company which was incorporated that year and which is increasing in capacity in these times when lighting is a minor part of the business. George M. Landers was president till his death in 1895. The Connecticut Light and Power Company furnishes the electricity.

Compared with other county towns, New Britain had moved quickly in matters of public service. It voted for its water supply in 1857, F. T. Stanley, H. E. Russell and George M. Landers being the first commissioners. The first formal plant was immediately established at Shuttle Meadow in the northeast corner of Southington, a dam was built and by October there were some six miles of pipes in service. The fall is about 175 feet. The supply was doubled in 1891 and ever since has kept pace with requirements. A filter plant and new pipe lines into the city are now being provided at an expense of about one million dollars.

New Britain also has an eye out for Newington, Plainville and Berlin, whose history, as seen, is so closely connected with her own; in securing additional supplies for herself she realizes that the needs of those growing communities must be kept in mind. At Forestville there is an elaborate pumping station. For safeguarding the interests on the higher land in New Britain, a reservoir was established in Burlington with a high-pressure station in the northwestern part of the city.



COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,  
NEW BRITAIN



POST OFFICE, NEW BRITAIN





The town's finances were most carefully looked after. Augustus P. Collins, who was born in Andover in 1822, came to New Britain as a merchant in 1850 and made a fortune in general insurance, set an example for all successors in his term of service as treasurer, a position to which he was elected, after being town clerk, and held for thirty-five years, continuing after the incorporation of the city. Withal he was the first cashier of the New Britain National Bank and succeeded C. B. Erwin as president on the latter's death in 1885. He was secretary and treasurer of the gas company from the date of its organization, director in several of the leading manufacturing concerns, trustee of the Society of Savings in Hartford and a most generous supporter of all good causes.

New Britain's first post office was obtained in 1825 through the perseverance of Thomas Lee who had the office at his store on Main Street near the head of East Main. So uncertain was the enterprise that the government would allow nothing toward it, nor did it exact revenue. Lorenzo P. Lee was the official postmaster. After three years it was considered a success, a rider bringing the mail from Hartford. Today the city has a handsome building on West Main Street, erected in 1909 when Ira E. Hicks was postmaster. The desire for better postal service in the 1840s almost as much as wish to furnish the infant industries transportation facilities explains the persistency of the New Britain men what time the railroads were being built. Seth J. North of New Britain, Richard Hubbard of Middletown and Elisha A. Cowles were promoters of the New Haven road when it was being built to Hartford in 1839, and each strove to have it run through his town. Meriden won while Berlin and New Britain were given a station at Newington, a mile and a half from New Britain. In 1848 the New Haven & Northampton road was built through Plainville. The next year the Hartford & Willimantic was extended to Bristol and the Middletown branch of the New Haven was completed, connecting at Berlin. In 1865 this was extended to New Britain.

In 1909 the city was one of the first in the East to build a filtration plant for its sewage. The population was then 28,000. This being inadequate for a city of over 70,000, steps are being taken for enlargement. The 1927 grand list showed \$114,100,-

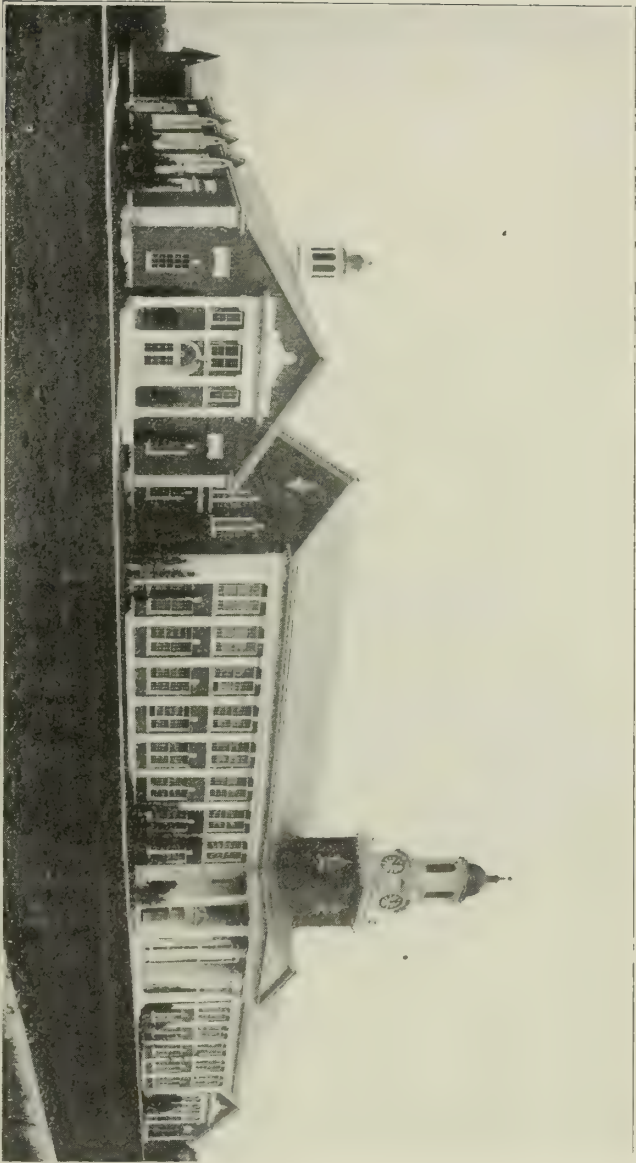
000, an increase of \$3,535,000, chiefly in dwellings. The American Hardware Corporation led the industrial list with \$11,759,000; Stanley Works \$8,395,000; Landers, Frary & Clark, \$6,710,450; Fafnir Bearing Company, \$1,469,000.

Chosen by reason of its excellent system as the home of the first normal school of the state, justifiably proud of its buildings and system today, New Britain would seem to have been favored with an exceptional unanimity of sentiment in the matter of education from its beginning. It adopted the district or "squaddam" principle soon after incorporation as a society in 1705. Previously there had been one school, at Christian Lane. When the separate New Britain Society was incorporated in 1754, a school was established in the north section and then one in the Stanley Quarter. A school society was organized in 1796. In 1856, when there were four districts, society and town being coterminous, New Britain was not affected by the law of that year by which the care of the schools was given to the towns.

In 1838 the parish had subscribed \$4,000 for a county seminary for the training of teachers in common schools, thus being a leader in the whole country. The next winter Mrs. Emma Hart Willard, who had given such promise in her earlier days in her native town of Berlin and who since had distinguished herself as an educator in other states and had founded Troy Female Seminary, was home on a visit and had consented to supervise work in the Kensington districts for the season. Her method attracted wide attention, Secretary Henry Barnard of the State Commission for Schools coöperating with her, and soon it could be said that Kensington had schools equal to any in the state. New Britain profited thereby.

As soon as the Legislature in 1849, at Doctor Barnard's suggestion, voted a normal school, New Britain was chosen as the place for the experiment because of the facilities it offered. The citizens contributed \$16,250 for the New Britain Educational Fund Committee which bought the town hall and erected a large building on the site. A central district was created and a system of graded schools, including a high school, was inaugurated, the schools to be in the normal school building which served this purpose for years. The system of free schools, for those in the large district





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN

Where first Normal School was established. Auditorium to the left; Gymnasium to the right. .



and only nominal charge for those outside, in itself placed New Britain ahead of most towns. Doctor Barnard of Hartford was appointed principal of the normal school and David N. Camp was made a teacher. Rev. J. M. Guion continued as principal of the high school till 1852. During that fall, with Mr. Camp in charge, the grammar school was organized under C. Goodwin Clark. The graded schools all were under the supervision of the associate principal of the normal school, to which position John D. Philbrick of Boston was called in 1852. When Doctor Barnard left in 1855, Mr. Philbrick was appointed his successor and Mr. Camp was made associate, he succeeding Mr. Philbrick in 1857 and resigning in 1866.

Mr. Camp resigned to go abroad to study educational institutions, returned to a professorship at St. John's College, became connected with the National Bureau of Education, established the New Britain Seminary in 1870, was mayor from 1877 to 1879, was representative in the Legislature, helped establish the New Britain Institute and was prominent in several corporations and an official of the New Britain National Bank.

The normal school was placed in charge of the State Board of Education in 1865. Two years later, by act of the Legislature, it was closed but was reopened in 1869 and in 1884 a new building, for which New Britain paid one quarter, was dedicated, on the east side of Walnut Hill. In 1885 the seminary building (on Camp Street) was utilized for normal school purposes. An annex was provided in 1889. For the school today the state has just erected one of its handsomest public buildings, on Stanley Street. Marcus White is the principal.

Among those whose names are connected with the normal school was Prof. Ralph G. Hibbard (1837-1904). He studied under Prof. Francis T. Russell, at that time rector of the Episcopal Church and later the founder of St. Margaret's School in Waterbury. Professor Hibbard was instructor in elocution at Wesleyan (which gave him the honorary degree of M. A.) from 1859 till his death; also he had courses at Yale and at Trinity and was widely known through the East for his readings. For forty years he had charge of the elocution department at the high school. He was president of the Charity Organization, an officer of the Burritt Savings Bank and was closely connected with other institutions.



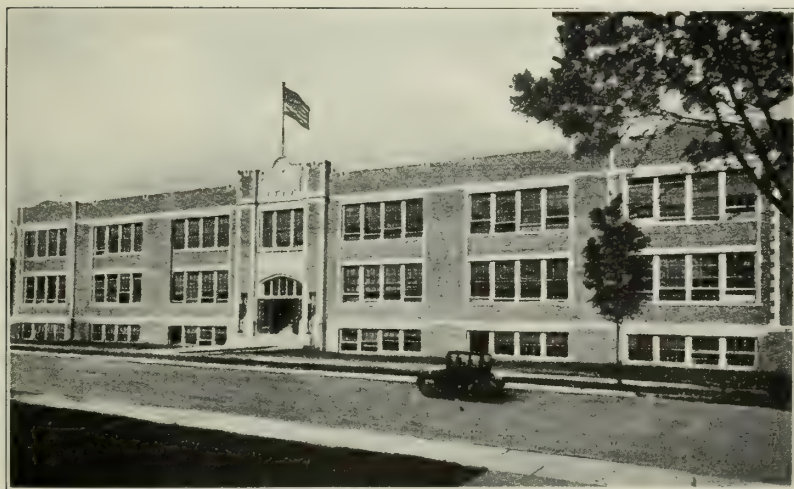
School-district consolidation was voted by the town in 1873, thus again leading in such matters. The high school building of 1896 at the corner of Kensington, Bassett and South Main streets, now on Franklin Square, was only one of the many monuments marking the path of progress; those of the Lincoln Elementary and the Robert J. Vance Schools, completed this past year, are the latest. The Nathan Hale Junior High School, replacing for such purpose the old Burritt School, was completed in 1928 by the addition of an annex. The Roosevelt School was opened in 1926. The Benjamin Franklin School on Clinton Street is in process of building. By the report of Stanley H. Holmes, superintendent of schools, there are practically 20,000 children of school age, an increase of over 13,000 since 1907. Of these nearly 13,000 belong in the public day schools and the percentage of attendance is 94.18. About four thousand are in private schools. Over one thousand are enrolled in the evening schools and 800 in the summer schools. There are thirty-two schools in thirty-six buildings which include the Central Junior High School and the well established Trade School. Teachers and supervisors number nearly one thousand.

The Roman Catholics established their first school during the pastorate of Rev. Luke Daly and in 1877 erected another, on Lafayette Street, for girls. There are now St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus schools, and the German Lutheran school.

The problem of increasing immigration from central and southern Europe was becoming serious when there appeared in New Britain one Lucyan Bojnowski who changed the problem into a record which has commanded wide attention in this country and in Europe. Father Bojnowski, born in Poland in 1868 and receiving a good elementary education in Russia, came to America in 1883 and worked as laborer in Hale's peach orchards in Glastonbury to earn money to enable him to study for the priesthood. Fighting against great odds he was graduated at St. John's in Brighton, Mass., and was ordained by Bishop Tierney in Hartford in 1895. In the fall of that year, the bishop, conscious of the problem in New Britain, sent him to this city to organize a parish. His first congregation included Poles, Lithuanians, Slavs, Russians and Ukranians whom he gathered



REV. LUCYAN BOJNOWSKI



VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN





in St. Mary's old church, now a part of the great Corbin plant. At once grasping the situation, he chose for his church a location on the wooded hill in the northwestern part of the city where land was cheap and was near the industrial concerns in which his people worked. The church building was equipped also for a school. Six years later when there were 3,000 souls in his parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, land on Gold Street was acquired and ground broken for the present imposing granite edifice. The year that that was completed he bought a house for an asylum for children and founded the order of the Children of Mary of the Immaculate Conception. Women freely volunteered to become nuns in the order and wonderful is the work they have accomplished here and elsewhere. Houses were bought for their residence, for the boys and for the girls.

For one educational means, he established a printing plant and began the publication of the *Catholic Leader* which today has a circulation of over twenty thousand weekly in this country and abroad, turned out in a thoroughly up-to-date establishment where many young men have learned a useful trade. His severe condemnation of labor-agitators brought down upon him the wrath of those in other communities and for a time his life was in jeopardy; fearlessness added force to his arguments for fair and honorable living. By 1910 the parochial school had drawn so many of those whom he had made eager to acquire knowledge of English and of American principles that he built the present large school building on Gold Street, with all the equipments, including parish hall and swimming pools, a place for social pleasure and recreation as well as for learning. Meantime, realizing the development, he had begun acquiring for the nuns more of the high wooded land until now they possess 260 acres so sightly and healthful that in the market they would command at least a million dollars. But Father Bojnowski does not want to see a foot of it sold. A large and attractive orphanage already has been built there and a cemetery has been laid out on North Burritt Street. In 1925, the children having been cared for, he added to the North Burritt Street buildings, St. Lucyan's Home for aged and infirm men and women. And now, on the Orange Street property of the parish has been erected another parochial school near the first one, which was overcrowded. In all there are

1,800 pupils in the schools, under charge of Rev. Alexander Kowalczyk, a curate of the parish. Likewise a day nursery has been placed in the care of the sisterhood.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1917, the parish hall was crowded with people for a community farewell to 290 men who that afternoon were to start for France to join the allied forces. A stand of American colors was presented to the soldiers, the speech being made by a girl pupil of the school. There were addresses by Congressman Lonergan of Hartford and other citizens, some of whom were amazed and all deeply affected by the scene. Following the impressive ceremony, a dinner which was a feast and which had been prepared by the earnestly patriotic women of the parish was served. This a celebration of the one Puritan feast-day, in the home of the Puritans, by people lately from central Europe, when America was in death-grip with a European power—people already speaking English and sending their men forth under the American flag they so eloquently had given them! In the American army and navy there were 688 from this same parish. Of the men in the Polish Legion, thirteen gave their lives. For the needs of the families at home, Father Bojnowsky raised a fund of \$76,000, not all of which was needed, so thrifty were the families and so helpful their neighbors.

By no means is all of Father Bojnowsky's work confined to New Britain. In 1924, having seen evidences of distress of immigrants in New York, he purchased a building on West Forty-fourth Street, where he has equipped eighty rooms for shelter of young women of any nationality or denomination who may need a temporary home—free if they are without funds. The nuns of the Children of Mary have this also under their charge.

Father Bojnowsky has vision of the future. He himself has agrarian tastes as evidenced by his beehives where he spends his moments of relaxation; he sees the day when there shall be a farm school on the acres that have been acquired and, before many years, a well equipped hospital. Recognition of his remarkable work comes from many sources both sides of the ocean. Twice he has been commended by the Vatican, once by Pope Benedict and again by Pope Pius, he having been elected a doctor of the Pontificae Academiae Tiberna. There being today 12,000 souls in the parish, making it the largest in the diocese, ecclesiastic

sanction has been obtained for a division of it and the new Church of the Holy Cross soon will be erected. On the anniversary of his ordination in 1928, the father was surprised by an outpouring of the parish and citizens of other parishes and creeds to do him honor. Last-minute warning of it aroused his pugnacity as he never had anything of that sort, and he yielded only when told that it was too late to cancel the invitations. He took this occasion to emphasize his appreciation of the aid he had received through his career from Judge of Probate Bernard F. Gaffney, Charles F. Smith, chairman of the board of directors of Landers, Frary & Clark, and other citizens of New Britain.

An event of great historical import is that of this year 1928 when Alix W. Stanley is giving to the city the old Stanley property, including the original grant and a large part of what has been known as Stanley Quarter since the earliest days. The Stanley family was one of the most prominent in the founding of the colony of Connecticut. Timothy came from England with the Hooker party and was one of those who accompanied Hooker to Hartford in 1636. John Stanley was an original proprietor in Farmington in 1644 and in the distribution of land received a portion which was the beginning of the "Quarter." In King Philip's war in 1675 he served as a captain. As a reward for what he did he received by vote of the General Court a grant of land in addition to one that had been given the year before the war. The total was 380 acres. His descendant, Col. Gad Stanley, was an officer in the Revolution, also a civil magistrate of note. His house, in good state of preservation, is still standing on the land now given to the city. The Stanleys had been influential in securing the setting-off of what is now New Britain as a separate parish of Berlin in 1754 and in selecting what was then the center as the site of the first meeting-house, at the southeast corner of what is now called "Paradise Park," a small triangle at the corner of Elm and Smalley streets. It was central for the three hamlets which then comprised New Britain—Stanley Quarter, East Street and Hart Corner in the southwest corner of the town. Stanley Street today runs from the Berlin line almost due north to the Farmington line, part of it connecting



Hartford Road to the north with Hartford Avenue near the heart of the city.

In 1850 when the town was incorporated, the colonel's son, of the same name and living in the ancestral home, was one of the first board of selectmen. He was the father of Frederick Trenck Stanley (1802-1883) who left the farm at the age of sixteen and went to New Haven as a clerk but returned in 1823 and as has been seen became one of the most notable pioneers in all phases of New Britain industries. At his death, his interest in the estate passed on to Alix W. Stanley, the city's benefactor, who after retiring from the presidency of the Stanley Rule and Level Company has traveled much in Europe. Meantime he has greatly beautified the estate with gardens, trees and shrubs; portions that had been sold he has been buying back the past twenty years, having in mind that some day all should belong to the city. Fred W. Gale, who has occupied the old Gad Stanley house just off Hartford Road, has been the superintendent. Back from this is the highest land thereabouts. At the top of the hill, commanding an extensive view, is "Tiponittin," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley when they are in this country; this will continue to be their residence till the city takes over the 380 acres for park purposes.

The property, which adjoins on the north the original Stanley Quarter Park west of Hartford Road, itself already being beautifully developed, is divided by highways into three sections. The "west farm" extends from the present park northerly, includes the family residences and the high hill with a fine forest running west to the stream which flows through the park. The central section lies between Stanley Street extension and Hartford Road to the east, which form almost a U at this point—beautiful rolling country with a stream running through it. The third parcel is east of Stanley Street and Hartford Road, toward Newington. Golf architects, called in by Mr. Stanley, declare this to be an ideal place for a course. There also is ample territory for a nucleus for an airport. In relation to New Britain proper, the whole will be more even than Central Park is to New York. Further, it will aid in preserving colonial history and the memory of the beginning of the city's prestige.

The city already was fortunate in possessing Walnut Hill Park of seventy acres in its choice residential section out West



(Courtesy of Chamber of Commerce)

THE "TRIANGLE," NEW BRITAIN  
Soldiers' memorial at farther end and City Hall in  
left background



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NEW BRITAIN





Main Street, and its South End or Willow Brook Park. What with a number of playgrounds in addition there are abundant facilities for outdoor recreation summer and winter, and as for golf, the Shuttle Meadow Club is not far away from the center—near the foot of Lincoln Street, on the town's southern line.

Thought for public welfare has been well proportioned with the material increase. The recently dedicated Children's Home on Rackliffe Heights, at the foot of Linwood Street, under the supervision of Dr. J. E. Klingberg, is the latest evidence. The Day Nursery of Winter Street is another. Similar institutions date back to the turn of the century when the industries were beginning to draw their thousands. The General Hospital was established on Grand Street at the time of the Spanish war and soldiers stricken with disease at Camp Alger, Va., were the first patients. The first building was the John B. Smith house. A building was put up west of this and then the operating building, the building for the nurses and the general building followed in rapid sequence, funds being cheerfully provided. Dr. T. Eben Reeks is the superintendent. The Erwin Home for Worthy Indigent Women, on Bassett Street, was established with a maintenance fund bequeathed by Cornelius B. Erwin, president of Russell & Erwin, who died in 1874. The care of it is in charge of the pastor and a committee of the South Church. It consists of a series of cottages.

Mr. Erwin also gave \$10,000 of the \$25,000 required to erect the fine monument in the park in the Triangle in the center of the business district, designed by Carl Gerhardt, in memory of the soldiers of the Civil war.

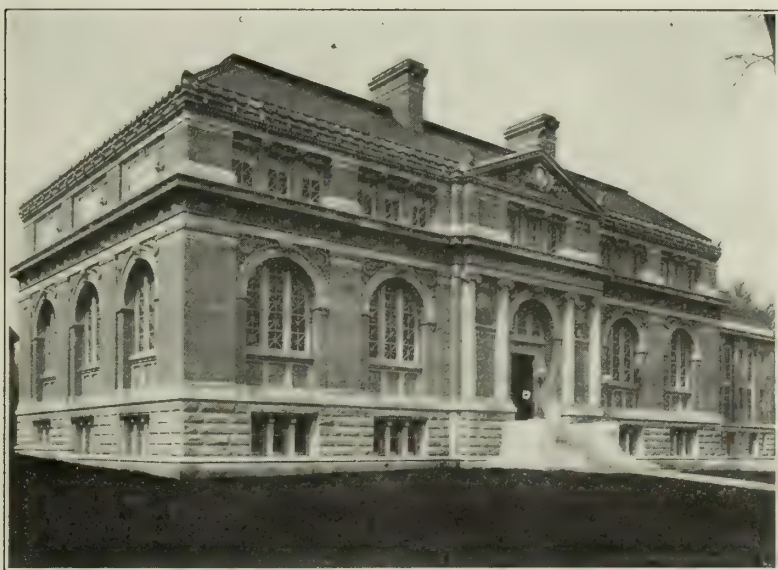
The Young Men's Christian Association's building on the corner of Main and Court streets and the Young Women's Christian Association's on Main Street are growing faster than ample quarters can be provided. The Salvation Army, always well supported, has its temple on Arch Street. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1867, succeeding a union which dated from 1856 but was interrupted by the war. The rooms were in Miller's building, David N. Camp the president. A secretary was first employed in 1883. The present building was erected in 1886, after a fire and incorporation.

The New Britain Chamber of Commerce, of which Ralph H. Benson is the secretary, with its offices on West Main Street, can look in any direction these days and see what exceeds its highest hopes of a comparatively few years ago, but it only redoubles its energy. The New Britain Club has long been a potent factor in the community. It was organized in 1882. John B. Talcott was the first president. Its first quarters were over the New Britain Savings Bank whence the club removed in 1885 to larger quarters in the new Russell & Erwin building. Today the quarters are in the new Burritt Hotel. Mr. Erwin bequeathed \$5,000 to the clubs. The Masons have their temple on West Main Street, awaiting the early completion of their new and sightly temple out West Main Street; and the Odd Fellows their hall on Arch Street. The Elks have recently dedicated their new home on Washington Street. The building of the Knights of Columbus is on Franklin Square.

The steps which have led to New Britain's having its institute and library betoken the character of the people who have made the city what it is—first, the kind of people who desired such things, amid all the activities of industrial and commercial life, and second, the kind of people who supplied them. Miss Greta Brown, the librarian, can furnish the details of the interesting story from the wealth of material which she has. Before the Revolution the boys at a meeting in a horse shed arranged to assemble books and pass them around so that all might read them. After establishing the First Ecclesiastical Society a parish library was organized, the books to be kept at a private house for circulation among members, of whom there were fifty-six in 1792. The Julian Society, for more formal work, was organized in 1825 with a fair supply of books, and meetings were held for debates, on the lyceum plan. The name was changed to Lyceum in 1836. But, discussions having become heated, the organization was dissolved and the books distributed. With the formation of the South Congregational Society in 1842, a parish library was established and when the first Normal School was opened in 1850, it had a library, largely of reference books. This increased the desire for a general public library and reading room. With a few hundred dollars of subscriptions in 1853, rooms were opened



JOHN B. TALCOTT  
(1824-1904)



LIBRARY OF THE NEW BRITAIN INSTITUTE, NEW BRITAIN





in the Miller building by the newly organized New Britain Institute and Library Association. In 1856 the books of the South Church were transferred to the institute as a loan and eventually became part of the library. Meantime rooms were arranged in Hart's Block.

Incorporation was effected in 1858, D. N. Camp, C. B. Erwin, F. T. Stanley, G. M. Landers, Oliver Stanley, Lucius Woodruff, T. W. Stanley, John B. Talcott, William A. Churchill and W. B. Smythe, the incorporators. The income then was \$6,000. The war interrupted but in 1869, aided by a town appropriation of \$500 a year, the corporation reopened its rooms and interest revived. A legacy of \$10,000 from Dr. Lucius Woodruff enabled the directors to increase the facilities. When Cornelius B. Erwin in 1885 left \$30,000 for the cause, quarters were taken in the Russell & Erwin building. They were ample for the time but in the '90s there was need of more room. The response was generous and the ideals were realized when the present building at the corner of West Main and High streets was opened in January, 1901, fine in architecture, beautiful in interior, carefully adapted for student or chance reader of books or periodicals, a room for the children and an assembly hall for such uses as the institute would promote. In circulating and reference sections there were then over twenty thousand volumes. The president was John B. Talcott; vice president and chairman of the Library Committee, D. N. Camp, principal of the Normal School; secretary, W. F. Walker; treasurer, A. J. Sloper; directors, E. H. Davison, J. H. Eddy, R. G. Hibbard, G. M. Landers, F. L. Hungerford, E. N. Stanley, W. H. Hart, H. E. Russell and F. G. Platt; librarians, Anna G. Rockwell, Greta E. Brown, Corrine Bacon, Lilla F. Crabtree and Elizabeth M. Eggert. The treasurer's report showed that the funds had been further increased by a legacy from Mr. Erwin of \$133,333 in 1891 and that the permanent fund amounted to \$165,000; that \$2,500 a year had been set apart for a building fund—an amount more than doubled because of the Erwin investments. The cost of land (the Hicks and Guion properties) and building was \$105,000. Davis & Brooks were the architects. President Talcott died in 1904 and was succeeded by Professor Camp. Charles F. Smith, a leader in all public and financial affairs as well as in the industries, is the president

today. The Talcott art fund of \$25,000 was established in 1903, the Darius Miller fund of \$50,000 in 1919, and the William H. Hart fund of \$10,000 in the same year. The Benjamin A. Hawley bequest of 1927 was \$150,000.

Since the epochal date of 1850 there always has been a press which has put devotion to community interests above all else. James M. Phelps began with the *Advocate* in 1850 which was replaced by the *Journal*, published by O. P. Brown, Mr. Phelps the editor, the next year, and that, in 1852, by the *Connecticut Organ and New Britain Journal* of which Orville H. Platt of Meriden, later the distinguished United States senator, was editor. In 1860 Valentine B. Chamberlain began publishing the *New Britain News* but dropped it to go to the war. L. M. Guernsey in 1861 brought out the weekly *True Citizen*. Five years later J. N. Oviatt bought that plant and printed the *Record*, adding a daily edition in 1876 under the management of Samuel Baker. The same year the *Weekly Observer* was founded by Robert J. Vance and J. O. Stivers. Adkins Brothers launched the *Herald* and absorbed the *Times* in 1880 and sold both to C. E. Woodruff the next year. For a while the *Herald* was published as an evening daily and the *Observer* was merged with it. The Herald Publishing Company was established in 1887, by F. L. Blanchard of New York, R. J. Vance and James Cochrane, which continued to publish the *Herald* with Mr. Vance conducting it till his death in 1901. He was succeeded by his two sons, Johnstone and Robert C. Vance. Mr. Vance was one of the most prominent newspaper men in the state and a leader in democratic politics. He was a member of Congress in 1887-89. Born in New York, of Scottish ancestry, he came to New Britain with his parents when a youth and was in the employ of the Stanley Rule and Level Company and then with the New Britain Knitting Company. When he started the *Observer* he was only twenty-two years old. After his term in Congress he was labor commissioner of the state (1893-95), mayor in 1896 and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902. He died at his winter home in North Carolina.

There are other names than those that have been given of men and women who have done much to make New Britain's history.



Among them is that of Charles M. Jarvis (1856-1902), born in New York and coming as engineer to the Berlin Iron Works in East Berlin (then known as the Corrugated Metal Company) after graduating at the Sheffield Scientific School. His achievements caused him to be chosen president on the death of S. W. Wilcox and to be vice president of the American Bridge Company when twenty-seven such companies combined under that title in 1900. In 1902 he left to go with P. & F. Corbin and succeeded Andrew Corbin as vice president. He was largely responsible for the formation of the American Hardware Corporation, the greatest hardware concern in the world, succeeding Philip Corbin as president on Mr. Corbin's death in 1910. In 1913 he resigned and became associated with the Connecticut Computing Machine Company of New Haven. Then having assumed the financial management of the Federal Adding Machine Company of New York, he removed in 1919, selling his fine residence and celebrated farm property in Berlin, in connection with which he had done much to promote agriculture throughout the state. He was director in leading financial and insurance companies here and in Hartford, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, president of the Hartford County League and represented Berlin in the Legislature. The title of colonel came to him through membership on Governor Woodruff's staff. As president of the American Hardware Corporation he was succeeded by Henry Czar Merwin Thompson, of New Haven birth and of wide experience there and in New York and Chicago. He was graduated at Yale in 1883 and had traveled extensively. On his death in 1926, George T. Kimball was chosen president.

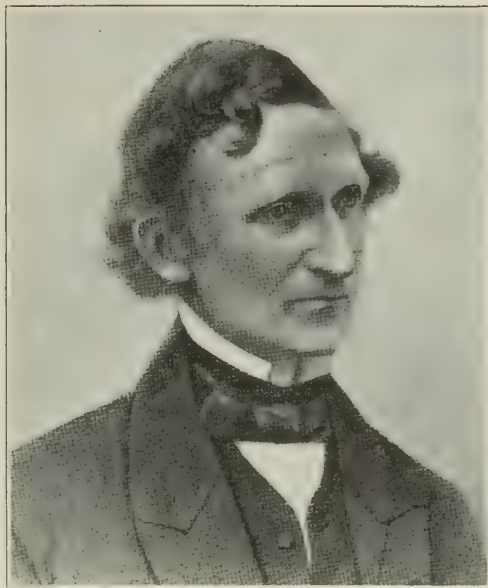
Charles E. Mitchell, a native of Bristol and with a residence in Canton, was distinguished as a lawyer and a legislator. He was appointed commissioner of patents in 1889. Morris C. Webster, retaining his residence in Harwinton but engaged in business here, represented his town in the Legislature several times and was speaker in 1913, later building and loan commissioner, and in 1915 he was elected comptroller. He died in 1926.

In the aviation wave of 1910 New Britain was conspicuous. Nils Nelson in that year made a machine differing from the Wright and Curtis planes; it had a four-cylinder, thirty-horsepower engine and weighed 500 pounds. Charles K. Hamilton was the Lindbergh of that day. His first great exploit was on

June 13, 1910, when with Wright and Curtis he demonstrated the practicability of the heavier-than-air machine by carrying the first mail, from New York to Philadelphia. Then he took up the challenge for the first cross-country flight and won the \$10,000 prize. Capitalizing the great fame acquired from this, he flew to various parts of the country and in prizes and exhibitions accumulated over \$250,000 before his health failed. He died in 1923.

Arthur Goodrich, born and bred in New Britain, while still a young man, had displayed a versatility which was to bring him international fame. In the high school he started the school paper. Continuing his studies at Wesleyan he was graduated with highest honors in 1899, more than paying his way by outside writing and by singing. As managing editor he assisted Walter Hines Page in getting out the first number of the magazine, *World's Work*. In 1904 he was in London as associate editor of *Outing Magazine* and doing special writing while at the same time attracting more attention by his wonderful voice. On his return to New York two years later, he was asked to accept a good position in light opera, but, his father having died, he returned to New Britain in 1906 as manager for his mother, Mrs. Eva (Emmons) Goodrich, of the Taplin Manufacturing Company which his father had conducted. At this he remained eight years or until the factory was sold to Albert L. Pope of Hartford. Meantime he was writing novels which were proving very popular. He was giving his time to this in New York when the World war broke. Commissioned a captain in the army, in 1918 he was appointed to the General Staff and at the end of the war was made major in the Reserve Corps. Turning to the writing of plays, he produced "So This is London," for George M. Cohan, a still greater success than his first production, "Yes or No," in 1917. There also were seven popular novels to his credit. Soon after, on the suggestion of Walter Hampden (Cosmo Hamilton, the actor), whose sister he had married, he wrote a rendition of Browning's *The Ring and the Book* which, bearing the title *Caponsacchi*, was awarded the gold medal of the Theater Club for being the best American play of the season 1926-27.

The story of the life of Elihu Burritt (1810-1879) has long been familiar throughout the world. Briefly summarized here: He was the son of Elihu Burritt, of Stratford nativity, a shoe-



ELIHU BURRITT  
(1810-1879)



ELIHU BURRITT MONUMENT, FRANK-  
LIN SQUARE PARK, NEW BRITAIN





maker and farmer who married in 1793 Elizabeth Hinsdale of an old New Britain family. On the death of the father the son was apprenticed to a blacksmith. With the aid of his elder brother, who had made his way through college, Elihu studied Latin and Greek, carrying his books to his work in order that he might improve odd minutes at the forge. He mastered modern languages while working as a smithy in New Haven. His small wages which he saved with hope of going to college were lost in the panic of 1837. Undaunted, he resumed his work in the dingy shop and removed to Worcester, Mass. Again, in the night hours, he took up his studies till he had mastered "upwards of fifty languages"—to quote from a reminiscent letter of his. He became known as the "Learned Blacksmith." By 1846, his fame was such that he was invited to Europe where for three years he was a lecturer in many cities and universities. The harm done by war to civilization so impressed him that he threw himself into the cause of peace and in 1848 he was vice president of the world's first Peace Congress, at Brussels. The next year he was secretary of the congress at Paris and he was a member of the fourth congress at Exeter Hall in 1851. He traveled constantly and wrote many books. In 1870 he returned to New Britain and lived with his sister, Mrs. Stephen Strickland. Concerned to the last in public welfare, he established a mission in his own building on Burritt Hill and another on Maple Street in a building which he built largely with his own hands.

Ethan A. Andrews, whose Latin textbooks were in use in all the schools and colleges up to modern times was a native of the town.

The City Hall building on West Main Street, as the Russell & Erwin building is now called, looks out upon what within a few years has become a congested mercantile and financial center. The Triangle and the loop of trolley tracks running to all neighboring towns are in the foreground, stately churches, the Central Junior High school and ever increasing business establishments on each side, as far as the eye can reach. The present plan of annexing the Maple Hill and Elm Hill communities of Newington, they being drawn by better school and public service convenience, carries the mind back to the beginning of this chapter, when New Britain was a humble unit in these original settlements.

## LVI

### FRONTIER PARISH CONFUSIONS

NEWINGTON, BERLIN AND KENSINGTON IN THE PECULIAR TURMOIL ALONG WETHERSFIELD AND FARMINGTON BOUNDARIES—PARK-LIKE SUBURBS OF HARTFORD AND NEW BRITAIN—THE ORIGINAL “YANKEE TIN-PEDDLERS” AND THE HONOR NOW PAID THEM—EMMA HART WILLARD AND OTHERS OF DISTINCTION—AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Newington, suburb of New Britain, is much like a park of 8,794 acres lying between New Britain and Hartford, remarkable for its fertile fields and a choice residential section, as time goes on, for both of the industrial cities. It is adjoined by five other towns—West Hartford, Wethersfield, a little of Rocky Hill, Berlin and Farmington. Its natural eastern boundary is the Cedar Mountain ridge. In the geographical center is an oval of water set in trap-rock basin. The stream from this flows into Piper Brook, a tributary of the south branch of Hartford's Park River. It is the latest of the county towns to gain independence, incorporation having been attained in 1871 after a tempestuous civic career. Only the curious trace the intricacies of the formation of Berlin, New Britain and Newington.

It was the “West Division” of Wethersfield's far-flung western frontier at the point where it struck the frontiers of Farmington. Confusion began in 1668 when the General Court granted Sergt. Richard Beckley, recently of New Haven, 300 vague acres on this frontier, he having squatted near the Meriden or New Haven County frontier. Thenceforth he was conspicuous in the restlessness of the settlers along all these frontiers. He, John Nott and Hugh Wells, were to buy of Sachem Turrumuggus who had removed hither from the more populous eastern section and were to lay out the land. The experience with the natives was peaceful. The first and only trouble was when two of them stole a gimlet and six gallons of cider on a Sunday. They were ferreted out and compelled to



pay Beckley almost £4, half as much to the constable and to each of the searching party the rate of three shillings a day during the hunt, by order of the General Court.

Beckley himself was a strong church man and a juror in the Particular Court. His domain centered in present Berlin when in 1671 Wethersfield voted to divide among its householders land a mile wide along the Farmington boundary. What Beckley lost was made up to him in the Rocky Hill region. Other grants made by the town were for mill privileges and for Pastor Woodbridge next to the Hartford line. Wethersfield originally had paid Sowheag for an indefinite amount of land to the west and about this time was paying again, like the other colonies, for reasons nowhere vouchsafed. The petition of the "West Farmers" for a separate parish was not presented till 1712, by men of the still prominent names of Buck, Churchill, Boardman, Whaples, Willard, Camp, Whittlesey, Hurlburt and Deming. The Beckleyites opposed but in vain. The seemingly conventional disagreement over the church site caused the southern portion to join the Great Swamp Society and the West Society was united with Stanley Quarter of Farmington, the Beckleyites or southerners to help build the church for the "uppers." The plan also included adding a part of Farmington South Society to the northern part of West Society, against which the westerners remonstrated, but the Beckley group carried their point—with result that there were better foundations for Newington, a church was built and Wethersfield's distinguished Elisha Williams was called for pastor. The church was a little southeast of the modern one. When the minister-colonel accepted the rectorship of Yale in 1726, he was succeeded by Rev. Joshua Backus and he, in 1741, by Joshua Belden. The former was a chaplain at the siege of Louisburg where he worked among the sick till death overtook him in 1746.

In this period Capt. Martin Kellogg began his residence here. At the time of the massacre at Deerfield, Mass., in 1704, he and his father and brothers had been carried into captivity by the Indians from Canada. Eight years later he escaped, having meantime acquired such knowledge of the Indian language that his services as an interpreter were in demand, and started a school for Indians. This resulted in establishing a school in 1750 at Stockbridge, Mass., supported by Connecticut

and Massachusetts, where effort was made to have one of the number of Indian youths who were brought there succeed in getting into college. He continued teaching after he returned to Newington in his old age. For some years he was prominent as a resident of Wethersfield where he had married the daughter of Stephen Chester. He was living in the house built for his friend and former colleague in the General Assembly, Rev. Mr. Williams, when he died in 1753.

Another incident of the times was the building by Deacon Charles Churchill—like Kellogg a leader in the militia—of a mansion in the south part of the town which today excites as much admiration as it did in 1754 when it set the colonists agape with its several fireplaces and ovens large enough to take in an ox. Tradition says that Captain Churchill papered one of the rooms with the depreciated currency he received for supplies furnished the army.

Continued agitation by the Beckleyites in that part of West Society known as Kensington (Berlin) resulted in the loss to Newington of the Stanley and Beckley quarters. The uncertainty of Kensington in 1753 as to whether it continue as one society or split into two compelled recourse to the General Assembly. None other than Jonathan Trumbull was chairman of the committee that heard the arguments for and against adding parts of Newington, Farmington, Middletown and Meriden to Kensington Parish so that Kensington might have several parishes. Newington insisted that it was so small already that it could not afford to lose Stanley Quarter. While the committee decided that Kensington might have three parishes it awarded Newington £60 for what it lost and created the new society of "New Breton"—north of Kensington and west of Wethersfield (Newington). Further changes were made in 1772 when Worthington was cut off from Kensington. Beckley Quarter was retained by the East Society of Worthington. Berlin was incorporated in 1785 and Beckley Quarter went with it as a part of Worthington Society. Yet as the Beckley school district covered more territory than the "Quarter," the east part of the original Beckley district went to Rocky Hill.

On the incorporation of Berlin in 1785, its lines were so definitely marked that it did not seem possible there could be

further changing. But ere long Solomon Beckley and others in the corner of Wethersfield complained that they did not know which church they could go to, and the upshot was that the Beckley petition prevailed over Newington's objections and the Assembly gave Worthington parish a tract which met the petitioners' desires, and Worthington set up two school districts. Then the Newington school district was merged in the town of Wethersfield in 1856, but simultaneously the Legislature was putting an end to some of this unrest by declaring that school societies must be in the towns where their schools were located. That gave Beckley school to Berlin, and also the "Island" district. But in 1862 the Newington Society was reestablished and in such way as to embrace all but the First Society of Wethersfield—rather as though the worm had turned. It took the old Worthington Society, which was within these new boundaries, away from Berlin.

Here then were three districts, Worthington, Beckley and Island, functioning in Newington but centrally located in Berlin. The southeast Newington district found itself subject to abnormal taxation. This was remedied by effort from 1876 to 1880—after incorporation—by splitting the old Beckley district, and the southeast district was made to include all the territory in Newington which had been part of the Berlin Beckley district. Existence of the Newington School Society had ended in 1872; also part of the Wethersfield First Society, which had been within the Newington borders, had been abolished and Newington town had jurisdiction over both. School consolidation in 1898 made districts all one with boundaries co-terminous with the town's. In Berlin, Worthington and Beckley districts also ceased changing on that date. In 1829 the Newington Educational Society established an "academy" which flourished for twenty-five years. Rev. Dr. Joab Brace had a private school during his ministry from 1804 to 1855.

Today, W. H. Mandrey, superintendent of schools, looks after the Northeast School, the Junction, the Elm Hill and Maple Hill (where annexation to New Britain is being agitated), the Center and pupils who have been assembling in rooms in the town hall and in the portable schools till the much-needed Junior High School is this year an accomplished fact. This fine building at



the Center, south side of Cedar Street, houses the executive offices, has seven class rooms, gymnasium, auditorium, library and all accessories. Congestion, especially in the Center School, is relieved. The cost of the building and furnishings was \$110,000.

The settlers of 1671, mostly from Farmington and including Joseph Andrus, Daniel and John Andrus and John Slead, had to wait till 1712 to become a distinct parish, their complaint about toiling over the Cedar Mountain ridge summer and winter at last prevailing. The troubles in setting up the meeting-house have been related. The selection of a site for the second one, in 1784, aroused new controversy which involved the County Court and the General Assembly, with decision in 1797 in favor of the Old Green, an ideal location as can be seen today. Malcontents there were, however; they banded together and in 1798 built Grace Church opposite the little cemetery. It was not a convenient site, expenses were heavy, old sores were healing; the parishioners returned to the mother church and in 1826 the church was sold. A second parish was formed in 1860 and in 1874 the cornerstone of the new Grace Church was laid. During the rectorate of Rev. Jared Strong in the '80s, the church was thoroughly established.

Before Rev. Dr. Brace entered upon his pastorate, Rev. Aaron Cleveland "supplied." In 1804 he preached the Fourth of July celebration sermon prior to the "temperate regalement" at which "a number of patriotic toasts were drunk" and their dispersement "at 6 o'clock witnessed their decorum and good order." Mr. Cleveland's son, Richard F. Cleveland, was the father of President Grover Cleveland.

The Methodists, after several attempts to form a society, were joined by some disaffected members of the Congregational Church in 1834, during the pastorate of Origen Wells, and a small church was built. In 1870 the church was sold and the members joined with the Methodists in New Britain.

There have been grist and saw mills and in 1838 Gen. Martin Kellogg, Daniel Willard, 3d, and John M. Belden established a satinet mill. This was burned and not rebuilt. The business of brick-making at Clayton has been kept up very successfully.

As a parish of Wethersfield, this section bore itself well in the

various wars, and in the French-Indian wars Capt. Eliphalet Whittelsey and Capt. John Patterson (referred to in the New Britain history) were from the Stanley Quarter section. In 1776 there were but 467 people in the then Newington and 100 men, or practically every adult male, was in the service. Capt. Charles Churchill and Capt. Martin Kellogg, 3d, were officers. Capt. Kellogg was a son of the instructor of the Indians. Capt. Roger Welles served throughout the war. He was a descendant of Ensign Roger Welles who had served in the East Indies campaign. At the siege of Yorktown he was in the detachment under command of Col. Alexander Hamilton to whom Washington had given the honor of making the first assault upon a certain redoubt. Welles' one hundred men, all six feet tall, were in the van in this brilliant affair just preceding the surrender of Cornwallis. Welles was wounded in the thigh. Lafayette, Hamilton's immediate superior, in appreciation of his valor presented a sword to the young captain. After the war, Welles was a brigadier-general in the militia and Kellogg a major-general.

General Welles (1753-1795), born in the house just north of the state prison in Wethersfield then occupied by Gen. L. R. Welles and owned by the Welles family from the time Governor Welles bought it, was sixth in descent from the governor and on his mother's side was a descendant of Governors Welles, Pitkin and Saltonstall. Graduating at Yale in 1775, he was a school teacher in Wethersfield when the war came, and entered the service as a lieutenant in Col. S. B. Webb's regiment. He was a member of the Legislature from 1790 till his death. Martin Welles (1787-1863), Yale 1806, for several years judge of the County Court, and representative, clerk, speaker and senator in the Legislature, was a son of General Welles.

In the war of 1812, Levi Lusk was a brigadier in the state forces, later major-general. Forty men from the parish were on duty at New London under Capt. Joseph Camp who subsequently was a colonel. General Lusk was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818.

In the Civil war Newington was represented by 58 men. In the Spanish war, again there was a Roger Welles, the third of the name and family for war duty. He was born in 1862, the son of Roger and Mercy Delano (Aiken) Welles, and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1884. He was a

lieutenant in the Spanish war, serving on the *McArthur*, *Vermont* and *Wasp* at different times, and later participating in the Philippine campaign. A captain at the outbreak of the World war, he was appointed temporarily rear-admiral in July, 1918, and fully commissioned the following July. As vice-admiral he subsequently had command of the fleets in European waters, retiring with the rank of rear-admiral in 1926. His medals include: French Legion of Honor; Belgian Grand Officer, Order of Leopold II; Japanese Second Order of the Rising Sun, and United States Navy Cross. Early in his career he was on the Columbian expedition to Venezuela and made an ethnological collection for which he was awarded certificate and medal.

Record of the Newington men who served in the World war is fittingly preserved in bronze letters on a huge boulder placed in 1928 on the green at the Center a hundred feet north of the junction of Cedar and Main streets.

When Newington acquired its independence as a town in 1871, there was no opposition on the part of Wethersfield whose people appreciated the justice of the demand. There had been some opposition of a political nature in Newington. Accordingly both parties named Roger Welles, a pronounced advocate for separation, for the Legislature and the combined vote showing only an insignificant number against him, the action of the Legislature was prompt. At the first town meeting, held in the Methodist Church, John S. Kirkham was elected clerk, John C. Tracy treasurer and Joseph J. Francis, Albert S. Hunn, Charles K. Atwood, Roger Welles, Jacob Dix, Jedediah Deming and Robert O. Joyner selectmen. The town forthwith put itself in order, with a town hall (and a grammar school in it) and better roads and bridges. There is a station on the Hartford division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Newington and Clayton stations on the Highland division, and the electric road between Hartford and Bristol. The grand list is \$6,000,000.

The Newington Home for Crippled Children, now a state institution, is delightfully located here. There are several large dairy and stock farms and the general charm of the place brings back many who from time to time have gone forth into the world. One such whose death occurred this year, 1928, was Frank D.



Root, Washington correspondent and member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times* for forty years, and associate editor of the *Independent*, a descendant of Judge Jesse Root who figures conspicuously in the general history of the county. It was one of the first communities in the state to have a library. The first one, promoted by Rev. Joshua Belden, was in existence prior to 1750 as the Book Company. By bequest of Jedediah Deming in 1787, a free library, known as the Charity Library, was started, provided mostly with theological books in accordance with the will. About 1800 the Social Library was inaugurated. The next formal one was in 1877 under the auspices of the Young People's Library Association. The present Newington Public Library, of which Ida L. Kellogg is librarian, was opened in the town hall in 1895.

The town has its individual fire districts. That at the center is planning a new Fire Department building on Main Street. Petitions for a town hall building and fire stations at the Center and at Maple are in abeyance because of the movement for the annexation of Maple Hill and Elm Hill districts by New Britain and also because of the proposal to include the Center in the Greater Hartford plan. The Maple Hill Water Company, recently incorporated, to supply both of the hill districts, has been sold to the Maple Hill district. Under the Greater Hartford plan, to be acted upon by the Legislature in 1929, the small towns will connect with Hartford's sewage disposal system, and Newington will be saved much of the expense that was contemplated.

## §

### BERLIN: KENSINGTON

This frontier confusion of parishes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as just described in the Newington history, is well illustrated by the present map of the town of Berlin. Its irregular boundaries are a memorial to those old days. At the southeast corner, near where Sergeant Beckley located, just north of the Middlesex County line and near the short Rocky Hill line, is the station Beckley on the branch of the main railroad running from New Britain on the northwest to Middletown away to the southeast. The boundary then runs southerly and westerly along

the steps made at the northwest corner of the Middlesex County line to the high and suggestively named Lamentation Mountain which marks the junction of Middlesex, New Haven and Hartford counties; thence with more southerly steps westward to the edge of the Hanging Hills of Meriden in New Haven County, where a sharp turn is made to the north, following Southington's eastern line to New Britain, crossing Ragged Mountain on the way; then along the reasonably straight south line of New Britain from Shuttle Meadow Reservoir east to where the Newington line makes a south jog, and this it follows till it comes back to the Rocky Hill starting point. Nearly 16,000 acres are included.

The traveler on practically every train on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad hears the cry "Berlin Junction," and sees a few shop buildings and tracks running directly north to New Britain, whose suburbs and factory towers are in sight, and due east to East Berlin on the way southeasterly to Middletown to make connection there with the New Haven-Willimantic-Boston branch, now in effect discontinued. He sees nothing of the beautiful region westward around Turkey Hill, Hart Ponds and Sabetha Brook in the Kensington section, or of the land to the south along Belcher Brook, tributary of Middletown's Mettabeset, and nothing of the cherished "street" to the east which is Berlin, on the state highway from Hartford to New Haven. There is room within these boundaries for colonial homesteads, suburban residences, fair grounds, agriculture and industries, all in their respective places. The post offices for the total of about 5,000 inhabitants number four—Berlin, East Berlin, Beckley and Kensington. At East Berlin, jewels are made; at Berlin Junction, iron bridges and buildings and pressed brick, and at Kensington envelopes, paper bags, boxes and various metal goods, together with macaroni. From the intervening section comes the choice produce for the large nearby city markets. The grand list is \$8,000,000 and the tax rate low. There is a savings bank at Kensington, incorporated in 1873, with deposits of approximately \$8,000,000, of which Maj. Frank L. Wilcox, member of one of the old families and prominent in banking and insurance in Hartford, is president.

Thus is that harmony in evidence which so vainly was sought for in the days of the settlers. The first church society, founded

in 1705, was the Second Society of Farmington and included New Britain's share in Great Swamp, as Farmington called the rich low land. This the General Assembly named Kensington by request of the parishioners in 1722. In 1718, after Beckley Quarter had experienced changes in jurisdiction, that quarter acquired the northwest corner of Middletown, which brought in such families as the Wilcoxes, Savages, Sages and Johnsons. The distance to the church on Christian Lane in Kensington was indeed considerable; the desire to have the second edifice more central precipitated one of the series of dissensions. The Assembly commanded a large building near the present East Berlin station, to be built by Hartford men, and in return received successive petitions till in 1745 Kensington was divided, as told, and in 1758 the New Britain church was formed. This left the original church, of which Rev. William Burnham was still pastor, with only seventy-four members. As late as 1771 the membership, then numbering 137, besought the Assembly to assuage their distress by asking three Massachusetts men to give advice. This resulted in the formation of the West Society, Kensington, and the East Society, named Worthington in honor of Col. John Worthington of the commission, a resident of Springfield. The new Kensington church was dedicated in 1774 and the site became permanent for the First Society of Berlin, with Benoni Clark of Waterbury (Yale 1750) as pastor. (His colleague and successor, Royal Robbins of Wethersfield, Yale 1806, wrote history textbooks for colleges.) The Worthington or Second Church was formed in 1772 and the edifice, in the north part of Berlin Street, was dedicated two years later. This was burned in 1848 together with an organ given for it by Jedediah Norton in 1791, believed to be the first church organ in the state. The remains of the church were made over into a town hall and schoolhouse. The new church was built in 1851.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Nathan Fenn. Among his notable successors was Samuel Goodrich of Durham, father of the writer Samuel G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley." In 1853, William DeLoss Love, who was the father of the Hartford clergyman and historian of the same name, was installed.

Methodists began holding services in 1815 and built in Worthington in 1830. In 1871 they took the house the Universalists



had used. In Kensington the Methodists built their house in 1865. Another Methodist society built a chapel in 1876. The Universalists began as the United Brethren in 1829 and as Universalists dedicated their church in 1832. When the society was disbanded the church was sold for a schoolhouse. The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1876, a mission of the New Britain church.

Kensington's application for township was not granted till 1785, and then it was a part of Berlin, which also included parts of Wethersfield, Farmington and Middletown, as has been said. Town meetings were held alternately in the different sections. Separation from Berlin was in 1850. Deacon Alfred North was town clerk from 1844 to 1884.

The schools of the town today are the Worthington, the South, the Ledge, the Kensington grammar, the Selden maintained by a fund, the Blue Hills, the Hubbard (in East Berlin) and the Percival, under charge of Mary E. Griswold, superintendent. The chief growth is in the Kensington district. The League of Women Voters makes an award each year to the member of the graduating class obtaining the highest average,—in memory of Adele Murray, former president of the league. Always provided with good schools, there was a time in the earlier part of the nineteenth century when the town was looked to for furnishing the model for schools. The period began when the academy was established in 1802. Two daughters of Capt. Samuel Hart were first pupils and then teachers. They were to become famous as Emma Hart Willard and Almira Hart Phelps. For a time they had a select school in their father's house on West Street and inaugurated methods which attracted wide attention. Almira in 1813 became principal of the academy and later was called to New Britain for similar work. Emma (1787-1870) went to Troy. Her writings caused the New York Legislature in 1819 to enact the country's first provision for the higher education of her sex and she incorporated the renowned Willard School in Troy which became the mother of hundreds of other schools to prepare women to promote the interests of learning. Both she and her sister also wrote a number of textbooks. The local academy was succeeded in 1831 by the Worthington Academy, teachers in which

were Ariel Parish who became an eminent educator, and Edward L. Hart who, with his uncle Simeon Hart, later conducted the boys' school in Farmington.

Though the Mettabesett and its tributary Mill River furnished good water power, the town from the first was given more to agriculture. The Berlin Fair for years was a worthy institution. And the stores at Worthington drew trade from a wide territory, especially that of Elashanna Brandegee.

And yet, in the American world of industry and commerce, modern writers give as much credit to William and Edward Pattison as the writers on higher education for women give to Emma Hart Willard, although the only memorials are great concerns built up by salesmanship. These brothers, of Scotch ancestry, came with their sister Anna from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1740. Their father's death in Massachusetts had left them in straightened circumstances. Being familiar with tinware processes in Ireland, they risked their first farm earnings on a few sheets of tin they procured from their old home across the water. The pans, pails and plates they turned out, bright and shiny, so delighted their neighbors on West Street that they began to peddle, first with handcarts, then on horseback and eventually with wagons that came to be known all through the eastern colonies. Soon several shops were in the business, including those of the Wilcoxes in Berlin. Jedediah and Edward North were making the tools to work the tin. Though the wars had intervened, the production of tinware in this section in 1815-20 was enormous. The "Yankee tin-peddler" took his place in history. But not the wares so much as the new method of salesmanship—establishing route after route and then depots of supplies throughout the land—was the great lesson for American industry, first learned by the clockmakers and then by other manufacturers till Connecticut's name was known everywhere. The Pattisons themselves were swept away by their increasing followers, but, to quote one recent writer, they "introduced the principle upon which American industry and business depend today."

W. W. Mildrum utilized agates found in this section for ship-surveyors' compasses. Samuel Bronson, builder of the first meeting-house, had perhaps the first mill in Kensington, a half-mile

southwest of the present station. R. Moore & Sons, who had done a large cement business for export, eventually owned all the mill privileges on Mill River. With changes in ownership there was manufacture of woollens, German-silver ware, spun silk and hardware. The Peck, Stow & Wilcox concern, manufacturers of sheet-metal machinery, tools and forgings, of which Samuel C. Wilcox was chief promoter, succeeded in 1870 the concern of Rogers & Wilcox, which had been established in 1845, and came to take in factories in eight towns, subsequently removing to Southington. Fur goods, cotton cloth and agricultural implements were made at sundry periods in Worthington parish, and in the south part, on another branch of the Mettabesett, Simeon North had a pistol factory which ultimately he removed to Middletown. He enjoyed a Government contract. A brace of his gold-mounted pistols, presented by Congress to Commodore McDonough, has found its way to the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society; another brace was presented to Commodore Hull. Nathan Starr had a sword factory near the pistol shop and a gun factory was continued by his son Reuben with a branch in Middletown. The Kensington mills of the American Paper Goods Company stand half a mile west of Berlin Junction, built in 1892. A short distance east of them R. A. and H. F. Wooding built in 1893, with a separate foundry, a plant which was leased by Roswell A. Moore and his son for making suspender trimmings. The pioneer in the brick industry in the vicinity of Berlin was Charles P. Merwin who with F. H. Stiles of North Haven in 1880 established a small plant not far from the railroad station. Mr. Stiles sold to Mr. Merwin. The latter died in 1894 and in 1898 a joint stock company was formed with R. C. Merwin as president. The Yale Brick Company was owned mostly by New Britain men.

The Corrugated Metal Company was a little ahead of its times with its metal shingles. It was succeeded by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, incorporated in 1870, which Mr. Wilcox and Col. Charles M. Jarvis made famous for its iron bridges till its absorption by the American Bridge Company. In 1900 George H. Sage who had been secretary of the old company, with others, founded the Berlin Construction Company on Depot Road, of which Mr. Sage was president till his death in 1925. Colonel Jarvis who later was president of the American Hardware Company, as told in the New Britain chapter, maintained one of the



finest farms in the state and was a promoter of agriculture. The success of the Berlin Agricultural Society, which began its Harvest Festivals in the town hall of Kensington in 1885, and of the local fairs was due largely to him and to Major Wilcox. The major for several years was commander of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard in Hartford.

In the Revolution, Berlin contributed freely of her men and resources which included lead from the mine on Mill River in Kensington. Col. Selah Hart, regimental commander, was captured in Washington's withdrawal from New York and his family did not hear from him again for two years. Maj. Jonathan Hart continued in the service in the West after the war and was killed when his command was covering the retreat of General St. Clair on the banks of the Wabash in 1791.

In the Civil war there were 243 men in the service or 36 more than the quota, of whom 34 died in the service. There are handsome monuments at Kensington and East Berlin, the former being one of the first erected in the state. For the World war there were recruits for the county regiment and men were taken for the National Army under the selective draft. There was the utmost activity at home, for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loans. For the first time in its history the town had a military company of its own, a unit in the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard. The officers were Capt. William C. Shepard and Lieutenants Edgar L. Carter, Frank M. Bacon, C. C. Beach and C. T. Treadway.

On Meeting-house Terrace in Berlin stands an old building with the name Worthington School over the door. It is the church built in 1774 and the history it represents is more than that of the parish polity of the day. Not the least of its respected memories is this that it housed a public library—the Worthington. The books were kept behind the pulpit. They were books of travel and history for the most part, and it was from this collection that the Hart sisters got their appreciation of good literature, for their father, Captain Hart, clerk of the church, read the best of English authors aloud to his family gathered around the fireplace. In 1835 the books were in a small chapel, under the name of Berlin Library. When the building was sold in 1856, the books were kept first at one house and then at another. In 1863 they were

in Rev. Charles Goodrich's study and William Bulkeley was librarian. Thence they were removed to the academy. When crowded out of there, Deacon Alfred North made room for them in his grocery store. In time the store was sold and the books had to go. A fund was raised by subscription, a building was erected and in 1892 it was dedicated for the Berlin Free Library, incorporated. Emily S. Brandegee is the librarian. The mural decorations were by Robert Brandegee, a Berlin man of wide repute, especially as a portrait painter. In this connection, also, mention should be made of N. A. Moore, landscape painter.

East Berlin has its library which was established in 1899. Mrs. Philip Lotz is the librarian. In Kensington there is the Peck Memorial Library, given to the Library Society in 1904 by Henry H. Peck of Waterbury in memory of his parents. He was born here in 1838, son of Selden Peck, and remained on the farm till he was seventeen. In Waterbury he was merchant, banker and legislator. The site was given by Miss Harriet Hotchkiss and Mrs. Fannie Hotchkiss Jones of Greenwich, it being part of their old homestead. The society was organized in 1829.

James Gates Percival (1795-1856), one of the "Hartford Wits" mentioned in a previous chapter, was born in Kensington, son of Dr. James Percival. Graduating at Yale in 1815, he became a physician and was professor of chemistry at West Point. Occasionally indulging his natural bent for literature, the poems he wrote have given him high place, but they are only glimpses of possibilities of a nature none of his friends were able to understand. Withal, he assisted Noah Webster in compiling his dictionary, took up geology, made the first geological and mineralogical survey of Connecticut and was state geologist of Wisconsin when he died.

Among other distinguished sons not previously mentioned were these: John Hooker, descendant of Thomas Hooker, was born in Kensington in 1729 and succeeded Jonathan Edwards as pastor of the church at Northampton, Massachusetts. Governor Richard D. Hubbard was born in Berlin. Rev. Andrew T. Pratt, missionary in the Orient and instructor in the Theological seminary at Marash, spent his youth in Berlin. Simeon North, D. D., LL. D., born here in 1812, was for eighteen years president of Hamilton College, and his nephew, Edward North, was a professor in that college.

## LVII

### PLAINVILLE AND SOUTHTON

ANCIENT FARMINGTON'S SOUTHERNMOST LIMITS NOW IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL LOCALITIES AND HOMES OF TWO GOVERNORS—TOWNS' NAMES CARRIED FAR BY MANUFACTURING CONCERNS ESTABLISHED BY YANKEE INVENTIONS—FARMS SERVING AS MODELS—PERSONALITIES OF GOVERNOR HOLCOMB AND GOVERNOR TRUMBULL.

Perhaps because the soil was too sterile to attract many settlers, Farmington's Great Plain in the southwesterly part of its territory had a more orderly history as a settlement than the parishes in the vicinity of Great Swamp whose career is reviewed in the chapters immediately preceding this. Its 6,000 acres remained a part of Farmington till incorporated in 1869. The name Plainville was chosen by Ebenezer Hawley Whiting, Lemuel Lewis, Edwin N. Lewis, John H. Cooke, George Cooke and Dr. Jeremiah Hotchkiss in 1829 when these men, as a committee, petitioned for a post office in this district of Farmington. The petition was granted and Doctor Hotchkiss was appointed postmaster in February, 1830. The men most prominent in securing the act of incorporation were Theodore P. Strong and Henry D. Stanley and they were designated to call the first town meeting, held August 2, 1869.

The first man to settle on the Great Plain, was John Root, who is believed to have built a log house in the White Oak District in 1657. In 1695 the first rough highway was cut through from Farmington.

The first house built on the Great Plain, of which there is a record, was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Newell, referred to in her will in 1739. This became the property of her son, Joseph Newell, and then of John Root, Jr., the founder of a once numerous Plainville family. The house stood on the east side of Neal's Court until 1913. In 1740 Thomas Lowrey built at Red Stone Hill a house a part of which is incorporated in the house owned



by James Burns. In 1759 Moses Hills built on East Street; in 1771 Allen Merrill at White Oak; in 1774 Asahel Hooker at Red Stone Hill, and in 1775, in the same locality, Richard Porter. In 1777 Salmon Root, a son of John Root, Jr., built in the present center of the town, a house still standing and commonly known as the Colonial Inn. During the same year, Samuel Root, a brother of Salmon, built a little to the eastward. His house was removed and rebuilt on Cooke Street. In 1780 Ladwick Hotchkiss settled at Blossom's corner, on East Street. In 1783 Samuel Demming built a saw and grist mill on the Pequabuck, near the present iron bridge on North Washington Street.

In 1784 John Hamblin, founder of the Hamlin family in Connecticut, bought land at White Oak for £30. His house still stands, near the trolley station at White's Crossing. In 1785 Thomas Bishop settled at Red Stone Hill. In 1789 Phineas Hamblin and his brother, Oliver, sons of John, built houses at White Oak. The interesting old homestead at the corner of New Britain Avenue and Cooke Street was originally built, in part, just prior to 1794. The year following, this property was bought by John Cooke for £36. Mr. Cooke began to acquire land at White Oak in 1790 and upon his purchase in 1795, he enlarged the house to its present size and opened a tavern.

That portion of Scott's Swamp, within the limits of Plainville, was first settled by the Cowles, Newell and Root families. In 1770, Ezekiel Cowles bought forty-seven acres in this region for £40 and thereafter increased his holdings. His large farm ultimately descended through successive generations and is now held by members of his family. In addition to these first settlers, the Curtis, Twining, Phinney and Morse families came to the Great Plain prior to 1800 and located at Red Stone Hill and near by. And the Lewis, Porter and Gridley families had established themselves at White Oak at the same time. By 1814 Plainville had grown to be a village of approximately thirty families. From 1814 until the opening of the Farmington Canal in 1828, the growth was slow and until that waterway became a reality, there was no incentive for those dwelling here to engage in occupations other than farming.

The religious thought and life of this community continued to center in the Congregational Church at Farmington until



THE JOHN COOKE HOUSE, PLAINVILLE



THE JOHN HAMBLIN HOUSE, PLAINVILLE  
Built in 1785





1839. In that year, the desire for a separate church took form, under the leadership of Deacon Roderick Stanley. A resolution signed by forty-seven citizens accomplished the organization of a local ecclesiastical society, the Second Church of Farmington, and plans were then made for a meeting-house. This building, located at the northwest corner of West Main and Canal streets, was completed in 1840. It was soon outgrown and in 1850 the present edifice on West Main Street was dedicated. In 1894 the ecclesiastical society was dissolved and on May 7, 1894, the church was incorporated as the Congregational Church of Plainville. The first pastor was Rev. Chauncey D. Cowles who served till 1843. His successors were William Wright, Joel Dickinson, Moses Smith (in the Civil war period), Alexander Hall, Dr. Joseph W. Backus (acting pastor), J. Edward Hermann, Clement C. Clarke, Frederick L. Grant, Edwin C. Gillette, Charles S. Wyckoff and the present incumbent, J. Roy Wilkerson.

The Baptists organized and built in 1851, Rev. P. G. Wightman pastor. The pastor now is Rev. Dr. Alexis D. Kendricks. The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour was founded by Rev. E. Livingston Welles in 1859 and the present edifice was dedicated the following year. In 1881 three churches were built—the Methodist, the Swedish Congregational and the Roman Catholic. There had been Methodist meetings in 1859 but formal organization was not perfected till 1880. Plainville was selected for the location of the Methodist camp-meeting grounds for the whole state. These grounds, with their attractive cottages and buildings, have increased in popularity through the years, and the sessions which are held there draw many besides those of the Methodist faith. The first minister for the local Methodist church was Rev. George W. Mooney. Rev. Arthur A. Ball who came in 1924 is the present minister. The Swedish Congregational Church was organized by Rev. A. M. Ahgren in 1881 as the Swedish Free Methodist Episcopal. Its building is on Camp Street. The pastor is Victor T. Oblom. The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy was organized in 1881 by Rev. Paul F. McAlenny and the church was built on Broad Street. Rev. John E. Fay is the present pastor. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Redeemers Church was organized by Rev. J. R. Cannon and in 1904 the church on Whiting Street was built.

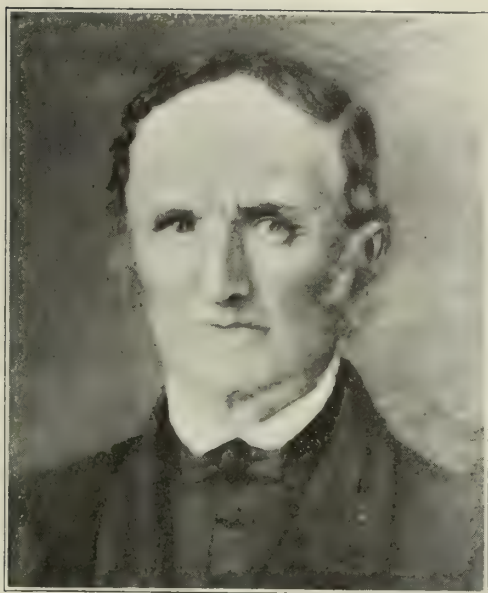
The Advent Christian Church was built in 1902 during the pastorate of Rev. John S. Purdy.

It was voted in 1760 that the farmers "round about Great Plain" should have a school and a teacher was engaged but no schoolhouse was built. When the parish was divided into two districts, White Oak and Great Plain, there was a schoolhouse in each district. The Farmington School Society in 1842 created a third district, the East Plains, and changed the name of Great Plain to West Plain; the next year a third schoolhouse was built, on East Main Street, corner of Crown Street.

A two-story schoolhouse superseding the original building in the West Plain District was built in 1859 on practically the same site and served its purpose until burned in 1872. The loss resulted in the consolidation, in 1873, of the three districts and in the erection of the present wooden building on Broad Street, which was dedicated in 1874. In 1912 this plant was enlarged by the addition of a brick building adjoining. To accommodate a rapidly increasing population, a nine-room brick schoolhouse was completed on Linden Street in 1924 for grade and high school classes. The cornerstone of the new high school, located on East Street, was laid by Governor Trumbull, May 29, 1926.

In addition to the public schools, attempts have been made from time to time, to establish private schools in Plainville. The most noteworthy was the school undertaken by Miss Ellen French and conducted by her during the late '50s and early '60s in a room, a part of the Henry L. Welch store on West Main Street. A similar project was the proposed academy, founded by the Plainville Educational Society in 1866 but discontinued in 1871, due to lack of patronage.

Also there was a circulating library, organized about 1765, kept in the West Plain schoolhouse and owned by an association. In 1823 this library was incorporated as the Farmington Plain Library and thus continued until 1855. In 1885 the Plainville Library Association was organized and was succeeded by the Plainville Public Library in 1894. Within the next three years, ample accommodation for this institution will be forthcoming, made possible by gift to the town, under the will of the late George D. Mastin, which provides a building site on East Main



DEACON RODERICK STANLEY  
(1780-1860)

Founded the Congregational Church of  
Plainville in 1840



PLAINVILLE IN THE '60s.

From a pen and ink drawing made at that time by Titus M. Darrow





Street, together with the family residence standing thereon, and an ample book fund. This gift, together with the Henry D. Miller fund, and the trust fund established by the local Woman's Club, assures to Plainville a library second to none among those of the smaller towns of Connecticut.

The settlers of Plainville devoted themselves to agriculture. It was not until about 1800 that manufacturing was undertaken and there were no stores here until 1829. The first business was that of milling, conducted by Samuel Demming in the building on North Washington Street already referred to. This business was soon acquired by Amos Moss and by him sold to Artemas Root in 1808. Mr. Root, in partnership with his brother, John Root, carried on the business until 1837. The Roots added cloth dressing and wool carding, in a building located on the north bank of the Pequabuck River near where Eaton's feed mill now stands. The making of tinware was begun at Red Stone Hill just prior to 1800, undertaken by reason of the demand for household utensils and in competition with the tin shops at Kensington. At least eight tin shops were operated in Plainville. The most prominent manufacturers were the Hookers, Asahel and his sons Bryan and Ira Hooker, Daniel Lowrey, Nathaniel and Uri Bishop, Lewis Foote and Asahel Morse.

During the early '30s, John Hurlburt Cooke built a shop on the New Britain Road where he was joined by John D. Hamlin, an expert maker of tools and small hardware. Mr. Hamlin eventually built himself a shop at White Oak where he continued to make edged tools until his death in 1887.

Another industry that engaged the attention of a number of Plainville men in former years, was that of carriage building. The pioneer in this line was Elias Hills whose shop was located on East Street. His son Hiram was the first to engage in this business on a wholesale basis. He built a carriage shop on East Main Street, opposite the Baptist Church. Henry D. Stanley, Ebenezer W. Webster, Lewis S. Gladding, Horace Johnson, Aquilla H. Condell and Ransom Barnes were prominent in this line till it was discontinued in 1895 after two disastrous fires. In 1834 Hiram Hills established the hardware business now owned by his descendants. His first shop stood on Unionville

Avenue at the north end of the Plainville Pond. In 1854 he acquired a majority of the stock of the Plainville Water Power Company, organized in 1853 for the purpose of building a dam on the Pequabuck, near the old Demming mill, and furnishing water power to such industries as this company hoped to induce to build factories here. Mr. Hills built a shop on the north side of the dam, where he made wood hames and articles for the building trade. In 1874 he was succeeded by his sons, Burritt and Edwin Hills, and his son-in-law, Lorenzo C. Strickland, who operated as Hills Brothers & Company until 1877. Other changes in ownership, resulted in the eventual purchase by Edwin Hills, in whose family the ownership now vests. The grist mill, separated from the main business, was rented in 1876 to Andrus Corbin and George W. Eaton. The property was bought by Mr. Eaton in 1878 and is now owned by William S. Eaton.

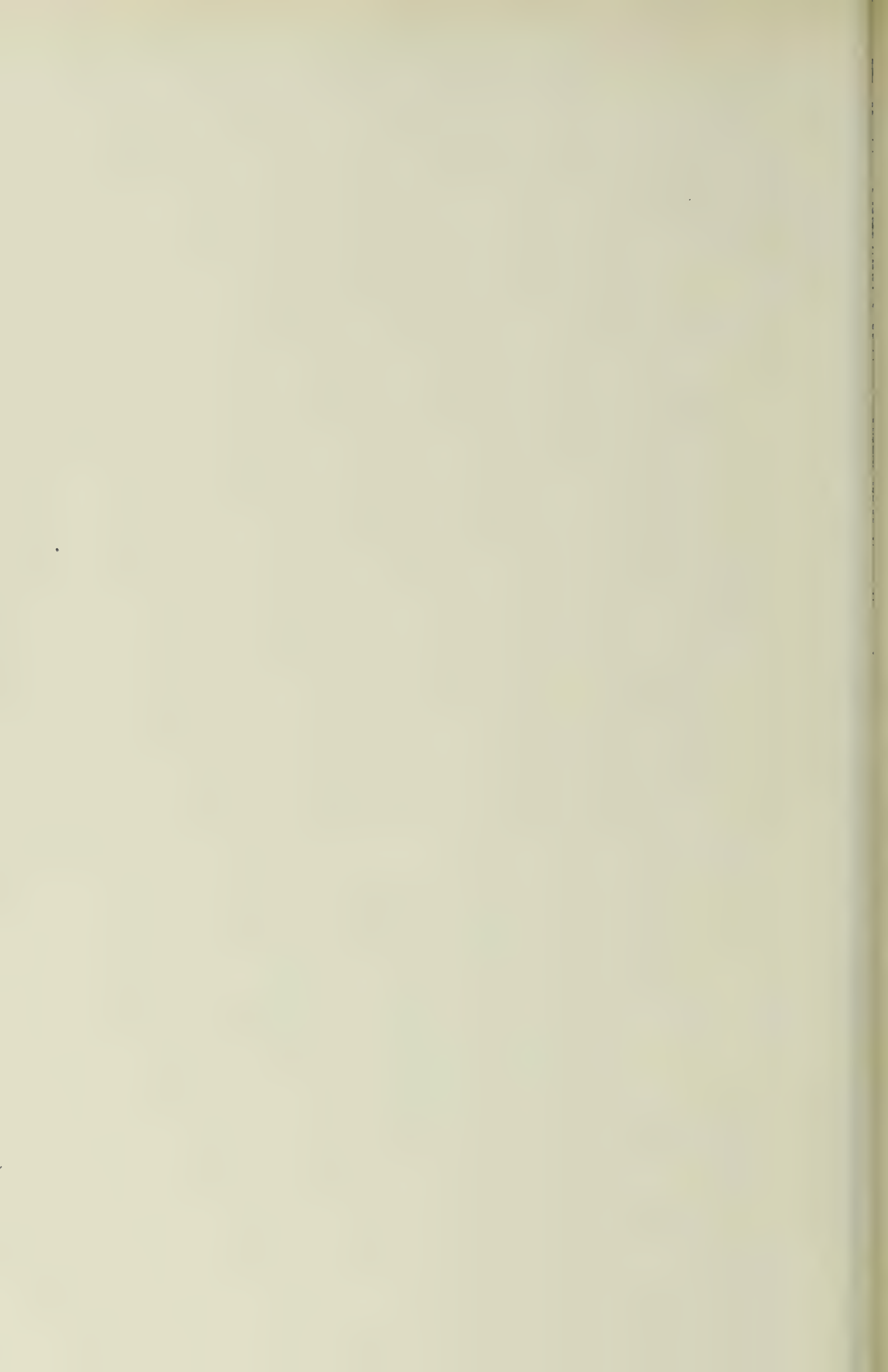
The brass foundry owned by Irving B. Carter was founded by his uncle, Deacon Lucas H. Carter, in 1839. John C. Royce in 1837 started the manufacture of clock faces, in a shop at Blossom's Corner. In 1845 he moved to the present junction of East Main Street and Norton Place. The firm of Clark & Cowles, for many years a leading manufacturing concern in this town, was founded in 1840 by Norris Clark. In this shop, clock hands and keys were made in large quantities together with builders' hardware, until the business was discontinued in 1902. In 1845, George Hills and Jared Goodrich began making clocks and in 1851 Mr. Hills engaged in the business of making clock frames and dials, in a shop on West Main Street. In later years, his son, Dwight B. Hills, was associated with him and continued the business here and in Forestville until 1904.

The Bristol Manufacturing Company, at one time our leading industry, was incorporated as the Plainville Manufacturing Company in 1850 through the efforts of Jared Goodrich who was instrumental also in founding the Bristol Manufacturing Company of Bristol, and the New Britain Knitting Company of New Britain. These three concerns were organized for the purpose of making knit underwear. John F. Chantrell and Benjamin Pollard, who had learned the trade of weaving in England, came here in 1850 and took charge of the work. The original building, burned in 1857, stood where the deserted brick mill now





THE ELLEN FRENCH SCHOOL, PLAINVILLE, 1863  
Ellen French, Principal



stands. This industry introduced an entirely new kind of manufacturing and from its beginning, until closed a few years ago, furnished employment to a majority of Plainville's working population.

Many and varied lesser industries have come into being here since 1800, the majority of them surviving but a few years. It was not until 1899, when the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company located in Plainville, that the town became an industrial center in the larger sense of that term, due largely to the enterprise and town-loyalty of Gov. John H. Trumbull. A sketch of the governor's life is given elsewhere in these volumes, but it is to be said here that always his interest for the town has been as great as that for the state in his first term and now his second term as chief executive. At his home on the Farmington Road many people of distinction have been entertained, including the family of President Coolidge, whose son John is betrothed to Miss Florence Trumbull.

This company was incorporated as the Trumbull Electric Company in 1899 by John H. Trumbull, now governor of Connecticut; his brother, Henry Trumbull, and Walter S. Ingram, then residents of Hartford. Mr. Ingram was the first president of the company and John H. and Henry Trumbull were treasurer and secretary, respectively. Business was started with a capital of \$2,000 and the manufacture of an electric cut-out, patented by the Trumbulls, was undertaken in Hartford.

In 1899 the capital was increased to \$5,025, Mr. Ingram retired, and the business was moved to Plainville, where the Trumbull brothers had lived prior to their business venture in Hartford. Here the wooden building on Woodford Avenue, originally built for the ill-fated Pratt & Weir Chuck Company, became the home of the concern. Frank T. Wheeler of Southington joined forces with the Trumbulls and became president, and John H. and Henry Trumbull were elected to their former offices. The capital was increased in 1903 to \$20,050 and the corporate title was changed to its present form. The first building included in the present plant was completed in 1905, and at the same time, the capital was further increased to \$100,025. Two years later, the original wooden building was removed and the plant doubled in size.



In 1911 the capital was increased to \$500,000, made up of \$200,000 preferred and \$300,000 common stock, the former being retired in 1927. In 1911 Governor Trumbull was elected president, Frank T. Wheeler vice president and Henry Trumbull secretary and treasurer. These men hold their respective offices today, except that Stanley S. Gwillim is now secretary, having been elected to that office in 1917. In February, 1918, the company became affiliated with General Electric Company but remains an independent unit. In 1920 it began the operation of a porcelain factory at Trenton, N. J., and in 1926 acquired the ownership of a plant at Ludlow, Kentucky, the better to care for its panel and switchboard business in the South and West. Today the company produces an extensive line of safety and open-knife switches, porcelain devices, and a varied line of panel and switchboards. Branch offices are maintained in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

The Newton Manufacturing Company on West Main Street is engaged in the production of screw machine parts and automobile accessories. This company was originally incorporated as the Osborne & Stephenson Manufacturing Company, in 1902. The present organization became effective in 1919 when Charles H. Newton was elected president and treasurer. The present capital is \$100,000.

Standard Steel and Bearings began the manufacture of ball bearings in Hartford in 1915 as the Rockwell-Drake Corporation, with a capital of \$100,000, increased to \$270,000 in 1916. The directors of the parent company were Hugh M. Rockwell, S. A. Drake and G. S. Sanford. Mr. Rockwell was president and general manager. In 1916, the works were moved to Plainville and the brick factory built by the company on Woodford Avenue was occupied. To review the history of these important transactions: The Marlin Arms Corporation, incorporated in 1915, acquired the Marlin Fire Arms Company of New Haven and under the leadership of the late Albert F. Rockwell of Bristol bought the Rockwell-Drake Corporation in 1917 and the Standard Roller Bearing Company of Philadelphia in the same year. In 1917, the corporate title of this concern was changed to the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, and in 1919 Mr. Rockwell organ-



RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR JOHN H. TRUMBULL, PLAINVILLE



GOVERNOR TRUMBULL'S TROPHY AND EQUIPMENT ROOM





ized the Standard Steel and Bearings, thus consolidating the Standard Roller Bearing Company and the steel mills then owned by the corporation, and acquired control of the Plainville plant by purchase in 1919.

This merger of plants links the town of Plainville with the pioneers of the annular ball-bearing business in America. The Standard Roller Bearing plant at Philadelphia, and later the factory at Plainville, developed the ball bearing to the point where American-made bearings gained and have held their superiority over the foreign-made product. During the World war the plants of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation contributed largely to the support of the Allied Nations, producing shells, aerial bombs and other munitions, in addition to bearings. In August of 1923, the Philadelphia plant equipment and products were transferred to Plainville, thus returning to New England an industry that had had its inception in Boston in the last years of the nineteenth century. Since this consolidation of plants, Standard Steel and Bearings has further increased its prestige in the automotive and industrial fields by merging with it the Gurney Ball-Bearing Company, of Jamestown, New York, and the Strom Ball-Bearing Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Sales forces are maintained by each of the several factories operated by this corporation, and service sales are under the control of the M. R. C. Bearings Company.

The Peck Spring Company, makers of springs and screw machine products, was organized in 1915 by Don C. Peck and his sons, Don K. Peck and Percy L. Peck, and was incorporated in 1920 with Don C. Peck as president. The Plainville Electro-Plating Company, incorporated in 1920, occupies the factory on Forestville Avenue, built by the late Charles H. Calor, the founder of this business. The Plainville Casting Company, founders of iron castings at its plant on South Canal Street, was incorporated in 1921, Henry S. Washburn president. The Peck-Harris Manufacturing Company, makers of metal stampings, of which Don K. Peck is president, was incorporated in 1926. The Plainville Electrical Products Co., Inc., builders of switchboards, was incorporated in 1922, Frederick L. Benzon, president.

The first store in Plainville was opened for business in 1829 by Ebenezer Hawley Whiting and his brother, Adna Whiting,

on Farmington Avenue, just north of Blossom's Corner, on the east bank of the Farmington Canal. Here the Whitings had dug a "basin," thus bringing the waters of the canal close to the rear of their building, making it possible to unload boats directly into the store. The Whitings soon sold the entire property to Timothy Cowles of Farmington. In his behalf, this store was opened by Austin F. Williams and Henry Mygatt in 1829. The Whitings bought fourteen acres of land in and about the present center of the town and in 1831 built the large wooden building which stood in Central Square until 1923. Another "basin" was dug adjoining the north side of the building, and here, at Bristol Basin, so called, Ebenezer H. and Adna Whiting operated a general store until 1834 when Adna Whiting acquired the building and business and operated as sole owner until his death in 1862.

In 1834, George, Elisha N. and Harmanus M. Welch bought a half acre of land where the deserted knitting mill stands, put up a large building and opened a third general store. Just prior to this Mr. Welch had started a lumber yard at Whiting's Basin on Farmington Avenue. This business he soon combined with his store and moved his yard to the location now occupied by the Plainville Lumber and Coal Company. In the lumber business, Mr. Welch was associated with James L. English of New Haven and it is to this concern that the Plainville Lumber and Coal Company traces its origin.

These three general stores, made possible by the opening of the Farmington Canal through Plainville in 1828, and succeeding this, by the railroads in 1848 and 1850, with various changes in personnel, were practically undisturbed by local competition until the close of the Civil war. Thereafter new enterprises appeared in rapidly increasing numbers. The stores now in business which had an early origin, are as follows: George R. Byington, drugs, founded by Moody & Sanford, in 1854; Willis J. Hemingway, grocer, founded by Tuttle & Frost in 1864; Samuel J. Castle, stationery, business begun by Frank E. Burnam, 1870; succeeded by Walter & William Moore, 1876, and by the late postmaster, Marshall P. Ryder, 1877; Horace James, dry goods, founded by George L. Newton, 1873; George L. Newton, harness and wagons, who began business here in 1873.

An adequate water supply for public and private uses had long been discussed when in 1883 a plot of ground for a reservoir was bought on the East Mountain, just over the town line in Southington. The Plainville Water Company was organized in 1884 with a capital of \$30,000. William L. Cowles was elected president; Dwight B. Hillis, vice president, and Edwin C. Chapman, secretary and treasurer. The system was completed in the fall, including the installation of a complete system of fire protection for the town. During 1911 the capital was increased to \$60,000 and thirty driven wells were put down and a pumping system connecting them with a stand-pipe at the reservoir was installed, providing a more ample supply of water. This auxiliary system has now given way to a connection with the New Britain water mains, which pass through Plainville, on the line from the Burlington reservoir to New Britain.

The first bank established in Plainville began business in 1853 as the Plainville Building Association. This institution was organized by Henry D. Stanley as a savings bank and loan association. Business was discontinued in 1856. No further attempt was made to establish a local bank until 1908 when the First National Bank of Plainville was organized. It was chartered in 1909, with a capital of \$25,000. Of this institution, Governor Trumbull was elected president. In 1913 the capital was increased to \$50,000. The national charter was surrendered in 1915 and the Plainville Trust Company was incorporated. Of this institution, Governor Trumbull became president; Aquilla H. Condell, vice president; Archer A. Mac Leod, secretary and treasurer; Frank T. Wheeler, assistant treasurer. The capital was placed at \$25,000, surplus \$12,500, and the balance of the capital of the national bank was returned to the stockholders. The present capital is \$50,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of \$141,633.

Frederick Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Bay in 1787 as Frederick Lodge No. 26. At the institution of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1789, the local lodge became Number 14, following the order in which the lodges that united to form the Grand



Lodge were chartered. In 1852 the charter was surrendered. It was reinstituted in 1859, again disbanded in 1874 and reinstituted in 1876. Sequassen Lodge, No. 74, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in 1851. The charter was surrendered in 1858 and reinstituted in 1886. Plainville Grange, No. 54, P. of H., was organized in 1887; Pythian Lodge, No. 47, K. of P., in 1905.

The Fire Department was organized as Plainville Hose Company No. 1, in 1885.

The Plainville Chamber of Commerce organized as the Plainville Business and Improvement Association in 1908 and reorganized as the Plainville Chamber of Commerce in 1921.

From colonial times until the close of the World war, the men and women of Plainville have borne their full share of the duties imposed upon them, incident to the wars in which our country has been engaged. In the French-Indian war Asa Bronson of Red Stone Hill took part and Dr. Samuel Richards was assistant surgeon in the expedition against Cape Breton. The Plainville men who fought in the Revolution were Ira Hooker, Daniel Lowrey, James Lowrey, Moses Morse and Ladwick Hotchkiss. In the War of 1812, Plainville was represented by Salmon Hills, James Hills and Demas Warner. In the Mexican war, Julius Dorman of White Oak served during a part of the year 1847. During the Civil war sixty-six men served from Plainville. In the Spanish war Plainville was represented by fourteen men.

During the World war, 198 men and one woman served in the American Army and Navy from this town and a company, under the command of Capt. John H. Trumbull, later governor, served as a unit of the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard. In this connection it is worthy of note that a Plainville man, the late Lieut.-Col. G. Arthur Hadsell, then captain of K Company, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, with his men, was of the first of American soldiers, ever in history, to land on European soil for service in war—June 26, 1917. Plainville men, survivors of the World war, organized Brock-Barnes Post, No. 33, American Legion, in 1919, named in honor of Private Francis Luther Barnes, killed at Seicheprey, and Miss Monica Brock, army nurse, who served in France and died in Washington, D. C., in 1918.



PLAINVILLE, FROM SUNSET ROCK, 1928

Principal buildings, from left to right: New High School; Linden Street School; Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company; Standard Steel and Bearings Company, Inc.; and Landers, Frary & Clark





Plainville's population increased from 1910 to 1920 about 4,000 or 100 per cent, and will show nearly as large an increase in the 1930 census. The grand list is over \$6,000,000. The thrifty town grows fast but there is no lack of interest in surrounding scenery. Sunset Rock—from which one of the pictures herein was taken—on the west slope of Bradley Mountain, toward New Britain, commands a wonderful view of the Quinnipiac Valley. In 1906 the timber rights on the mountain were sold to a lumberman. Thereupon an association of Plainville and New Britain citizens was formed and bought the property to preserve its natural beauty. This year, 1928, the association has given it to the state for a park in order that succeeding generations may enjoy it as have the generations since earliest times. Norton Park of sixty-five acres, the gift of Charles and Elizabeth Norton, is now being developed.

## §

## SOUTHINGTON

The uttermost limits of the "ten miles further" which in 1640 Farmington had been given "liberty to improve" was the present Cheshire line to the south, up to which Davenport's explorers had come from New Haven, by the time any of the Hartford colony got there. It was comparatively poor soil for crops, but it was between the eastern ridge of the Holyoke hills and the western ridge of the Green Mountain spur—probably the original bed of the Connecticut—and was the upper reaches of the valley of New Haven's Quinnipiac. Through it, therefore, was the main trail from New Haven northward. The map shows that, whether or not, Hartford colony wanted the land badly enough to crowd down below Meriden's line as far as possible, but Southington itself got only seven miles depth, New Britain and what became Plainville having worked in on the "ten miles." Southington's date of incorporation, 1779, was nearly a hundred years ahead of Plainville's, but it had to be, because it was so much farther from the mother church. Of its original western land it allowed a two-mile strip to go with Waterbury's contribution to make Farmingbury which, at incorporation, became Wolcott, and it gained a little in 1740 by the jog into the Meri-

den region. Its total acreage today is 24,310. It lived ever at peace with all men, the Indians included.

The Quinnipiac has tributaries from Crescent Pond in the northeastern corner and Eight-mile Brook from Lake Compounce in its northwestern corner which combines with Roaring Brook from the western ridge. Another stream, from the old Southington reservoir in Wolcott, joins with Ten-mile Brook of the town of Prospect to the southwest and turns back to flow into the Quinnipiac at the hamlet of Milldale on Southington's southern border. There is Nashaway Plain east of the Quinnipiac and south of Southington Center and Little Plain in the southwest section, near what is known to all automobilists as "Southington Mountain," with its wonderful view of Meriden's Hanging Hills and its westerly slope down to Waterbury. Both ranges of hills have suggestions of silver and copper.

It was fifty-six years (1696) after Farmington's grant from the General Court before the first man acted under Farmington's "liberty to improve." He was Samuel Woodruff, and his descendants have continued in the same locality. From 1700 to 1712 settlers appeared at Clark's Farms near the center, and at Marion in the southwest corner. The houses of John Root, who had been the first to build a house in Plainville, and of Levi C. Neal were well enough built in 1720 to last through the generations since. Bronson, Newell and Scott came down from Farmington and Barnes, Cowles, Clark and Smith from Wallingford and New Haven, and their settlement came to be called Panthorn. In 1724 the land was divided among eighty-four Farmington proprietors, though with them "Panthorn" was facetiously used as a synonym for "poverty." Winter privileges having been granted, Rev. Daniel Buck came to preach for the settlers; when parish privileges were allowed in 1726, Panthorn became South Farmington or Southington—the Third Society of Farmington. At the first town meeting in 1779, Jared Lee was chosen moderator, Jonathan Curtiss clerk, and Jonathan Root, Maj. Asa Bray, Capt. Zacheus Gillette and Ensign Peck selectmen, with Timothy Clark treasurer and Samuel Andrus town clerk. In 1782 the society's population was 1,886 and Farmington's grand total 5,542. In 1830, the dismembered parent town's population was 1,901 and Southington's 1,844.

The society's first church, Mr. Buck still pastor, was built about 1725, north of the present borough and near the present Oak Hill Cemetery. The second meeting-house was built in 1757, a little to the north of the present green and soldiers' monument. The steeple with a bell was added in 1797. The present church was built in 1830. The Plantsville congregation—to the south—was organized in 1865 and its church dedicated in 1867, with Rev. W. R. Eastman as pastor. The Baptists of the neighboring settlements began holding meetings in 1783 and built their church in Center Place, Southington, in 1792; after the different Baptist churches of the vicinity had organized in 1816, they looked upon this as the mother church. Rev. John Merriman was the first preacher and Rev. Nehemiah Dodge was the preacher when the church was built. The Plantsville Baptist Church was built in 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Walker. In Marion a Chapel Association of the different creeds was formed and a chapel built in 1875. The Episcopalians began their services at the home of Capt. Daniel Sloper and were paying rates in 1781 for the leadership of Missionary Samuel Andrews of Wallingford. There was union with St. Andrew's Church of Meriden in 1828 and their building was consecrated the next year. Some of the members returned to the original church, some went with the Unitarians, and from 1864 to 1875 there were no regular services. Then Rev. George Buck organized a mission and today there is the edifice of St. Paul's Parish on Main Street, erected in 1892; the rectory was built in 1920.

From 1829 for a few years the Universalists held meetings jointly with those of Cheshire. The Unitarians were assisted in organizing in 1840 by Jesse Olney, writer of school books, and meetings were continued till 1855. The Methodists had their first class in 1816 but there were no formal services till 1858. Their Grace Church on the corner of Main and Berlin streets was dedicated in 1867. St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church was built in 1860, on Bristol Street near Railroad Avenue, and has been considerably enlarged since then. The first resident priest was Rev. Thomas Drae. The Polish Church of the Holy Trinity on Summer Street was dedicated in 1923. The Evangelist Lutheran Society, after meeting at private houses for some years, built on Bristol Street in 1872. The German Zion Church also is on Summer Street.



The records of the schools begin with 1798, at which time there were probably nine schoolhouses. The Grammar School Society was formed by private citizens in 1813 and had a building of its own for the short period of its existence. The regulation "academy" was conducted in the old Baptist Church for ten years. In 1843 a building was erected for it, by the Congregational Society aided by the Sally Lewis fund. Addin Lewis gave \$15,000 to the fund, after which the school was known as Lewis Academy. The new building was completed in 1858; since 1848 the school has been under town control and it was made a high school in 1882. It has played an important part in the history of the borough and the neighboring communities. A new high school building was erected in 1896. Mr. Lewis, after whom the school was named, was graduated at Yale in 1803. For a time he was an instructor in the University of Georgia and then, moving to Mobile, Alabama, he won the title of "father" of that city before he returned to New Haven for his last days. He was a cousin of Sally Lewis who at her death in 1840 left her estate of \$3,600 for a school of higher order than those then existing. Besides the high school, there are now twelve school buildings in the town, those of recent date being very complete and substantial in construction.

The water power in the south part of the town attracted mill men, and Atwater's mill at the south end of Plantsville was the first to start. James Hazard had a fulling mill in 1755 which came into the possession of Capt. Enos Atwater in 1771. Mr. Atwater also had grain mills and after his death his descendants continued a very prosperous business for several years. Samuel Curtiss had potash works in 1755.

The development of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox of today is a story in itself. Increasing tinware manufacture through this section was much advanced by various inventions, first by Edward M. Converse. In 1829 Seth Peck advanced capital for him and Romeo Lowrey also came into the company. When Mr. Peck, after a very successful career, died in 1843, Orrin and Noble Peck continued the business, and when Wyllys Smith joined, the firm name was changed to Peck, Smith & Company. Roswell A. Neal of Bristol brought the manufacture of steel-yards to the concern. Such was his industry and native ability

that the business was extended through the South and West. He was president from 1861 till he retired in 1887, both of this company and its successor.

Back in the beginning Solomon Stow, who had been making clock parts, first turned out machinery for Peck and then with his two sons set up a shop near the present railroad station. In 1833 he removed to Plantsville as S. Stow & Company, Wyllys Smith and Lowrey having come over to him from the Peck concern. Their business flourished. A second great competitor was appearing in Berlin in 1847. For this one it is necessary again to turn back a little. The industry of tool-inventing and tool-making, started in the Berlin section by Jedediah and Edmund North, had brought out several able men. Among them were William and Justus Bulkley who in 1823 had organized a company which was continued after the death of Justus in 1844 by William and his son till the death of the father in 1878. Their inventions were valuable. Meantime Franklin Roys and Josiah Wilcox of the same town, both trained under the Norths, had started a factory in North Greenwich. In 1840 Roys organized F. Roys & Company in Berlin while the Greenwich factory made tools for the Stow company. In 1847 Wilcox with Roys as Roys & Wilcox Company bought the former Brandegee cotton mill in Berlin and proved to be powerful competitors in this industry. The Stow plant made bayonets during the war. Readjustment to the normal was difficult. In 1870 Samuel C. Wilcox, then president of Roys & Wilcox, and President Neal of the Stow company, negotiated a combination of all three companies as Peck, Stow & Wilcox with a capital of \$500,000. By 1880 their capital was a million. Prior to this consolidation, Marcellus B. Wilcox, Augustus R. Treadway and other capitalists had established a similar concern in Cleveland. This was absorbed in 1881 and the capital was increased to \$1,500,000. Finding that with the western development it was better to transfer certain of the local production to Cleveland, the Berlin and Birmingham (Connecticut) plants were sold. Headquarters are retained at the large plant in Southington.

In the line of bolts, which also was to give Southington a name, Micah Rugg, a blacksmith, in 1839 began making these for the trade, hammering out a hundred a day. He also made scythes and steel traps. In 1840 Martin Barnes was associated with



him, an inventive genius whose devices were a greater benefit to industry than the world that has enjoyed the results can appreciate. At that time bolts were square rods and they and the nuts were laboriously threaded by hand, making the cost prohibitive except for especially particular contracts. Barnes first invented a machine for threading the bolts and then another for rounding the rods. Neither he nor Barnes secured patents but they revolutionized the industry. Southington was benefited in that others were attracted to the business and capital was freely invested. Julius Bristol and Henry A. Miller were among those who took up the manufacture locally.

It remained for A. Perrin Plant and his brother Howard, who came to Southington about 1850, to create the largest concern of the kind in the country. Their specialty was carriage bolts. Their factory obtained its power from what thereafter was known as Plant's Pond and that section south of the center henceforth has been known as Plantsville, a village in itself. The factories were burned several times and much of the business was removed to New Hartford. The local buildings were burned again in 1873 and were not rebuilt. A. Perrin Plant died and the firm was permanently dissolved. Howard Plant, who died in 1891, aged sixty-three, then gave his attention to his private affairs and to the affairs of the Baptist Society.

Other companies in this line were absorbed into the present Clark Brothers of Milldale,—the Aetna Nut Company and the Bourne-Fuller Company (formerly of the Upson Nut Company at Unionville), as mentioned further on. Clark Brothers was founded in 1851 by William J. C. Clark. Charles Hull Clark, one of the three brothers, had been in the business seventy-two years and president for many years at the time of his death in 1925. He was born in Southington in 1832 and at his death was the oldest man in town and the oldest bank executive in the state. In the Civil war he was second lieutenant in the Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and was on the staff of Col. James Wood, commanding the Third Division, Second Army Corps. He was president of the Waterbury & Milldale Tramway Company, for incorporation of which he worked twelve years. For four of these twelve years he was elected a member of the Legislature. The bank of which he was president is the Southington Bank and Trust Company.



The Upson Nut Company was organized in Unionville in 1854 by Dwight Langdon. At his death the business was bought by A. S. Upson and George Dunham who in 1866 sold to the Union Nut Company. A western branch was established by co-partnership with the Aetna Nut Company of Southington and Lawrence & Sessions of Cleveland as the Cleveland Nut Company, and the Aetna and the Union Nut companies were absorbed. In 1874 Charles A. Hotchkiss and Philip Gaylord of Southington started a plant in Cleveland. Andrew S. Upson bought Gaylord's interests and brought the concern to buildings vacated by the Lamson & Sessions Company, with the name Hotchkiss & Upson which continued till 1890 when the Hotchkiss interests were absorbed by the Upson Nut Company.

Irons for carriages were forged by hand till 1850 when H. D. Smith, of Hartford birth, a graduate of Yale in 1820 and principal of Lewis Academy at this time, succeeded in devising machinery to do the work, thereby greatly reducing prices. The H. D. Smith Company was organized in 1850 and incorporated in 1891. The Thompson Forging Company was organized in 1903 by Thomas W. Thompson of Orange, Conn. The Tobrin Tool Company was organized in 1923 by William S. Thomson who had had much experience in the H. D. Smith Company. The Hartford Battery Manufacturing Company began extending its territory and increasing its plant in 1920. The Beaton & Corbin Manufacturing Company came into existence in 1890, making ceiling plates, radiator valves and the like. Albert J. Beaton and W. N. Corbin were the proprietors. This became a part of a New Britain company.

Returning to the earlier days of invention, J. B. Savage in 1846 was the first to make a specialty of cold-pressed carriage bolts. Eventually he devoted his attention to carriage hardware. Forged hardware and coffee mills were turned out in quantities by different concerns. Henry Smith and Edward Twichell had a patent safety shackle among other things and with G. F. Smith, E. W. Twichell and William S. Ward as members of the firm at different times the largest business of the kind in the country was built up, forged carriage irons predominating. Knives, plated ware and wooden screws were among the products of the Southington Cutlery Company; bags and shipping

tags the specialty of the Pultz & Walkley Company; carriage hardware of the Atwater Company, continuing today with automobile forgings, and bricks, carpet tacks, buttons, piano hardware and a variety of similar things came from the plants of others.

The Southington Hardware Company, begun as a cutlery company in 1867, changed its name in 1908 and under the leadership of J. H. Pratt built the second largest concern in the town, giving most of its attention to wood screws, carpenter squares and household articles. The Blakeslee Forging Company, in Plantsville, the Tubular Products Company and the plant of the Stanley Rule and Level Company of New Britain are among others to whom credit is largely due for the steadily increasing grand list.

In war times the town was faithful to the last degree. In the earlier wars, it was still a part of Farmington and its men were credited to that town. In the Revolution there were 135 men; in the War of 1812, sixteen; and in the Mexican war, three; and on Memorial Park stand the monument and the cannon for 322 men in the Civil war when the population was but 3,300. In the World war, in addition to working up the selective draft with enthusiasm and proving worthy townsmen and townswomen of the great War Governor—and likewise when the soldiers came home,—the men who could not go into federal service maintained an earnest company of the First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard. During the prolonged period, the officers were J. J. Miller and William E. Smith, captains, and G. E. Westbury, L. Clark Frost, Olin B. Kilbourn and Byron Allen, lieutenants. After the war, in 1919, one of the earliest and most appropriate memorials in the state was erected on Memorial Park directly opposite the Congregational Church. It was the gift of Peck, Stow & Wilcox. On its base, which supports a lofty flagpole, are given the number who served in each war, concluding with 425 in the World war. Not far from it is a captured German gun.

This Memorial Park, once a part of the church common, had become rather a dumping ground when in the '70s John Barnes, J. Frank Pratt, David Pratt and Dr. F. A. Hart put it in shape and the town finally assumed the care of it. It was known in



SOUTHINGTON CONGREGATIONAL  
CHURCH

All-Wars Memorial on Memorial Park in the  
foreground



SOUTHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY





those earlier days as "Pigweed Park." In addition to the memorials named there is a fountain given by Emma M. Bradley Yeomans Newell in memory of her father, Amon Bradley, who was a leading merchant, postmaster for twelve years, legislator and a citizen greatly interested in the high school and other public affairs. She also gave the drinking fountain for animals in the center of Plantsville, in memory of E. S. Yeomans, her first husband. Among her other remembrances were \$5,000 for chimes in the Congregational Church and \$5,000 as a nucleus for an historical building to be erected in connection with the library. Mrs. Newell died in 1917.

The site of the first church built by the settlers was marked by an inscribed boulder by Hannah Woodruff Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the stone also commemorates the Revolutionary soldiers. The left flankers of Rochambeau's forces, on their march in 1781 from Newport to New York and thence to Yorktown camped on what has since been known as French Hill in Marion, and again on their return. They were here two days and one night on the first march and were entertained with a supper and ball at the Barnes tavern at the foot of the hill. This place has been marked by a memorial erected by the Southington Historical Society.

L. V. Walkley made a park west of the railroad track between Southington and Plantsville and offered it to the town but it was not possible at that time for the town to take on the burden of upkeep. Mr. Walkley, who had had a dry goods store in Hartford, had started one in Plantsville in 1866. The venture had proved profitable. When the possibilities were exhausted he formed the firm of Pultz & Walkley in 1870, the senior member of the firm being the inventor of paper-bag machines. The business was eminently successful. In time it was sold to a combine for \$1,200,000 and Mr. Walkley devoted himself to his farm east of Southington Center which became one of the most notable in the state.

A library there had been, after the manner of such institutions in many towns before the state law to encourage them was passed. There had been groups having books kept in various places, finally housed in the town hall. The Daughters of the Revolution had taken active part in arousing the public to raise

funds for a building and led the subscription list with the first \$100. Mr. Walkley gave one-half of the amount required and the present handsome building was opened in 1902. Mrs. L. S. Sloper was the first librarian, a position now held by Martha H. Jackson. It has 12,000 volumes.

A hospital in the early future is assured. Mrs. Julia A. Bradley, widow of Franklin B. Bradley, died in 1919 and left her estate for hospital purposes. The accumulation now amounts to over \$300,000 and is in charge of a corporation which has been formed.

Orson W. Stow was the father of the town's water-supply system. Having found water of exceptional quality in Humiston Brook on the high land in Wolcott, he interested one of the best engineers in the state, Theodore H. McKenzie of Southington, and reservoir work was soon begun. The town voted one-quarter of the cost; Peck, Stow & Wilcox, the Southington Cutlery Company, the Aetna Nut Company, H. D. Smith & Company and the railroad company contributed; a private company was formed and the system was completed in 1884. The town's contribution was conditioned upon its right to buy all when it so desired. This right was challenged by the company when the town sought to buy in 1911 but the court sustained its right and the purchase was made for \$222,757, including a thousand acres of land. Enlargements and improvements have been made as times required.

There have been newspaper ventures which have met with varying degrees of success. The *Phoenix* was well known in other offices through the state in the '90s. The present paper, the *News*, covers its field well under the editorship of Harold H. Parker. He has the support of the Business Men's Association, an organization which is gratified in seeing the increase in the grand list through keeping up traditions.

The Southington Savings Bank was incorporated in 1860. Its deposits today are about \$2,300,000. The president is War Governor Marcus H. Holcomb. The Building and Loan Association, which was incorporated in 1912, of which Charles C. Persiani is president, has assets of nearly \$300,000. The Southington Bank and Trust Company was incorporated in 1916 with a capital of \$100,000. It has savings deposits of \$1,100,000 and



commercial deposits of about \$1,000,000. The president is James H. Pratt. In 1925, the Plantsville National Bank, of which Clarence A. Cowles is president, was established.

The Southington Club and St. Thomas' Community House, of which Rev. William J. Doolan is superintendent, are located on Main Street, the latter near the library. There is also the Southington Country Club. The Businessmen's Association, to which reference has been made, is located in Oxley Hall.

An accompanying wood cut gives an idea of the center at the period when the Farmington Canal—the story of which is told in the Farmington chapter—gave promise of making Southington an industrial and shipping center. Factories were crowding around the churches which looked out upon the old common. The churches and school building are still there, the common has become Memorial Park, the factories have moved out to get more room, the separate settlements are now villages, the Northampton branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad recalls the days when the canal was extinguished, and the state highway carries more traffic than ever the canal could have done. The borough government was set up in 1889 to enable the center itself more definitely to regulate improvements and utilities, preserve old landmarks and direct the steady growth.

Compounce Pond continues to be a popular resort for all this section of the state. There in particular the people of adjoining towns meet for reunions, celebrations and political dinners, and many are its happy associations. One of them is that of the Crocodile Club in the '80s, which Burwell Carter of Plainville nourished. A group of Southington men and men from other towns held it together for many years. It was a distinction to be invited to its clambakes. The membership included J. B. Savage of Southington, John J. Jennings and Edward E. Newell of Bristol, Amos M. Johnson of Wolcott and S. L. Bloss of Bethlehem.

And it was in that period that steps were taken to promote the agricultural interests. The Southington Agricultural Company was formed in 1892, the stockholders being mostly owners of the former driving park. The farms now specialize in their products. That of Elijah Rogers, who has been president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, is located west of Shuttle

Meadow Reservoir. The abundance and quality of its fruit serve a worthy purpose in showing what Connecticut farms can do,—an important item in the councils of those now forming to make more of New England's qualifications.

Achievements of Southington men have been noted. No citizen of this or any other town has been held in higher esteem throughout the state than Marcus H. Holcomb who has been county commissioner, state's attorney, representative, speaker of the House, senator, judge of the Superior Court till he reached the age limit, and then governor for three terms through the critical World war period. Ever since then, declining to stand again for nomination, he has been court referee in exceptional cases and has achieved wonderful results in adjusting the affairs of large corporations. In his later days, still vigorous in mind and body, he has been able to indulge his love for travel to distant places and always has been a welcome guest at public and private meetings and dinners.

As the whole state claims him, details of his career are better given in the biographical section of the history. There are many incidents to be treasured as earnestly as those in the lives of Trumbull and Buckingham, the other great war governors. When he was proposed for governor in 1914, he had given a letter to a delegate to the republican convention, saying that his name must not be presented; in reality, having retired from the bench he had made his plans for a trip to Europe. The letter fortunately was suppressed by its recipient and he was nominated and elected overwhelmingly. After that it was the popular desire to keep him in office as long as possible. Intensely outspoken, he did not hesitate to take firm stand for America's entering the war and he frequently was quoted throughout the country as voicing the sentiments of zealous Americans.

During the war period and until 1921, he allowed himself little respite from his exacting duties. He kept Connecticut in the lead in patriotic acts, himself conceiving many of them. As told in the general history, he inaugurated the military census and, despite discouraging remarks in Washington—later changed to praises,—he provided for a citizen soldiery for the state, carefully drilled and well equipped, as soon as it was ap-

parent that the National Guard was to be taken over by the federal government; he said he had seen enough of the peril in leaving the state stripped when the National Guard was ordered away for the Mexican border campaign in 1916. Other industrial states spy-infested, followed his example in this and in various particulars. He was guided by plain common sense and had no patience with red-tape which marked the doings especially of the War Department when war was declared. He forcefully recalled that Connecticut always had been a sovereign state and it would judge as to its own interests and methods while loyally combining with the other states in federal duty.

The governor all the while has lived simply and, since the death of his wife, alone in his long-time home on the west side of the Memorial Park, across from the Congregational Church. He continues as interested in merely local affairs as he was in his young manhood when he first became one whom the people wished to have lead. His long life has been devoted to uninterrupted public service, and in every hour of it he has been a sympathetic, unpretentious, hard-working fellow townsman of everybody.



SOUTHINGTON CENTER IN THE 1830s AND 1840s



## LVIII

### BRISTOL AND ITS NEIGHBORS

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF HEREDITY IN INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT—  
WELL DIRECTED INGENUITY TODAY—CONCERNS OF NATIONAL EMI-  
NENCE MULTIPLY—FORESTVILLE A PART—BURLINGTON, COLONIAL  
WEST BRITAIN—HARTLAND, "HARTFORD'S LAND"—STATE PRESERVES.

This history has followed Hartford pioneers far beyond their original bounds west of the Connecticut. It has traced the development of Farmington's extensive grant to its southern limits and has noted characteristics which have changed parishes into municipalities of renown. There remains only the west and southwest corner of the grant and of the present county—the section where Nature was most forbidding,—and with it the one northerly spot that was designated "Hartford's land."

Members of the Farmington flock of Rev. Samuel Hooker, son of Thomas, made bold in the 1650s to penetrate the dense forests of the westerly confines instead of following the trails to Great Swamp and the Wethersfield border. They found their way along the Pequabuck, across present Plainville and toward the sources of this stream which joins the ever-winding Farmington at Farmington. The deterring stories that the forest concealed many Indians were true as also the impelling stories that it was the choicest of hunting grounds. The hills to north, south and west were steep, the Pequabuck valley rough, sandy and rocky, but the place was beloved by Sachem Compound and his followers. One of the assets he stoically refrained from citing to the white men, and the worth of it to the natives was not to be known to the purchasers till over 200 years later when, in 1892, Dr. F. H. Williams of Bristol, eminent collector and student, discovered an excellent quarry of soapstone with many bowls in various stages of finish still attached to the ledge. Dwellers in a land with no good soil to till could turn their hands to the fashioning of valuable

articles. The same is the spirit which has made the name of the 1928 city familiar in commerce the world around. Compound also failed to mention a Swiss-like lake of great depth among the hills to the southward, but white men today give it his name as it has been handed down ("Compounce"), and refer to it as being in Bristol. This is because its owner, Gad Norton, had a Bristol address. He had that address through the goodness of the Legislature in changing the town boundary line when he was a member of the House, while the neighboring lake he made famous as a resort in the 1880s remained in Southington.

Among the Tunxis natives, Compound was next in rank to Nessahegan of Poquonock, the sachem of whom Windsor men bought their outlying territory, and Farmington bought most of the land from that town to Waterbury (Mattatuck); but Compounce's name is also on the early deeds and is first on the list in these later deeds, Nessahegan having passed away. The adventurers bought to Farmington's west line, signing their names, John Wadsworth, Richard Brumpton, Thomas Barnes, Moses Ventrus, John Langdon and George Orvis, in 1663, but they did not take legal possession till nine years later. Again it must be remarked that one reading the names in these old records and the recurring family names in the press of today can but feel that this generation is in close touch with that of the Constitution makers—in character as in name. Daniel Brownson of Farmington in 1728 was the first to build a dwelling, at Goose Neck, near the corner of present West and South streets. Ebenezer Barnes, whose house lot and house name were long to be perpetuated, also came in 1728, and soon after, Nehemiah Manross, Abner Matthews, Joseph and David Gaylord and William Jerome. In the town which the General Court first named New Cambridge, Chippin's Hill (Indian Cochipanee) is at the northwest, Federal Hill in the center and Fall Mountain at the south. Forestville is situated on the Pequabuck west of Bristol. The "winter society" was established in 1742, the journey to Farmington church being so toilsome, and Rev. Thomas Canfield of Roxbury conducted the services. For regular settlement in the little church that was constructed, Rev. Samuel Newell of Calvinistic creed was three years in qualifying. The ten protesters broke away and formed an Episcopal society on Chippin's Hill. Mr. Newell continued till

his death in 1789. The first church building was on Federal Hill sixty feet northeast of the present one; it was replaced by a new one in 1770 and that by the third in 1831. Enlarged and renovated, this one stands an impressive structure of the type of many which surmount New England hills.

The Episcopalians built a small house in 1754 opposite Mr. Newell's. James Nichols, a Waterbury youth from well-to-do family, was rector. Having been to England to be ordained, he had taken up work in this territory and as the Revolution came on freely denounced the whigs. "Tory Den," a rendezvous, was on Chippin's Hill. The fate of his loyalist friend, Moses Dunbar, who was executed in Hartford, is given in the general history. Mr. Nichols found safety in the western part of the colony after he had been haled before the court and had been tarred and feathered, returning in 1784 to reorganize his parish. Plymouth and Harwinton united in building on Federal Hill a mission house of the Bristol Trinity Church, organized in 1834. Rev. George C. V. Eastman was rector till 1862. In that year a new edifice was erected on Main Street and the old building was sold to the Forestville Methodists. In 1889 the church was removed to High Street and was remodeled.

The story of the town in the French and Indian wars and in the Revolution is part of that of the county as previously given. Aaron Gaylord and his family were in Wyoming at the time of the massacre. Gaylord had provisional command of the fort there and was killed. His wife Katherine and her three children were of the few who miraculously found their way back to Connecticut through the dense wilderness, barely escaping the hostile Indians and their white allies. She lived many years at her father's house on Fall Mountain. It is in her memory that the local branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named. Elias Roberts, father of Gideon the clockmaker, also a Fall Mountain resident, was another of the Wyoming victims. His wife Fallah made her way home, carrying her babe.

The western outlying part of the community had been known as West Britain in distinction from New Cambridge. In 1780 a proposition to combine the two societies in one town failed because West Britain opposed the building of a town house. The build-



ing matter having been waived, five years later the General Assembly granted the incorporation and gave the name "Bristol." The first selectmen were Joseph Byington, Elisha Manross and Zebulon Peck of New Cambridge and Simeon Hall and Zebulon Frisbie of West Britain. Jealousies at once sprang up and in 1806 New Cambridge won in the General Assembly, its petition for a division being approved. The new Bristol was in area practically the five-miles square, modern Bristol; the West Britain section was named Burlington. The plateau on Federal Hill where were the churches, the schoolhouse and the whipping post was the training ground for Capt. Caleb Matthews who assembled his men there periodically after 1747. By date of firm establishment of church parish, that of the Baptists is, next to that of the Congregationalists, the oldest. It was formed in 1791 by union with other dissenters from Congregationalism, in Wolcott and Plymouth, and its first house was built on West Street in 1802. The society had its origin in "Indian Heaven," a locality on Fall Mountain which was made a school district in 1798. The church was organized in Elam Todd's barn by a colony of Baptists who had come from New Haven.

Through the years, to be considered further on, while the different sects were organizing, the men were exercising that fertile genius without which life would have been impossible. In addition to the conventional grist and saw mills, the tin industry was tried, and cotton and tanning were attractive for a time. To work the iron found on Chippin's Hill, a forge was built on the Terryville road before the town was incorporated, but the product proved too brittle. However, the foundry business, with ore brought from Salisbury, was carried on by different ones. Gilbert Bentley and Andrew Terry sold their large plant in 1879 to John H. Sessions and the great Sessions Foundry of today was the outcome.

It remained for clock-making to give Bristol its earliest prestige, dating from George Roberts on Fall Mountain in 1790. On horseback he sold his small product till his sons grew up to help him and by 1812 he was turning out a large supply, especially for the South. Joseph Ives in 1812 began working up a metal time-piece he had devised and Chauncey Boardman and Dunbar &

Merriam engaged in the business at about the same time. The introduction of shelf clocks in distinction from wall clocks, by Eli Terry of Plymouth—just over the western town line—about 1820, cut into the industry but not for long. Chauncey Jerome, Samuel Terry, George W. and Eli Bartholomew's shop in Polkville (or Edgewood), the Burwell shop, George Mitchell, Rollin and Iremus Atkins, Elisha Manross, Ephraim Downs, N. E. Welton and Smith & Goodrich were doing a very considerable business. Elias Ingraham, founder of the E. Ingraham Company, learned the trade at Mitchell's. According to the local historians, Judge Epaphroditus Peck and Roswell Atkins, these concerns and three in Forestville were making 100,000 brass clocks a year in 1836. Jerome's brass one-day clock had made sensation in England as well as in America, for it overcame the drawback in exportation due to shrinkage of wood in the works during an ocean voyage. In 1843 he built two large factories on Main Street. They and the large Terry factory were burned in 1845, after which Jerome rebuilt in New Haven where he had established a branch (to become the New Haven Clock Company of modern times) the year preceding. It was his devising the method for cutting clock wheels from sheet brass that had enabled him to make clocks by the thousand, at a retail price finally of 75 cents apiece wholesale. Late in the '50s he merged in an over-valued concern P. T. Barnum, the showman, had become interested in; bad management resulted in bankruptcy; he and Barnum lost heavily and Jerome died a poor man.

There are many illustrations of how Yankee ingenuity could secure preeminence in world trade. Berlin furnishes its illustration, through the Pattisons and the tin industry; Bristol furnishes an equally unique one, through the Bristol Clock Company and the cheap metal clocks. The company began in a small way in 1843, aiming for the foreign market, the Jeromes, Manross, E. C. Brewster, J. A. Wells and Edward Fields having associated. Epaphroditus Peck and Chauncey Jerome, Jr., were the agents attending to the first shipment to Liverpool. Serious doubts had been expressed. A price had been set on the invoice high enough to be properly remunerative, but the English customs officers, suspecting it was too low, added 10 per cent and, on demurrer, seized the whole cargo. As quickly as word could be sent to Bristol,

another and very large cargo was rushed over, to meet a like fate. The canny Americans allowed the Englishmen to exercise their legal rights and dispose of the goods at the high valuation; clocks kept coming, and soon the Government found it wise to relinquish to the Bristol Yankees the sale of clocks.

Another great clock concern was evolved from the association of William Hills, Chauncey Pomeroy, J. C. Brown and others in 1835 as the Forestville Manufacturing Company, in 1845 making more clocks than any of the others. J. C. Brown having become chief owner and having established J. C. Brown & Company, was ruined by a fire in 1853. Elisha N. Welch, the largest creditor, bought the plant and also Mr. Brown's share of the Forestville Hardware Manufacturing Company, the Otis shop and the Elisha Manross factory—to be known as the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, with adjuncts, in 1864. On Mr. Welch's death in 1887, the concern went into the hands of a receiver. It was reorganized ten years later under J. Hart Welch, on whose death in 1902, the property was acquired by President William E. Sessions of the Sessions Foundry. Reorganization as the Sessions Clock Company of today ensued, with extensive enlargement of the plant on East Main Street, Forestville. The president is W. Kenneth Sessions, and the treasurer, Joseph B. Sessions.

Elisha N. Welch, who was born in Chatham in 1809 and early came to Bristol, began his career in his father's smithy, casting clock weights. Besides making the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company the second largest clock company in the world, he was the promoter in 1850 of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company, Israel Holmes of Waterbury assisting. This included a sheet-brass plant between Bristol and Forestville, a lamp-burner factory in Forestville and a spoon-and-fork factory in Bristol. Included under his presidency also was the Bristol Manufacturing Company, makers of knit underwear, which had started in 1837 and had been reorganized in 1856 with John English succeeding Chauncey Ives as president; after J. Hart Welch's death F. G. Hayward became president and Pierce N. Welch vice president. E. N. Welch was a director in the Bristol National Bank and with four others furnished all the stock for the First National Bank of New Haven, of which his brother, Hermanus, was president.

The outcome of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company was the



Bristol Brass Corporation of today with a capital of a million and a half and its large plant on Broad Street, Forestville. Alexander Harper is president, Julian R. Holley vice president and Albert D. Wilson secretary and treasurer. The Bristol Manufacturing Company referred to, continued the manufacture of knit goods with plants in both Bristol and Plainville. After nearly a century of existence its doors were closed and the property disposed of by a receiver in 1928.

Another of the world-known clock companies is that of the E. Ingraham Company. Elias Ingraham, of Hartford, worked in 1828 with George Roberts carving clock cases. In 1843 he was of the firm of Brewster & Ingraham which had a branch office in England. Andrew Ingraham was the partner in E. & A. Ingraham in 1848, the present name being adopted in 1860, with Mr. Ingraham's son Edward as a partner. In 1880 it became a joint stock company, grandsons coming into partnership. Mr. Ingraham died in 1885 and his son in 1892. Walter A. Ingraham then became president and the concern, on North Main Street, has well maintained its unique history ever since. Of late years it has added watches to its list. The present plant is on the original site. Edward, Dudley S., William S. and E. Morton Ingraham are the officers in charge.

The large concern of the Wallace Barnes Company of today, making springs of all kinds, microscopic and big screws and radio accessories, had an interesting first chapter. In the earliest days the making of the parts of a clock caused the establishment of sundry industries. Edward L. Dunbar, descendant of the settler, Dunbar, specialized in clock springs. In 1847 he bought of S. Burnham Terry the process for tempering. Wallace Barnes was in the same line. Soon (or in 1857) the firm of Dunbar & Barnes was working over-time to keep up with the demand for springs for women's hoops. A hall was erected known as Crinoline Hall; later it was the town hall. After the Civil war, Mr. Barnes took over the entire establishment and continued it till he died in 1893, an octogenarian. In 1897 the corporation was formed, retaining the valuable name and with Carlyle F. Barnes in charge and Harry C. and Fuller F. Barnes associated with him in official capacity. The main works have continued on the original site on Main Street, with branches in other parts of the town, including the rolling mills in Forestville. The officers are

Fuller F., John S. and Harry C. Barnes. The Dunbar Brothers Company on South Street is an adjunct.

Edward B. Dunbar, born in 1842, son of Edward L. Dunbar, had joined his father in the manufacture of springs. When the elder Dunbar died, in 1872, the bell on the factory tolled for several years ninety-nine times at 9 o'clock each night. The business had then been incorporated as Dunbar Brothers. William A. retired in 1890. C. E. Dunbar was a member of the firm on the incorporation.

Edward B. Dunbar was active in public affairs, serving in both branches of the Legislature, promoting the high school, helping secure the free library, acting as head of the fire department, serving as director of the Bristol National Bank and its president from 1905 till his death in 1907, also as vice president of the savings bank and president of the Board of Trade and of the Y. M. C. A. and was many years a deacon in the First Congregational Church. The Dunbar Brothers Company was incorporated in 1907 and today's officers are Fuller F. Barnes and Harry C. Barnes.

John Humphrey Sessions, born in Burlington in 1828, began with wood-turning in Polkville. In partnership with Henry A. Warner in 1854 he established the firm of Warner & Sessions and, as success was attained, moved to the center of the city. Mr. Sessions became sole proprietor. In 1870, his son and namesake in partnership with him soon after, he took over the trunk-hardware business which his late brother Albert had conducted, originally in Southington. He bought out the Bristol Foundry on Laurel Street in 1879, as previously said, and, his son William E. coming in with him,—himself as president, his son as treasurer, George M. Eggleston as secretary and Joseph B. Sessions as assistant secretary—incorporated in 1895 with a paltry capital of \$10,000 and a force of eighteen hands. The present site on Farmington Avenue was made the home of the fast-developing organization, one of the greatest foundries in the East. Joseph B. Sessions is now president, Arthur F. Woodford secretary and W. Kennedy Sessions treasurer.

Meantime the trunk-hardware business also had increased. The Codling Manufacturing Company's plant on Riverside Avenue (formerly the Welch, Spring & Company watch shop), was

bought and utilized till the new plant was completed in 1907, the largest of its kind in the country. The elder Sessions was president of the bank, of the light company and of the water company. It was largely through his generosity that the present Methodist Church was built. He died in 1899. His grandson, Albert H. Sessions, was then admitted to partnership in the hardware business which continued till the death of J. H. Sessions, 2nd, in 1902. In 1905, J. H. Sessions & Son was incorporated, the stock being owned by Mrs. J. H. Sessions and Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Sessions. The officers were Joseph B. Sessions president, Frank E. Lamson vice president, Arthur F. Woodford secretary and William Kenneth Sessions treasurer. Today these positions are held by Albert L. Sessions, Paul B. Sessions, John H. Sessions, 3d, and A. H. Craig.

The Root Company at Root's Island, making automatic counting machines, was incorporated in 1907. President John T. Chidsey, Vice President Fuller F. Barnes and Secretary-Treasurer John H. Chaplin, with W. C. Hess and others, also conduct the American Supply Company, incorporated in 1915, and the American Piano Hammer Company, incorporated in 1921.

William Clayton of Sheffield, England, started a cutlery factory in Whigville in 1866. It became Clayton Brothers of Bristol and made a specialty of shears. Mr. Clayton died in 1883. The ownership has changed but the name is retained in the title of the concern, which was incorporated in 1917, and is located on Union Street. C. M. Bowes of New York is the president and W. R. Bowes of Bristol the vice president and general manager.

John Birge, born in 1785, is another of those who did much for Bristol. He came as a farmer and carpenter from Torrington, and the manufacturing business he built up was always, for him, a sort of adjunct to those occupations. Having bought a patent on an eight-day brass clock, he began the manufacture in an old woollen mill, distributing his wares throughout this country and abroad by peddlers. He was successful but none of these things detracted from his devotion to the Congregational church. His son, Nathan L., born in 1823, was graduated at Yale at the age of sixteen. He spent some years in teaching, at dry goods, as agent for his father in England, trading with Indians in the West, seeking gold in California in 1849, wintering in Hawaii and mining again. Returning home he established the knitting concern





BRISTOL NATIONAL BANK, BRISTOL, 1927



BRISTOL TRUST COMPANY, BRISTOL



of N. L. Birge & Sons. He was an official in the banks and in the water company at the time of his death in 1899. His son John, who was prominent in politics and was state senator, went on with the business, incorporated in 1899, as the Birge Company, till his death in 1901. The senator's eldest son, Nathan R., succeeded to the presidency and also held responsible position with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, where he now resides. George A. Bechstedt is secretary and William F. Stone treasurer and general manager.

The New Departure Manufacturing Company is one of the wonders of the industrial age. The company was not organized till 1889 when it began making, on \$50,000 capital and under patents taken out by Albert R. Rockwell, door bells that dispensed with batteries, a "new departure." Now it is bells, brakes, lamps, ball bearings and other accessories to vehicles, most of them "new departures" from the brains of genius. The concern has factories in Europe and its branches in West Hartford (Elmwood) and Meriden are larger than the main plant of many a prosperous concern. In 1928 there is being put in operation the largest electric steel-forging plant in the East which will so increase the amount of material that additions will have to be built to all the plants. There will be increase from 160,000 to 175,000 in ball bearings. It has its own "Endee" Inn for its salesmen and its "Endee" Club for all connected with the concern. Mr. Rockwell (1862-1925), was born in Woodhull, New York, and from boyhood had to work for a living. While a merchant in Jacksonville, Florida, one of his employees was John F. Wade who was to be Bristol's first mayor and to be elected for subsequent terms. In 1888 Mr. Rockwell and his brother and Mr. Wade came to Bristol and began making bell push-buttons on Federal Street. The company with the present name was organized on North Main Street the next year. Beginning in a small way, the company had reached the 5,000-employees stage in about thirty years. In 1895 Mr. Rockwell left the company to become president of the Bristol Brass Corporation, continuing in that capacity till a year before he died. Also he was president and general manager of the American Silver Company 1910-1920. During the World war he was president of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation which he had founded, with headquarters in New



Haven and with thirteen plants, making machine guns. (More about this corporation appears in the Southington section of this history.) He was representative in 1907. His first gift to the city was that of land for the picturesque Rockwell Park and his second that of the Memorial Boulevard in honor of the World war soldiers, with appropriate monument, on condition that the new high school be located there, a condition which was met. He superintended the building of the school, receiving a salary of \$1. In his later years he was involved in litigation over patents. In 1924 he removed to Farmington to live and later to New Britain. The new management of the company he founded went forward rapidly with more expansions and improvements till hardly a year passes without announcement of some new addition to facilities and space, like that of the electric-steel forging at the time of this writing. Under the presidency of DeWitt Page the management concerns itself also over the housing and comfort of its thousands of employees here and elsewhere, with a generosity that finds its return in the class of work done by enthusiastically loyal people. Carefully studied experiments along these delicate lines between capital and labor have proved successful.

The manufacture of steel fishing rods, so well known by their name "Bristol," began modestly with the Horton Manufacturing Company in 1887; Charles F. Pope of New York was president and Charles T. Treadway secretary. Reed & Horton in 1874 had been making novelties but they sold out to the New Haven Clock Company and Mr. Horton went with them in 1880. When he had invented the steel rod in 1886 he returned to Bristol and started the company which has experienced such development, adding new features like the steel golf club. Mr. Treadway is now vice president.

The H. C. Thompson Clock Company is a reminder of Chauncey Ives and the days of the '40s. It is one of the enterprises he breathed life into and then sold. Mr. Thompson bought the plant in 1878 and introduced accessories. The joint stock company was formed in 1903. Besides clock movements it makes meters, spring motors and specialties. William Muir is the president-treasurer.

Further illustrations of thrift, genius and skill could be furnished but the purpose of history is to give only enough to indicate



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AND HIGH SCHOOL, BRISTOL



ROCKWELL PARK, BRISTOL





the character and quality of what goes to make a community with such a record for development. Names have been emphasized herein, the better to indicate that Bristol is a preeminent example of that heredity in business-upbuilding which characterizes New England.

As said in the beginning, there was not much but ingenuity which could put the town in the van of progress, and even for manufacturing, the facilities had promised none too well in comparison with certain other towns. One way in which nature did seem to offer special reward proved a costly disappointment. This reference is to the copper mine.

Rich veins of copper were unearthed by George W. Bartholomew of the Edgewood district in 1836. The ore sent to England having been smelted with profit, the Bristol Mining Company was organized. Andrew Miller, a new Jersey practical miner, obtained a half interest and sold half to English capitalists for \$25,000. Work was well repaid till Miller's death by drowning. The concern failed. New York men took hold in 1848 and mortgaged to President Eliphalet Nott of Union college for \$212,152. A third interest was sold to Dr. Nott who thus held control. Extravagance—and there were rumors of "salting"—brought disaster. Next the son of President Woolsey of Yale, John M. Woolsey, became interested and the distinguished Yale scientist, Professor Silliman, began extensive experiments. Incidentally, it will be recalled that in the case of the Granby mine it was men of learning who were attracted. The new Bristol Mining Company was organized in 1855 and when the panic came two years later went to the wall, even though a net of \$2,000 a month was being realized. Mr. Woolsey foreclosed a mortgage and the mine shut down. Thirty years later Burton S. Cowles discovered that the crushed rock around the mine contained good ore. E. J. Hubbard of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, coöperated in securing the property. The Bristol Copper and Silver Mining Company was incorporated in Albany with \$500,000 capital. The old Williams shaft, 250 feet deep, was pumped out and sunk 200 feet further. But the ore found was poor, the machinery was costly. The outcome was that Col. Walter Cutting in 1893 foreclosed the mortgage which he held. A year later the great dam of the mine pond broke and much damage was done to bridges and the railroad in

Forestville. Eventually the water privilege was obtained by the city for an auxiliary supply.

The opening of the railroad brought service that was appreciated by the industries but the increase in population from 1840 to 1850 (when it was 2,800) was only about 700. In the era of electric lines the town was fortunate in having the Bristol & Plainville Tramway Company which became somewhat unique in the state, after others had been consolidated, in that it retained its independence, from the time of its organization in 1895 till 1927 when it was merged with the Connecticut Light and Power Company. In 1895 it had merged with the old Bristol Electric Company (organized in 1885) to supply the town with electricity. It cost originally \$6,000 and was valued at \$3,000,000 in 1927.

By 1893 the ten-year increases in population were at a rate better than 30 per cent and a committee consisting of George S. Hull, Edward B. Dunbar, Frank G. Hayward, Jonathan M. Peck, Charles S. Treadway and William Linstead obtained from the Legislature a charter for a borough. Edward B. Woodward was the first warden. In 1915 with a population of about 15,000 a city charter covering the whole town was obtained. The present population is 30,000 (the largest per cent of increase in the state) and the grand list of the four voting districts is \$50,000,000, the tax rate but 16 mills. As said, John F. Wade was the first mayor and was reelected subsequently, except for one term when he was in Europe on business, holding the office at the time of his death in 1927. He was succeeded by W. Raymond Crumb.

When the World war made its tremendous demands upon the factories of the county, Bristol responded with an immense enlargement of manufacturing facilities and of homes and knew no let-up in change to peace basis. In 1919 bank deposits increased over \$2,000,000 and the grand list nearly as much. A realty company, to capital of which the New Departure Company contributed \$200,000, contracted to erect 400 houses during the summer. A "two-for-one" savings plan was inaugurated by which interest would be paid on systematic savings and at the end of the period of five years interest would be paid equivalent to 176 per cent. The Bristol Brass Corporation, constantly enlarging in all departments, increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Wallace Barnes & Company built their new five-story factory



CORNER OF MAIN AND NORTH MAIN STREETS, BRISTOL, 1895  
Showing first trolley car





and office building and its clubhouse. The New Departure was doubling its space here and in West Hartford and preparing the new plant in Meriden, also erecting its inn and clubhouse. J. H. Sessions & Son were adding to their main plant and increasing railroad facilities. The E. Ingraham Clock Company was installing machinery in its new five-story plant on North Main Street. Dunbar Brothers replaced their South Street wooden building with one of brick, but kept the famous old bell to which reference has been made. Forestville which, since its beginning in 1833 had been the starting place first of Bartholomew, Hills & Brown (later the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company) and then of other concerns which have been named among the leaders, was growing toward the city and the city toward it.

The banks reflect the prosperity. By 1925 the per capita savings in the savings association were \$611. The Bristol Savings Bank, incorporated in 1870, of which Miles Lewis Peck is president, has now \$14,000,000 on deposit at 5 per cent. The Bristol National Bank, incorporated in 1875, of which William P. Calder is president, has capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$250,000. The Bristol Trust Company, incorporated in 1907, has capital of \$100,000 and savings deposits of \$4,500,000, and the American Trust Company, incorporated in 1919, capital of \$100,000 and savings deposits of \$2,000,000.

The World war had found Bristol with a well trained body of men—Company D of the First Infantry, C. N. G. The tests of age, physical condition for the grueling work ahead and of need at home for employment or for families thinned the ranks somewhat, but vacant places were well filled before the registration and selective draft came, and then more for the National Army. Those who could not go, enlisting others with experience but over-age, quickly responded to the call for the State Guard, and more units, including a machine-gun platoon, were formed than could be accepted. Drilling in the meagre quarters—for not yet had the state furnished the armory so long needed,—these men, in two companies, maintained that military credit the town was proud of; Clarence A. Woodruff, Ray K. Linsley and Ernest E. Merrill became majors and George E. Cockings and George F. Thomas captains. In the army William J. Malone, now judge of the city court and one who has served in the Legislature, was

major in the aviation branch. Each year Bristol remembers Seicheprey Day—the first battle for the Americans, described in the general history, the battle where the Bristol men were among those who met the fierce on-rush of the Germans and suffered heavy loss. Their names are inscribed with the others on the memorial on the Boulevard. More than 1,400 men went into the service of whom nearly half a hundred did not return. This year, 1928, a suitable armory is being erected by the state on land bought by the city at the corner of Church and Valley streets. The Red Cross and Liberty Loan work was carried on with an energy which put the city's name high on the state's roll.

In the Civil war, when the population was only 3,400, Bristol sent 250 men into the service and names like those of Newell, Barnes, Peck, Manross, Dunbar and Hart were among those on the list. Fifty-four did not live to return home. The story of the county in that war is told on another page. The monument in the cemetery at Forestville to Capt. Newton S. Manross of K company of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers was erected by the students of Amherst College where he had just been appointed a professor. The town had men in companies of several of the regiments and more than half of those in I company of the Twenty-fifth. The story of the escape of Capt. T. B. Robinson from a Confederate prison is one of the most interesting of the war. Immediately after the fall of Richmond a public meeting voted to erect a monument and it was dedicated in January 1866 in memory of those who had gone forth, the first soldiers' monument in the state and, it is said, the first in the country.

The history of some of the churches has been given. After much hostility the Methodists built their church in 1837. It prospered and the second church was built in 1880. The first pastor was Rev. Albert G. Wickware. In Forestville the Methodists had their first church in 1855. The Roman Catholics conducted a mission near the north copper mine in 1840, and when the mine was abandoned built a church, in 1855, in the center and became a parish under Rev. M. B. Roddan in 1866. Adventist preachers came in 1842; the old Methodist Church was bought in 1880 and organization was completed. The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion church was founded in 1894 by Rev. H. Weber and the church on School Street was built in 1896. The Swedish





ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, BRISTOL



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FEDERAL HILL, BRISTOL



Congregational Church dates from 1890; it built on Queen Street in 1895. The Swedish Lutheran Lebanon Congregational Church erected its building in 1891, four years after organization, and Rev. A. F. Lundquist came in 1893.

The development has continued until now there are the Congregational Church on Maple Street at Prospect Place, the Swedish Congregational on Queen Street, Trinity Episcopal on High Street, the Baptist on School Street, the Swedish Baptist on Goodwin Street, the Prospect Methodist (built largely through the generosity of John H. Sessions) on Summer Street, the Asbury Methodist on Church Avenue, the Advent Christian on West Street, the Swedish Lutheran on Stearns Street, the Evangelist Lutheran Bethesda on Academy Street, the German Evangelist Lutheran Immanuel on Meadow Street, the German Lutheran Zion on Judd Street and the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's (with parochial school and convent) on Queen Street, St. Matthew's on Church Avenue, St. Anthony's on School Street, St. Stanislaus' on West Street and St. Ann's (French) on West Street. At St. Joseph's reposes a relic of St. Ann and application of it is made at a novena attended by thousands from all parts of New England for nine days each year. Cripples are brought from long distances but Rev. Oliver T. Magnell, pastor of the church, allows no announcements of cures unless they are proved and of a permanent nature. The New Haven Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting Association has camp grounds at Forestville.

In school matters there could be no division of sentiment among the colonists; the law was imperative and the will of the settlers was in accord. A formal school was established in 1749 and in 1754 there were two houses, one east of the green, on Federal Hill, and one on Chippin's Hill. Prominent among the schools today are the John J. Jennings School on Burlington Avenue, the Northside School on Terryville Avenue, the Park Street School, the Southside School on Church Street, the Stafford Avenue School, District No. 5, on Fifth Avenue, District No. 10 on Hill Street, the Hill School on Queen Street, the East Bristol School, the Forestville School, the old high school on Summer Street and the new high school on the Boulevard with its theater, gymnasium and other adjuncts which make it in reality what it is in appearance, one of the finest schools in the state. The first



high school was opened in 1883 when F. A. Brackett was principal, and there were departments in the First District school-house and in Forestville, the school proper being in No. 3 school-house. The first separate high school building was erected in 1892.

The City Hall is located on North Main Street, housing various departments and the Probate Court. The Fire Department came after costly warning. Fire had followed fire till the Chauncey Jerome Clock Company removed to New Haven and the Terry Clock Company was likely to follow. Then, in 1845, plans were laid but bore no fruit before 1853 when, by public subscription, a house was built within half a mile of the bridge on Main Street, a hand engine and a hose cart were bought and Company No. 1 was organized, quarters being provided on School Street. The first town appropriation was made in 1856. A house and Company No. 2 followed in 1870 and from then on development kept up with the times. No. 1's house is on School Street, Uncas No. 2 on North Main, the Hook and Ladder on Meadow. The calls come in at the central quarters on Meadow Street. J. H. Hayes is the chief. There is an engine house with good equipment in Forestville. The Police Department headquarters are next to City Hall. The Water Department has quarters on Riverside Avenue. The new Federal Building at the corner of Main Street and Riverside Avenue was opened in 1913, just 100 years after Lot Newell began handling the mail in his house on North Side. The water supply comes from the Chippin's Hill region, on the borders of East Plymouth to the west, where rise the waters that feed a tributary of the Naugatuck River in the valley west of the ridge, and also the Pequabuck itself.

The Bristol Visiting Nurse and Welfare Association had had to make such hospital accommodations as it could till 1920. Then, through the Chamber of Commerce, Rev. Dr. L. H. Dorchester of the Methodist Church agitated the subject, an association was formed with Doctor Dorchester as president, and Roger S. Newell gave a site for a building and a nurses' home on Queen Street. Mr. Newell's gift was supplemented by others and by funds raised by popular subscription for suitable accessories, and ground for the building on Newell Road was broken in 1923. Fuller F. Barnes is president of the corporation. Meanwhile, through the

generosity of the Wallace Barnes Company, a large dwelling-house at the corner of George and South streets was provided.

The Chamber of Commerce—L. A. Wheeler the secretary,—which is alive to every issue of the hour, has rooms in the Center Building on School Street. The Young Men's Christian Association housed and cared for the association which had kept alive the spark started in 1868. Its quarters are now at the corner of Main and Court streets. The first place for special public entertainment was the Bristol Opera House built in 1896. Forestville has had a good public hall since the 1880s. Red Men's Building is also known as Convention Building as it has a large hall for exhibits, and the military company has long been quartered there pending the erection of an armory by the state. For the Boys Club a building costing \$125,000, on Laurel Street, is just being completed. The Bristol Club is located on North Main Street. On the same street is the Endee Inn of the New Departure Manufacturing Company. The Masonic Building on Main Street, the Odd Fellows Building on South Elm Street and the Arcanum Building on Prospect Street are notable structures.

The boast of the Bristol Library and Reading Room is that it represents the general interest and effort of the whole community. Long before 1800 there was a library with bookplate reading "The Reformed Library Of New Cambridge." (That was in the days when there was an uprising against the kind of literature pouring into America from overseas.) A "Philosophical Library" was in existence in the First Society in 1792 and was revived in 1803. The third was the "Mechanics Library." The modern library was inspired by the women of the Congregational Church who met to sew and for social intercourse. In 1868, men forming a Young Men's Christian Association got together books for a circulating library. Mrs. Augustus Norton, who had removed from Bristol, made a bequest of \$5,000 for a public library in 1891 and gave her own collection of books. By voting a special tax, the town has the high honor of being the first in the state to take steps for putting good literature freely before the public. In 1893 Mrs. Julia M. Tompkins of Chicago left \$5,000 for the institution and Mary P. Root made a bequest.

The library was opened in the second story of Ebers Block in

January 1892, T. H. Patterson in charge. He was succeeded by the present librarian, Charles L. Wooding. The lot at No. 51 High Street and the dwelling on it were bought in 1896 and the building served the purpose till replaced by the present handsome structure at No. 5 High Street, designed by William Potter of Bristol and New York, in 1906. By subscriptions and by bequest of C. S. Treadway the building fund had accumulated to \$45,368. Mr. Treadway and Edward B. Dunbar, who also gave liberally, had been earnest workers on the committee but did not live to see their hopes realized. To Judge Epaphroditus Peck fell the honor of making the report that the public subscriptions had completed the fund required. Features of the institution are a valuable historical collection and one of the finest exhibits of Indian and prehistoric relics in the country, given by the collector, Dr. Frederick H. Williams. Accessible here is the town's history compiled by S. P. Newell, Judge Peck and Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale, a son of Bristol, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary in 1885. The Bristol Historical and Scientific Society has its quarters on Summer Street.

The people who could make Bristol an industrial marvel despite handicaps could also maintain the intellectual standard. Roswell A. Atkins (1826-1903) was of those who put the results of historical research into print. He was in manufacturing, with J. Atkins & Company and with John Winslow, till he took up surveying and became interested in research. At one time he was chief of the Fire Department and from 1892 to 1894 he was judge of probate. In the earlier days Henry Alexander Mitchell (1805-1888) wrote valuable articles. He was a graduate of Yale and of the Litchfield Law School, served in both branches of the Legislature and was judge of the Superior Court. Benjamin F. Hawley (1808-1887), a Farmington man by birth, came to Bristol as a boy. He taught school many years and was town clerk much of the time, judge of probate from 1858 to 1875 and through most of these years town treasurer. Twice he was sent to the Legislature. Henry A. Seymour (1818-1897), born in New Hartford, developed real estate and helped organize the savings bank, of which he was president. Another president of that bank was Wilfred Nettleton, who came as a boy from Waterbury



where he was born in 1825. He invented several things, made ten-dollar sewing machines and after 1871 spent most of his time traveling. He lived to be ninety-nine. Roger S. Newell was a well known Farmington abolitionist. He married Joseph R. Hawley's sister.

Samuel P. Newell (1823-1888), his son, opened a law office in Bristol in 1849 after graduating at the Yale Law School. His son, Roger S. Newell, 2nd, judge of probate, succeeded to his large practice and to his partnership with John J. Jennings. Mr. Jennings (1835-1900) was born in Bridgeport and was graduated at Yale in 1876. He married Samuel P. Newell's daughter. His son, Newell Jennings, has been judge of the Superior Court since 1922. Many who became prominent at the bar studied in Judge Newell's office. Among them was Noble E. Pierce, at one time partner, who has served in the Legislature and was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902. The town's delegate to the convention of 1918 was Bryan Hooker. He was of Woodbury birth, fifth in descent from Thomas Hooker. In Bristol he established one of the first woollen mills in the state and for years held public office, dying at the age of sixty-two. He was the father of Bryan E. Hooker of Hartford, and he in turn was the father of Mayor Thomas W. Hooker of Hartford. Adrian J. Muzzy was long one of Bristol's leading merchants, state senator, developer of real estate and with considerable interests in Carlsbad, Colorado. His name was given to the athletic field which he did much to promote.

The *Bristol Press* was founded as a weekly in 1871 by Rev. C. H. Riggs who sold it in 1888 to Thomas H. Duncan. The Bristol Press Publishing Company was established in 1891 and bought the paper, Mr. Riggs continuing as editor till 1893. Arthur S. Barnes, Yale '02, became editor and manager and in 1916 began publishing a daily edition. The company absorbed the *Farmington Valley Herald* in 1908 and the *New Hartford Tribune* in 1911 and consolidated them as the weekly *Farmington Valley Herald*.

High up among the trees in the western part of the city towers what is known as the "Castle" which was many years in building and which very nearly marks the old home of Hon. Elisha

N. Welch. Mr. Welch, who was born in East Hampton, began his career in Bristol in a very humble capacity but while still a young man, as told, bought the old Brown clock factory in Forestville and proceeded to build a business that was the equal of any of its kind in Connecticut. At his death he left an estate valued at \$3,000,000. Mrs. Atkins-Makay was his oldest child. After much travel and many visits to European art galleries and structures of architectural interest, she longed in her later years to establish a country home near her birthplace. She bought sixteen acres of the high land across West Street from where she had lived as a child and there, 500 feet above sea level, began to create what was like a baronial estate, which she named Brightwood. Most of the granite for the buildings was quarried on the place. The castle itself is of Gothic design in general. While the work was progressing and when not traveling abroad, she lived at Brightwood, in a cottage she had built near by the castle. Her death occurred before she had completed her plans. The property was bought by Albert F. Rockwell who occupied the castle in 1911 after he had expended about a million dollars on the land and buildings and elaborate furnishings. The estate then included thirty acres; the park Mr. Rockwell had given the city adjoined it. Mr. Rockwell lived here till he removed to Farmington in 1924. At his death in 1925, while a resident of New Britain, the estate passed to his wife by whom it was sold in 1928 to a syndicate of Hartford and West Hartford men who are to adapt the property for building lots.

Forestville, not having been cleared of its great trees, received its then appropriate name when the mills that have been mentioned began to appear on its portion of the Pequabuck. Nehemiah Manross was the first settler. Ingenious people were born here and drawn here. It was allowed a post office in 1847 and assumed further independence when it became a station on the present Highland Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in 1850—the railroad which runs in a double curve through the city itself. The Memorial Boulevard extends easterly to the Pequabuck at a point almost half way between Queen Street of the main city and the parallel King Street in Forestville, between which the gap of open country is fast being closed.



THE BROWN INN, BURLINGTON





## §

## BURLINGTON

The territory in the northern part of "West Woods" was not taken up by the early settlers of New Cambridge (Bristol). It was crossed and recrossed many times by the Windsor and Hartford adventurers who went over to Litchfield to explore the land that had been granted when there was fear that Governor Andros of all New England might seize what had been granted to no one, but about the middle of the eighteenth century there was here and there a family that had braved the wilds. Among them, in the western part, were Asa Yale, Enos Lewis, Joseph Lankton, Sr., Joseph Bacon and Seth Wiard; in the northern part, Abraham and Theodore Pettibone and Nathaniel Bunnell, and in the eastern part John and Simeon Strong.

When in 1774 the General Assembly established the ecclesiastical society of New Cambridge, it also, by separate vote, established that of West Britain, inasmuch as the northerners were averse to a union, as previously explained. Twenty-one years after Bristol's incorporation as a town, or in 1806, West Britain carried its long-cherished point in the Assembly and secured separation as the town of Burlington, covering 20,160 acres. Altogether there was quite a variation from experience of other settlements. Though the settlers were almost fanatical in their religious zeal, they never had applied for "winter privileges" or parish rights, inasmuch as they were Seventh-Day Baptists, from the colony of Roger Williams. They had migrated from West-erly, Rhode Island, nineteen of them all told, led by Rev. Jonathan Budick and Deacon Elisha Stillman. They were doers but not recorders of their doings; hence we do not know the motive of their long journey into the land of the Puritans—into a dense wilderness. It is tradition that they speedily set up their place of worship in 1780, ten miles north of the present Burlington village, and were earnest in their service. For some reason, however, a considerable portion of them passed over into New York state where there was a large church, and after half a century from the beginning, the church was no more.

The Congregationalists were lacking in the otherwise universal regard for colonial church regulations, for they took no steps toward formation of a society till 1783. In that year the

present society was established, with twenty-six members. Rev John Miller of Torrington was settled as pastor and the society again was somewhat exceptional in that it retained him till 1831. The church was located on the slope of Meeting-house Hill, about opposite Zebulon Cole's tavern. The next church, dedicated in 1808, was built northeast of the first one and remained there till 1836 when it was removed to the present site and was practically rebuilt.

The Methodists, who nowhere were congenial with the Congregationalists at that time, went south a way for their structure in 1814 but came up to the village in 1835. Nathan Bangs, later president of Wesleyan University, was one of their early pastors.

Farming is the only occupation. The town is coming to be more and more appreciated for its romantic beauty, a delightful place for summer residence. The mysterious "Leather Man" who for years silently roamed western Connecticut on an almost unvarying schedule, had the woods of Burlington as one of his stopping places. Considerable fiction gathered around him before he was found dead in one of his lairs near Mount Pleasant, New York, but it could only be established that he was of French descent. His clothing was of leather pieces sewed together by himself. He would appear regularly at the rear doors of certain houses along his route, which included eastern New York, and silently receive dole of a cup of coffee and some bread. The picture presented here is believed to be the only "close-up" ever obtained. It was taken in 1885.

Since a portion of the town was cut off for Avon and Canton, the Farmington River has formed a good portion of its eastern boundary. There was rail connection with the outside world till recently, by train from Collinsville on the Northampton branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, Collinsville being just over the northeast line. The years have passed with little change in population. In 1810 the census showed 1,467, or a hundred more than Bristol; in 1920 there were 1,109 souls; the highest point since 1810 was 1,319 in 1870.

In 1925 the State Commission on Forests and Wild Life began to function in combination with the State Board of Fisheries and Game and the State Park and Forest Commission. At that time there was a total of 11,603 acres of state forests; today there are about 40,000. One of the preserves obtained by purchase is the





**"THE OLD LEATHER MAN"**

Took in the western edge of Hartford County in his annual trips. Was for forty years a mystery, having no known habitation, speaking to no one except to grunt thanks for food, when his words had a French accent. Found dead in the woods, March 24, 1889



676 acres on the line between Burlington and New Hartford, lying between the Nepaug River and Phelps Brook. Half of this territory is a carefully kept preserve where a force of men work the year around breeding brook trout to be distributed in various streams. This plant, which was opened in 1922, represents an investment of approximately \$70,000.

In the Whigville section of the town is a reservoir system for New Britain's extra water supply, now being enlarged.

## §

### HARTLAND

A second town the land of which was granted to Hartford and Windsor men in order that Governor Andros might not lay claim to it was a jog into Litchfield County, at the Massachusetts border, known as Hartland because it was specifically assigned for Hartford men. It does not appear that Hartford men wished to live there; its value at the time of the grant was purely speculative. In 1928 it has become a favorite resort for sportsmen. It has three post offices—at East, West and North Hartland, and only stage connection with the outside world. It is like a bit of the Adirondacks. It gained incorporation in 1761. There are 22,300 acres of rough land for a population of less than a thousand. The east and west branches of the Farmington River flow through it, from Morris and Nichols ponds in Massachusetts, respectively. A state reservation Tunxis Forest, of over 1,200 acres, is in the northwestern portion and Hartland Pond of eighty acres lies near the Colebrook or western border.

John Kendall of Granby was the first to take his chances with the remnants of the Tunxis tribe who already had begun their westward march. Thomas Giddings of Lyme located here in 1754, and was followed by Joshua Giddings of that settlement, whose grandson, Joshua R. Giddings, was to become the famous abolitionist of Pennsylvania. Rev. Samuel Giddings who in 1817 organized the first church in St. Louis and was its pastor for many years was another grandson.

Vice President Charles Gates Dawes is great-grandson of Rev. Aaron Gates of East Hartland. The line of descent is traced from Simon Beman of Springfield, a shoemaker, through Samuel



Beman of Windsor and of Simsbury, Thomas Beman, also of Simsbury, Capt. Daniel Beman of East Hartland who fought in the Revolution, and Rev. Aaron Gates. The minister's son went West and his daughter, Mary Beman Gates, was the mother of General Dawes. The minister went on to join his son, became eminent as a divine and assisted in establishing Amherst College. The son, father of General Dawes, taught a singing school in Marietta, Ohio, became an editor and then a banker and eventually a well-known railroad financier.

With Thomas Beman of Simsbury came Daniel Ensign of Hartford, followed by Caleb and Timothy Olmsted of East Hartford. Timothy was one of the most esteemed writers of church music of his times.

Back in the dense woods hunters come across ruins of old mills. There was Fuller's fulling mill in North Hollow, Thomas Sugden's tannery in East Hartland and Deodate Ensign's in West Hartland. Successful print works were set up by John Ward near the southern line,—closed in 1857 but renewed by Michael Ward 1874 as a paper-making concern.

It was fifteen years after incorporation before the town was represented in the Legislature; then it sent two members, Phineas Kingsbury and John Wilder. Colonel Holmes was representative for thirty-six sessions.

The church was organized in 1768 and Rev. Sterling Graves was installed. East and west parishes were created by the Legislature and in 1780 a church was built in the latter, of which Rev. Nathaniel Gaylord of Windsor, valedictorian of his class at Yale, was pastor from 1781 to 1841. The meeting-house built in 1764 was replaced in 1801; in 1875 this was remodeled without sacrificing the original simplicity and dignity. The 1775 church of the West Society stood till 1844 when a new one was built and Stephen Goodrich gave a bell. The Methodists built in 1833. A town hall was built at the Hollow, the geographical center, in 1860, on land given by Jonathan A. Miller.

A number of Hartland's sons have made places for themselves in the world. Rev. Seth B. Pratt was a precocious student at Yale. After practicing law at East Windsor Hill, he studied for the ministry. At the time of his death in Boston, at the age of seventy-seven, he had been secretary of the American Board of

Commissioners for Foreign Missions for many years. Horace and Eli T. Wilder, sons of Col. Eli Wilder, became judges in Ohio. Lester Taylor also was a judge in Ohio and state senator. Rev. Samuel Edwards Woodbridge, son of Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, who came from Hartford, kept a private school here, later a school on Long Island for neglected children and finally one for boys at Perth Amboy. He died in 1865.

Sport and game clubs are expending more and more money in providing camps. A club composed of Hartford men is building a large log dam, 300 feet long, on a 6,000-acre tract recently bought. The dam will considerably enlarge Hartland Pond and the improvements will include a new road around the pond.

## LIX

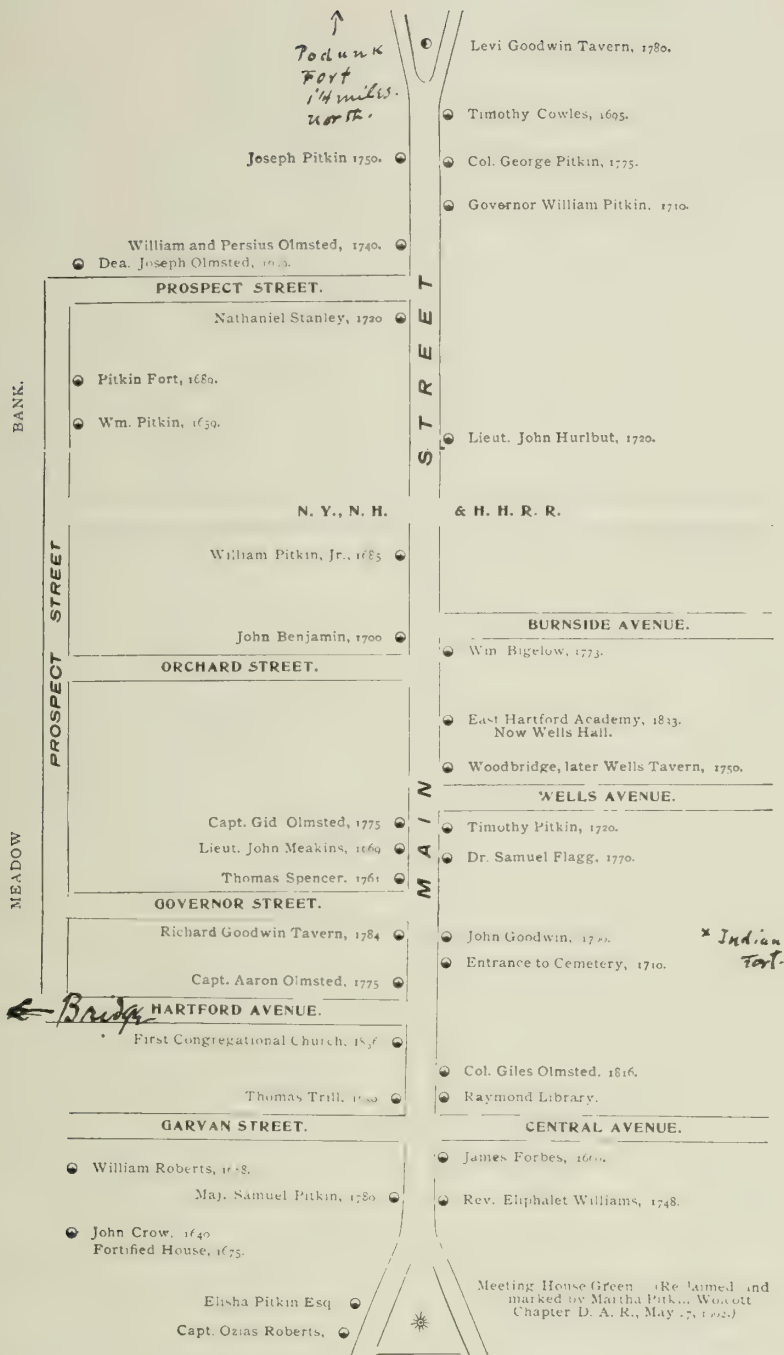
### EAST HARTFORD

TROUBLESOME PURCHASES FROM THE PODUNKS—"PRIEST" WILLIAMS' INTOLERANCE—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN EARLY DAYS—MANY COLONIAL LEADERS—WAR MEMORIALS—AGRICULTURE AND PECULIARITY OF LOCATION IMPORTANT FACTORS IN MODERN DEVELOPMENT.

East Hartford's early history was so closely interwoven with Hartford's that much of it already has been given. Yet there was notable diversity in handling. It would seem that the dwellers on the west bank of the Connecticut were so absorbed in their Constitution-making and church-building that they paid little heed to the somewhat inaccessible east side until the fertility of the meadow land running back to the river's original bank attracted them. They bought of Chief Tantinomo of the Podunks only three miles into the country, and then fenced off for the aborigines the northern part of the meadows and in general allowed them to fish and hunt at will throughout the territory, whereas on the west side the reservations were fixed a good distance inland and few Sequins thereafter were seen around the settlement. This indifference to the east side and its effect upon the somewhat despised Podunks begot troubles which have been reviewed.

Land obtained by Thomas Burnham—and still in the possession of his descendants—is a case in point. After the Podunks had shown a disposition to migrate, following the affair between Tantinomo and Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, Burnham and Jacob Mygatt in 1658 obtained from Tantinomo rights to land set off from the town's common for the Podunks near the mouth of the Podunk River at the northwest corner of the present town. Dispute arising, the court regarded this merely as a lease and, foreseeing misunderstandings, decreed in 1660 that individuals thereafter must not buy or lease of the natives. Six





**SITES OF HOMES OF SOME OF EAST HARTFORD'S EARLY  
SETTLERS**



years later, when the reservation was divided among the Hartford proprietors (of whom Burnham was not one), Burnham and Mygatt were required to pay the grantees. Meantime the lease had been recognized by the court but with proviso that Burnham should yield it if the Indians returned. Immediately thereafter the court had learned that Tantinomo had returned and also that part of the land in question in reality had belonged to Sachem Foxem who had given it to "his allies." The prompt decision had been that Burnham could bargain only for Tantinomo's part. The "allies" were Sachem Arramamet and five others and to them Burnham gave "divers good considerations and five coats." And Burnham's descendants have later deeds from individual Indians of the Podunk reservation; Thomas Burnham, 2nd, in 1711 bought upland directly of two squaws—for "one coat and six shillings six-pence." This throws more light upon the Indian traits; they would forsake their land after disposing of it; later squaws or others would roam back and get what further compensation they could. Altogether the incident is one of the best illustrations recorded of the General Court's desire to do equal and exact justice by the red men—a method which, had it been followed in all particulars by the Bay Colony's court, might have prevented King Philip's war.

There was an after-clap to the incident when Mygatt sold his portion of the property and there was dispute over the division of it which went to the court in 1668. Burnham was defeated. Thereupon he bought or "leased" all of the Indian land. Then when East Hartford and Windsor disagreed over their boundary line, part of Burnham's land had to go to Windsor; for this his heirs were recompensed later by a grant from the town in "Five Miles," or Manchester. Burnham was a constable and appeared as attorney in the courts. In one instance he defended a woman school teacher accused of blasphemy. After she had been condemned to sit on the gallows with a rope around her neck, Burnham was suspended from law practice for three years.

When the common land was divided among the Hartford proprietors, each was allowed a section according to his means for assuming responsibility and expense for the real estate, the leaders being John Haynes 200, William Pantry 85 or 80, John Crow 40 or 20, Hooker, Hopkins, Whiting, Hosmer and Thomas



Bull. As later settlers were voted in they were given an interest, those on the list ranging from 13 to 3. A few had interest "at the town's courtesy, with liberty to fetch wood and keep swine and cows—by proportion on the common," which was south of the present Congregational Church. The southern boundary was due east three miles from the mouth of Pewter Pot Brook (the Wethersfield triangle is described in the Wethersfield chapter), and Windsor on the north was to come to the mouth of the Podunk, the line to run east indefinitely. The main interest was in the meadowland; the wooded upland, beyond a bog, was designated the "bog wall." There were a north and a south side, marked by the Hockanum River which is about half-way between the Podunk and Pewter Pot Brook, while Willow Brook, tributary to the Hockanum, drains the territory between the Hockanum and the Pewter Pot. The original division of the upland "to the three-mile land" was made in 1640. On the list are a number of names that have been familiar in East Hartford ever since, like Olmsted, Pitkin, Grant, Bidwell and Burr. "Mr." John Crow, with 590 acres, one of the Hooker party, was the husband of Elder William Goodwin's only child, was the largest land holder in Hartford, his East Hartford land running along the north side of the Hockanum to the limits, was surveyor of highways, went to Hadley with Elder Goodwin when he seceded from the Hartford Church, returned in 1675 and joined the South Church and died three years later. Crow Hill in East Hartford is named after him. He was the father of Mrs. Phineas Wilson, the leading banker for Hartford and the other towns, who left a large estate at her death in 1727. Bidwell, like most of the others, retained his residence and interests west of the river. On the Hockanum he built a sawmill. Burnside Avenue was originally Bidwell's Lane and his descendants still live in that locality.

Main Street, or County Road, was laid out six rods wide in 1670. The first bridge over the Hockanum, where this road crossed, was built in 1700. Twenty-four years after the road was laid out the inhabitants requested that they be allowed their own society and pastor. The two Hartford churches demurring, the General Assembly in 1699 granted a society on condition the church tax be paid to the Hartford churches. Organization was effected in 1702 when it was voted that the east-siders should

pay to their own church. Rev. John Rood was the minister. On the committee for building a church was William Pitkin, an Episcopalian who had complained to the Assembly that he had been shut out of religious worship and who had been permitted to enjoy all privileges except participation in the sacrament. There will be more about him and his remarkable family further on. The building—slow in erection—was on the “green,” a slight elevation near the junction of Main Street and South Meadow Road, now appropriately marked by a boulder and tablet placed in 1902 by Nathan Hale Lyceum and Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. Rood having decided not to remain, Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, of a family of ministers and himself recently out of Harvard College, was installed. He immediately endeared himself to his people but when in his later years infirmities beset him and he would not furnish a “supply” at his own expense, his salary was withheld till the Assembly ordered it paid. He died a short time later, in 1746. Then came Rev. Stephen Williams. A new church on the same site had been built in 1735, but there was no heating till 1817—and the records show that the first Sunday after the stoves were put in came complaints of headaches, warped back-combs and other untoward results, despite the generally unknown fact that there had been no fire in the stoves.

Of the subsequent pastors the one who left probably the strongest impression was Rev. Eliphalet (“Priest”) Williams who preached from 1748 to 1801, when his age necessitated the employing of a colleague, Prof. Andrew Yates of Union College. “Priest” Williams died eighteen months later, in 1803. With his large white wig and stiff-brimmed hat surmounting his stalwart frame, he was not adored by the children and often was considered domineering by adults. But he came of a long line of learned ministers and ranked high among the scholars. As presiding fellow of the corporation of Yale, from which institution he had graduated in 1743, he delivered the Latin oration at the induction of Ezra Stiles into the presidency of the college in 1778. His house, on the east side of Main Street, for generations was looked upon as an exceptional specimen of colonial architecture. Professor Yates in 1814 returned to Union College. Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, coming from the First Church in Hartford in

1833, was another remarkable pastor. After his graduation at Yale in 1811 he had had a thrilling career in commercial life and on the ocean. He resigned in 1860 because of physical condition but continued as a power in the community for many years. It was in the third year of his incumbency that the present church was built, on the corner of Main Street and the present Connecticut Boulevard. It was practically rebuilt, though preserving the original type, after a fire in 1876. A town clock and a new bell were given by Albert C. Raymond. Rev. Theodore J. Holmes, who succeeded Doctor Spring, went to the war as chaplain of the First Connecticut Cavalry; on his return he resumed the pastorate and continued till 1873.

A separate society was formed in the Hockanum district the year of the fire, with meetings in the schoolhouses till the church building was erected in 1877.

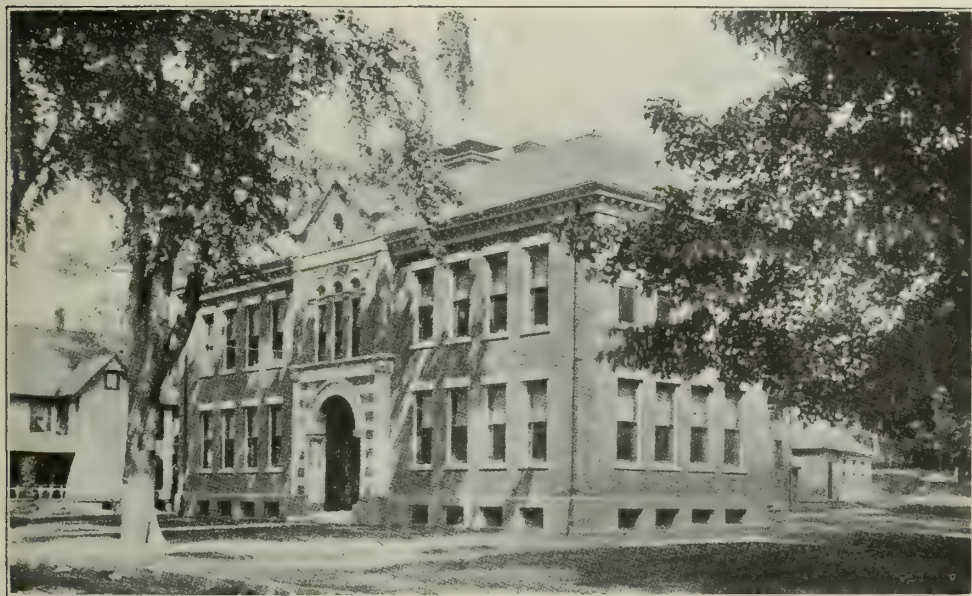
"Priest" Williams' intolerance, in sermons and pamphlets, rather aided the other sects which were gaining a foothold throughout the colony in the latter part of the century. The home of Elisha Pitkin, so hospitable that it was known as the "ministers' hotel," became a center for the Baptists in 1795 and services were held later in the schoolhouses in "Scotland" district. Most of the attendants returned to the old church after Mr. Williams' death. The origin of the first Methodist church is told in the Manchester section of the history. The Burnside church was built in 1837. There are now the four Methodist churches,—the Burnside, the Hockanum, the East Hartford and the Center. Grace Episcopal Church, now St. John's, had its origin with men like Thomas H. Harding, George Hills, Agis Easton and Moses Chandler, meeting in the small chapel near Mr. Easton's house in Burnside and later in Elm Hall on Main Street. Rev. John J. McCook of Trinity College devoted himself to the reorganized church of which he was rector for many years, till his death in 1927. The stone structure on Main Street was consecrated in 1869.

The Roman Catholics went zealously about their work, assembling parishioners from South Windsor as well, and after utilizing Elm Hall built their own edifice in 1876, St. Mary's at the corner of Main and Woodbridge streets. In 1920 St. Rose's on Church Street in Burnside was consecrated.





ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAST  
HARTFORD



CENTER DISTRICT SCHOOL, MAIN STREET, EAST HARTFORD



The inconvenience of being really a part of Hartford had to be overcome to considerable extent early in history. Thomas Cadwell was given ferry privileges across the Connecticut in 1681, renewed each seven years. In 1728 and 1737 Hartford asked for a charter. The income was given by the town to the schools and in 1756 to the maintenance of Hartford's Little River bridge. East Hartford secured half of this income and leased its share of the privilege. In 1805 there was a ferry to State Street and one to Ferry Street, Hartford (later one to Colt's factory). The account of the conflicts between toll-bridge and ferries after 1808 is given in the general history. Because of the bridge expenses, no compensation was allowed the towns when the ferries were suppressed. It was East Hartford's objection which caused the Legislature in 1836 to permit the reestablishment of a ferry, at the same time releasing the bridge company from maintaining three boats. The franchise was withdrawn in 1841 and the bridge tolls fixed on a basis to run till 1879. Nevertheless East Hartford continued its protests and petitions till in 1842 the ferry—to be conducted by the town—again won. Litigation over this went up to the Supreme Court of the United States and the town lost. The town resolved to hold "this aggressive monopoly to a rigid compliance with its charter" when it paid the bridge company the \$12,363 damages fixed by the courts. The matter of the bridge in all its phases became an interesting part of the county general history, as has been seen.

Schools developed after the manner in other towns. In 1779 the two districts north of the Hockanum were made three and the Center District house stood in front of the Center Burying-Ground. A two-story brick building replaced it in 1819. Another new building was built in 1848 opposite the head of Bridge Road. In the North District, the first house was replaced in 1812 by a brick one, and still another in 1856, on Pirate Hill, near the site of the present building. The Meadow District was formed in 1795, west of Meadow Hill. Long Hill District was set off from the North District in 1819 and in 1830 Mill District (Burnside) was set off from that, to be made in 1831 a union district with Number 6 of present South Windsor. The lines were changed



again and the name Burnside given in 1878, a name that had been used since 1865. There also were the Hockanum, South Middle, Southeast and Long Hill districts before the present consolidation was brought about in 1910. For higher education, the English and Classical School Association was formed in 1833 which built an academy on the Wells tavern land on Main Street. The trustees were Col. Solomon Olmsted, Dr. Pardon Brownell and Erastus Woodruff and the manager was Theodore L. Wright. Edgar Perkins was principal in 1836 and for several years before the school was discontinued. It was the era when high schools were taking the place of "academies," bringing higher education within the reach of all. The high school here took shape but never enjoyed the space and facilities essential till the new building on Chapman Street was opened in 1917.

Academy Hall was used for general town purposes when Jonathan T. Wells, its owner, bequeathed it with the grounds around it to the town on condition that it always be held for public use and be known as Wells Hall; in addition he left \$500 toward expense of changes. This was accepted in town meeting, October 8, 1883; the front part was added by the town in 1885, the committee in charge being Joseph Marvin, William H. Olmsted and George W. Pratt. The appropriation of \$3,500 was increased \$800 in order that the roof might be mansard and that proper furnishings be supplied and the grounds graded. The estimated expense of a proposed new hall today is \$265,000.

The Hockanum, which flows from the beautiful Lake Snipsic in Rockville through the plains of Vernon, Talcottville and Manchester, was a boon from the outset. Elder William Goodwin and his son-in-law John Crow at Burnside were the first to utilize it, receiving a bonus in land for setting up a sawmill. The Pitkin family at Pitkins Falls eventually took in this plant. The modern Spar Swamp and the ancient Saw Mill River (the Hockanum) were mentioned in the grant of 100 acres to John Allyn, one-time secretary of the colony, for a mill near where the first power mill later was developed, and in 1673 Corporal John Gilbert had rights on Hop Brook. John Bidwell's sawmill of the 1660s was a short distance below the modern Burnside bridge, Joseph Bull sharing with him and later Thomas Harris,

their territory extending to the east of Burnside. Bidwell had privileges in Hartford also, including a tan-yard on an island in Little River.

The Pitkin family were the pioneers in the wool industry, William, 2nd, having the fulling mill near the Burnside bridge, his sons William (later governor) and Colonel Joseph carrying on a clothiers' establishment. Gen. Shubael Griswold, for years a prosperous merchant, a representative in the Legislature and selectmen, with Amariah Mills in 1784 had this site for a paper mill and a fulling mill till Hudson & Goodwin bought it in 1811, along with a sawmill. Boswell, Keeney & Company utilized the property wholly for paper from 1851 to 1864 when Hanmer & Forbes came in and then, in 1865, the East Hartford Manufacturing Company. The firm of Hanmer & Forbes consisted of Francis Hanmer and Charles Forbes. They first made powder near Laurel Park and sold the plant to Colonel Hazard of Enfield. Thereupon they bought the three paper mills in Burnside. The middle mill they gave to their sons, William Hanmer and Randolph Forbes. Francis Hanmer bought out Charles Forbes; at his death the lower mill went to Charles Hanmer and is now owned by the prosperous Taylor-Atkins Company. It was the middle mill which was known until recently as the East Hartford Manufacturing Company. Charles F. Taylor of New York, an envelope inventor, bought one of the mills in 1898, applied some of his inventions and conducted the mill as secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Atkins Paper Company till his death. The East Hartford Manufacturing Company was conducted by Lawrence S. and Robert S. Forbes and James J. Brigham.

Watson & Ledyard, under the direction of Thomas Greene, editor of the *Courant*, defied the British orders and set up the paper mill just before the Revolution which furnished the supply for the *Courant* (save when rags were unobtainable as described in the general history) for many years, and the worth of the product as compared with the modern wood-pulp paper is well attested by the files of that publication. The Pitkins—William and George—at their powder mill in the Revolution, were hard pressed to meet the demands. At the beginning there was only one other mill of the sort in New England. How the powder mills eventually passed under the control of Colonel Hazard

in 1860 and later under that of the Duponts is narrated in the Enfield chapter. After William Pitkin had dropped the manufacture of tobacco he took up snuff-making, first securing a tax-free colonial privilege for fourteen years. The plant was established by himself and George and Elisha Pitkin, Jr., in Manchester. The powder mills had been preceded, in 1747, by the iron-slitting mill of Col. Joseph Pitkin, under a fourteen years' privilege from the Assembly but, like other attempted industries, it was stopped by England. The mill was reopened in 1782; in 1797 it cast guns for the local artillery battery and in 1812 supplied powder for the state.

Connecticut's first cotton mill was put in operation by the resourceful Samuel Pitkin as Samuel Pitkin & Company in 1794 in what is now Buckland. In proportion to population, East Hartford was in the front rank of American industry in 1819 when it had seven paper mills, eight powder mills, two cotton mills and one woollen mill, two glass works, a hat factory, four carding machines and several grist- and sawmills. In the list of enterprises demanding high-class workmanship should be included the earlydays clock-making of Benjamin Cheney, elsewhere referred to.

Henry and James F. Pitkin in 1834 began making the American "lever watch" by hand and two brothers had silver-ware shops near by. The four combined and their products were sold at the Pitkin store in Hartford "near Exchange Corner." This was the second attempt to establish watch-making in America. The business was moved to New York and Nelson Pitkin Stratton, once connected with the concern, became one of the organizers of the Waltham Watch Company. William L. Pitkin (1830-1895), one of the earliest silversmiths in this country and the first to combine that art with silver-plating, learned his trade of Walter Pitkin in East Hartford. In 1856 he bought the business of O. D. Seymour in the old jail building in Hartford and also that of H. I. Sawyer in the same building. In 1863 he was joined by his brother, H. E. Pitkin, and the business was continued over thirty-one years. When that building was torn down they set up in the Jewell building on Hicks Street whence they removed to Pearl Street. In 1894 they sold their machinery to the Eagle Sterling Company of Glastonbury and removed there.



But the town was not predestined to be a manufacturing or mercantile center. In this it would appear to be in strong contrast with Manchester—the organization and the setting-off of which in 1823 are recounted in the next chapter. The conditions were materially different. Aside from its being a suburb of Hartford where many of its people are in business and with whose industries it is closely connected, its location on the Boston side of the two bridges, one for the railroad and one for vehicular traffic, on the main thoroughfare from New York to Boston, its railroad branch to Springfield, its network of trolleys and improved roads into the richest agricultural section of the state, it being the point of convergence for what represents many millions of capital, altogether has had effect strikingly obvious in the material changes now taking place. Above all, for the period immediately preceding the World war, was the more expert utilization of the well-adapted soil for tobacco, corn and garden produce. The history of this agriculture has been marked by a few setbacks but in general it has proved most lucrative. Signs indicate that, in addition to its tobacco plantations, it will be a great produce-supply market, fed from a fertile wide-spreading territory. History with relation to the Hartford of 1640 would then be repeating itself.

Each distinct change in the town has followed a war. Up to the date of incorporation in 1783 the east side's martial activities were specifically a part of Hartford's, and in general the war history herein has been given as that of the whole county. By the census of 1761 nearly one-half of the 1,588 population of Hartford was east of the river, and in 1774, when the petition was made for a separate township, East Hartford had 2,000 of the total 5,000—with a property list of £1,900. The muster-roll of Col. John Pitkin's company in the First Regiment raised for the reduction of Crown Point in 1755 is enough to show that on every occasion the East-siders were ready. The colonel was also captain of this company and the other specifically designated officers were Lemuel Hull, James Jones and William Stanton. Lieut.-Col. George Pitkin, Timothy Olmsted and George Burnham were among those of familiar name on the roll at the Lexington Alarm. Gideon Olmsted, captain of a French privateer, was captured and put on a sloop to be taken to the prison ships.

Olmsted and his few companions got control of the sloop after a fierce encounter, the fight continuing till an American brig—toward which Olmsted had steered—came up, and the rich prize was taken into port. In all phases of the war East Hartford did its share. Jonathan Wells of Burnside was a colonel. Capt. Lemuel White was one of the few survivors of the prison ships. Stephen Olmsted died in the service. Capt. Stephen Buckland died on a prison ship.

The march of Rochambeau's army through East Hartford in 1781 and 1782 is detailed in the general history of the county. The site of the camp on Silver Lane where the soldiers were paid in the first silver the people had seen in some time was fittingly marked this year (1928) by a boulder with bronze tablet by Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. All the patriotic organizations and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts joined in the parade. Near the tablet, which is about a mile east of Main Street on the lane whose name commemorates the soldiers' silver, on the Warren farm, is the old well and sweep which the soldiers used. Rochambeau came ahead of his troops and he and his officers were elaborately entertained by the citizens. His regiments, keeping a distance apart of one day's march, were the Sparkling Regiment of Bourbonnois, the Nineteenth Regiment Royal Deux Ponts, the Twentieth Regiment of Soissonnois and the Regiment of Saintonge.

In September of this same year a stone and bronze memorial in honor of Capt. Zebulon Bidwell who was killed in the first battle with Burgoyne was unveiled near his birthplace at the junction of Bidwell and Tolland streets, on land given with the memorial to the town by Daniel D. Bidwell—himself a naval veteran of the Spanish war. Zebulon Bidwell was captain of the Fourth Company of Col. Thaddeus Cook's Regiment of Connecticut Militia which was thrown in to check the advance of Burgoyne's right. A boulder in his memory was placed on the battlefield in 1924. The regiment brought back to Hartford 128 prisoners. Both the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and veterans of the World war, with other patriotic bodies, took part in the ceremonies at the unveiling in East Hartford, afternoon and evening.

In the militia period after the Revolution some of the local

men held high rank and there was a regimental drill-ground in East Hartford Meadows. The town was represented in both the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war. In the Civil war nearly all the men of military age and condition were in the service; the town being one of those which exceeded their quota with a total of 261. Joseph Jordan was captain of Company A of the Twenty-first in which were a number of East Hartford men. A soldiers' monument was erected in Center Cemetery in 1868. In the Spanish war George W. Ripley, whose residence is in South Windsor, was first lieutenant of Company F of the First Connecticut Infantry. For the World war there were men in the One Hundred and Second Infantry, in the Machine-Gun Battalion, in the navy and in the National Army. Those who could not serve in the United States forces formed a company of the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard, with officers at different times in the four years being Maj. Lewis B. Comstock, Capt. George W. Ripley and Lieutenants H. S. Stengle and H. D. Foster. Warren B. Hale, son of Henry B. Hale and a Trinity student, after studying in an aviation school in Italy, was transferred to the United States forces as first lieutenant. He received the decoration of the Golden Eagle from the Italian Government. Maj. George Rau who gave his life as described in the general history was at one time an East Hartford man. Wallace H. Brown and Corporal Maurice Landers with sixteen others also made the supreme sacrifice and the local post of the American Legion is named after them. Dr. Edward H. Truex who was a captain in the Medical Corps in France and Italy is acting chairman of the committee that is raising a fund for a memorial for the men who were in the war. The women have organized an auxiliary of the Legion, with Mrs. Joseph Bidwell as president. Mrs. Samuel Wells of Hartford is county president.

For the rapid changes which came in the World war period the original streets were none too wide and the form of government none too strong, while the Chamber of Commerce has had to be constantly active. The great Main Street, through the center, has to be denuded of its magnificent elms which, in splendid line between two roadways, have been the glory of the town for many years—so many, indeed, that unfounded tradition tells of



their having been set out by the French soldiers. The trees had been badly mutilated by electric wires during the march of progress and the street had to be paved and every inch be made available for the heavy traffic toward the great bridge. The East Hartford Fire District, now covering about a third of the town, had been incorporated in 1889 and enlarged in 1899 and 1909 with commission government. There also is a Meadow Fire District in the western portion of the town but not with commission form of government. Effort for consolidation is being made. In the Silver Lane section there is a fire and lighting district, and at Willow Brook a sewer association. Large buildings are replacing the lines of residences on the more important streets and new streets are being opened for new houses. There are post offices in the main district, including Burnside, and at Hockanum and Silver Lane. The population is approaching 20,000; the grand list, \$33,000,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 over the last previous year. Wells Hall as a town hall has been outgrown; pending the erection of a new one, arrangements for space in the neighboring building of Henry B. Hale are contemplated. Community Hall has been of much service the past year, for one thing offering refuge for those in the Meadow District who were driven out by the great flood.

The erosion of the Connecticut's eastern bank has become a serious matter. Simultaneously extensive fills have been made along the Meadow Ridge immediately east, intensifying the current, thus threatening to create too shallow water for steamboat navigation between the "knoll" and the mouth of the Hockanum. A special town meeting in 1928 voted \$365,000 for two more elementary schools, one on Silver Lane and one on Livingstone Road, and an addition to the high school. Since the voting for hose, carts and houses and the organizing of a fire department, of which Judge E. O. Goodwin was the first chief, the department has been well developed. The town's water supply is from the eastern slope of East Glastonbury.

The East Hartford Trust Company was incorporated in 1916; the capital is \$150,000. Its savings deposits were practically \$2,000,000 and commercial deposits \$680,000. Edward S. Goodwin is the president. Its new building is one of the ornaments of the business section. Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows Hall are others. Long established newspapers are the *Weekly Gazette*

of Henry B. Hale and the *American Enterprise* of James A. Martin which periodically has issued illustrated editions of historical value. The former was established in 1885 and the latter in 1888.

Gracefully prominent on Main Street, nearly opposite the original church, is the Raymond Library. A library had been in existence many years when this building was erected. In 1885, using the books of the old library which were being kept in the Congregational Church parsonage under the care of Rev. C. S. Nash, the institution was formally established. This excellent building was made possible through the bequest of Albert C. Raymond (1819-1881). Mr. Raymond was born in Montville, Conn. At one time he had a large farm near New Britain. Selling this in 1860, he bought the Solon Olmstead place in East Hartford. After living in Hartford from 1869 to 1874, he returned to East Hartford and built a residence at the corner of Main Street and Central Avenue where he lived the rest of his life. His wife was the daughter of Ozias Roberts. He was one of the organizers of the Village Improvement Society. He left \$10,000 for a library at Montville and the same amount for one here, and \$10,500 for maintenance. The trustees allowed the fund to accumulate till there was enough to build this exceptionally well designed structure in 1888 on land directly across Central Avenue from the Raymond residence, which residence eventually was made over for the Masonic Lodge. H. R. Hayden was the first president of the library company, Dr. Everett J. McKnight, who became one of Hartford's most skilled physicians, the vice president, Joseph O. Goodwin secretary and Patrick Garvan, one of the largest paper dealers in the state with residence in East Hartford for many years and business in Hartford, treasurer. Among the historical volumes are Secretary Goodwin's history of the town and John H. Stoughton's histories under the titles of "Windsor Farmes" and "A Corner Stone of Colonial Commerce." The librarian is Miss Jessie W. Hayden. There are branches in the Meadow, in Hockanum and in Burnside.

Mr. Stoughton (1818-1915) was a native of East Windsor. After graduating at Yale Law School in 1874, he opened a law office in East Hartford where he was judge of the local court for

three years and the first judge of the probate court—from 1886 to 1906.

Another who was much interested in the development of the library was Henry L. Goodwin (1821-1899). He was born in Litchfield. His father, Oliver Goodwin, was a native of Hartford where he was a member of the firm of Hudson & Goodwin, publishers of the *Courant*. As a '49er, the son arranged a postal service among the gold-seekers in California and also a water supply, after which he returned home. In 1862 he took up farming in East Hartford and had a park-like home at Burnside. His interest in the public affairs of the town and the state, and especially in the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, was punctilious, sometimes annoying but always unselfish and frequently reforming. As elsewhere told he won his suit to prevent the town's paying its share of the lawyers' bills for placing the care of the Connecticut River bridge on the state. He was a member of the Legislature three times. Among the reforms he brought about were several in the postal system.

Governor Richard D. Hubbard was a ward of Ozias Roberts and received his early education in the local academy. He was representative in 1840 and 1842. Denison Olmsted, who died in 1859, a well-known writer of text books and a professor at Yale, at which college he was graduated in 1813, was a son of Nathaniel Olmsted. Anthony Dumond Stanley, Yale 1830, and for seventeen years professor of mathematics there, was a son of Martin Stanley. James F. Comstock (1808-1896), a native of Hockanum, went to St. Louis where he amassed a fortune in the shoe business and in 1874 returned to the estate which had been in the family over a hundred years. William E. Bidwell (1846-1895) was born in Burnside. He served in the Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil war and afterwards had a jewelry store at Exchange Corner. Removing to Brooklyn, N. Y., he built up the largest jewelry firm in the United States. He left two sons, William E., Jr., and Harry F.

The history of one family of the town embraces a considerable part of the history of the town and of the state. The William Pitkin (1635-1694) who came from England to Hartford in 1659 and tarried on the east side of the river was a lawyer by profession and soon was appointed King's attorney. For many



years he was continued in office as a member of the General Assembly, treasurer, member of the Council and commissioner in affairs of state. His wife was the daughter of Ozias Goodwin, progenitor of the extensive and prominent families of that name ever since his day, and his sister the wife of Oliver Wolcott—under circumstances related in the South Windsor section. William's son and namesake was no less distinguished, rising step by step to the chief-justiceship, he meantime, prior to 1706, founded for his sons William and Joseph the mill seats on the Hockanum. His younger brother Ozias was likewise prominent in the Legislature and on the bench, and a still younger brother, Capt. Roger Pitkin, was the local military leader and selectman. In the third generation, Joseph Pitkin was selectman, representative, judge of the County Court and colonel of the First Regiment, and his successive wives were the daughters of Richard Lord of Hartford and of Col. John Chester of Wethersfield, and the widow of Governor Jonathan Law of Milford. In this third generation also, William, 3d, trained in the clothiers' business by his brother, attained eminence in business, in the Legislature, in military, where he was colonel of the First Regiment, at the bar, where he became chief justice, and in affairs of state, being governor from 1766 till his death in 1769,—elected on the Stamp-Act issue by a majority so large that the votes were not counted, according to the *Connecticut Gazette*. John Pitkin, another son of the second William, became colonel of the First Regiment, which was sent on the Crown Point expedition in 1755, and was representative for many years. William, 4th, gained distinction as major in Abercrombie's army in 1758, later was colonel of militia, sheriff, representative, member of the Council 1766 to 1785, member of the Council of War in the Revolution, congressman and judge of the Superior Court for nineteen years. His brother George was in command of the Fourth Regiment of Minute Men at Roxbury and later was representative. Colonel Joseph's son Elisha, a Yale graduate, was major in the artillery, prominent in the Legislature and superintendent of the first Sunday School of the First Church. His son, Samuel L., a graduate of West Point, was town clerk, representative, major-general in the militia in 1837 and adjutant-general in 1839.

## LX

### THE MANCHESTERS

HARTFORD'S ORIGINAL "FIVE MILES"—MANUFACTURING GENIUS FROM THE BEGINNING—CHENEY BROTHERS AND THEIR SILK INDUSTRY, THE CASES, CHILDS AND OTHER PROGRESSIVE MEN—EXCEPTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT—STRONG EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT—WAR RECORDS.

Manchester, which has maintained a novel development, was the hinterland of the Podunk Indians whose history is given on other pages. Their territory extended from the Connecticut to Bolton Hills, but their villages in Manchester were only stopping places in winter, the chief ones being on the land of the late James B. Olcott, on West Center Street and on Brush Hill. The last Indians who lingered in these parts lived on Minnechaug Mountain, south of Manchester. For the period before man, Manchester has been an interesting study because of the evidences of earliest animal life. Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale declared it the "most notable bone locality in the Connecticut Valley." Remains of prehistoric saurians obtained by him are in the Peabody Museum at Yale. They were found in the Buckland (or "jambstone") quarries. Unfortunately part of one of the best specimens, before Maj. Charles H. Owen came upon it, had been quarried away and part of another had been cut out and built into a bridge.

The territory, as has been noted, was not included in the original Hartford purchase from the Indians. Hartford's east boundary was three miles from the "bog wall" on the Connecticut River marshes. More or less romance attaches to the extension of five miles through what had been called "the wilderness," establishing the "Five-Mile" section, in 1672. The romance involves the traits of a sachem, the regulations of the General Assembly and the acquisitive power of that colonial pillar, "the worshipful" Maj. John Talcott. In the affair of Burnham, told

in the East Hartford history, the General Court had ordered in 1660 that thereafter no man should buy land of the Indians direct. The purpose was to avoid misunderstandings, if nothing worse, which would make the natives resentful against the white men. Three years after the General Court had authorized the five-mile extension, Major Talcott and Hartford and Windsor men in partnership made their purchase of Sachem Joshua, famous third son of the great Uncas. Joshua had married a daughter of Sachem Arramamet who had given her as a dowry a goodly portion of all the territory from the East Hartford limit to far into present Windham County. Joshua died in 1676 before the deed was signed. By his will in 1676 it was revealed that he had distributed lands somewhat freely and there was confusion worse than the General Court could have conceived of—with the white men as the aggrieved parties. One result was the “squatter-sovereignty” quarrel on the Willimantic River and the riot and jail delivery recounted in the general county history. Major Talcott, for his portion, after a series of contentions, was permitted to give the heirs the sum stipulated in his bargain for the “Five Miles” and it was provided that all the section should be disposed of “to the General Court’s ordering, to make a plantation of.” Five Miles thus was deeded to Hartford in 1682, that town having voted to give the administrators the amount to be paid to the heirs.

Yet no one seemed to want the land. In the long years before it was definitely laid out for disposal among the Hartford proprietors, sections were voted to individuals in recognition of meritorious service, as in the case of Corporal John Gilbert who had been one of four in 1666 to speed to Albany to “attain certain understandings concerning the motion of the French.” He received 200 acres on Hop Brook which was passed on to his sons and they deeded half of it in 1707 to Thomas Olcott, Jr., in whose family part of that acreage remained. Thus on the records began to appear family names as familiar today as they were then. Others took land without authority till twenty-nine leading men agreed to destroy fences or markers set up by usurpers. The orderly layout was completed in 1753. There was a reservation of 200 acres for the first minister when he should come and also of land where there were signs of copper ore.



More trouble was to ensue when it came to fixing the western bounds of Five Miles, for when they began measuring off holdings from the Bolton Hills, they found that they overlapped Hartford's eastern line. The reason was that that line had been moved east twenty rods when the present East Hartford Main Street (so fortunately) had been widened six rods. The dispute being referred to the General Assembly, that body gave Manchester (or Five Miles) five miles and a half. In his digest of early probate records, Manwaring turns aside to observe that "this seems to have been an unjust act of the General Assembly." It was nearly half a century before East Hartford ceased to complain.

Lieut. Thomas Olcott's house of public entertainment, permitted by town vote in 1713, was a popular place during these strenuous days and, still in the family name, long prospered. Gilbert had built a sawmill at Hop Brook and John Allen had another on Saw Mill River (the Hockanum) with grant of land that included present Hilliardville and part of Bigelow Brook. The road between these two sawmills has ever been known as Love Lane. Such was the labor in clearing the wooded lands that vigorous war had to be declared upon the thieving crows, a penalty being imposed upon every citizen who did not kill at least a dozen annually and a bounty paid on all killed above that number.

If it had been difficult for East Side residents to get over to church in Hartford, it was still more so for the Five Miles people, but the few put up with the inconvenience for seventy-eight years after East Hartford secured a degree of independence in 1694. Meanwhile, their number having increased to upwards of a score, they humbly petitioned for "winter privileges" and a decade later they secured them. Services were held under an elm on present Spencer Street. The privileges for five months in 1704 were gradually extended till in 1772 a regular church society was permitted, to be called Orford Society—the fourth society of Hartford. The General Assembly's choice of a site for the church outraged the easterners, represented by Timothy Cheney, Richard Pitkin and Ward Woodbridge, but the Assembly adhered. The society's first meeting was held August 13, 1772, Capt. Josiah Olcott the moderator. Timothy Cheney,

Richard Pitkin and Robert McKee were the finance committee. The site of the edifice finally was about where the church now stands, considerably nearer the "Green" than the other side. And the Green was to become the center of the community. The war and other demands upon the few people made progress in building so slow that it was not till 1794 that it was voted that if the pew doors were well hung and the front painted red, the result of the joint labors would be considered satisfactory.

The church for the Methodists was under way at the same time. Land was sold to them first by Thomas Spencer at whose house the six original Methodists had worshiped. Their church at the corner of Main and Center streets was not built till 1822. Their third one, in the progress toward their fine structure of today, was built in 1853.

The first minister in Orford parish was Rev. Benajah Phelps who, born in Hebron and graduated at Yale, had gone to a church in Cornwallis, N. S., from which he had been driven during the Revolution. He retired in 1793 and died in 1817. Rev. Samuel King succeeded him in 1800. After eight years he went to the frontier and left the church without a pastor. From 1813 till the separate town was incorporated, the East Hartford town meetings were held alternately at the parish church and at the East Hartford church.

The first school (without a building) was in 1745 and Josiah Olcott the whole committee. Soon after (1751) when the Hop Brook School was built, there were four schools, faintly indicating the modern districts. One was near the Olcotts, one at Jambstone Plain, one near Elizabeth Webster's, one at the center and one near Doctor Clark's. The formal districts were designated in 1772, corresponding closely with the order of 1859: 1, Northeast (Oakland); 2, East (the Green); 3, Southeast (Porter); 4, South; 5, Southwest; 6, West; 7, Northwest (Buckland); 8, North (North Manchester); 9, Center, including South Manchester. With the order of the General Assembly, the first school society met October 31, 1796, presided over by Deacon Joseph Lyman. Need of a classical school being recognized and causing dissension in the matter of location, there were two academies within a mile of each other, at the Center. Of these the East Academy or Manchester High School counted among its supporters Horace Pitkin and Deodatus Woodbridge of the

family that had made the Woodbridge tavern famous. The school's prospectus read that "young gents" were to apply to the principal, Norman W. Spencer; young ladies to the preceptress, Electra H. Buckland. The school did not survive the Civil war period.

In the survey of both church and schools one sees that the Revolution was especially untimely for the little parish. Yet out of the less than a hundred voters, twenty-five men and boys enlisted. On the Lexington Alarm, seven men named Buckland mounted their horses and hurried away. Officers who served in the campaigns were Capt. Timothy Cheney who was detailed back to the county to assist in making powder, Captains Ozias Bissell and Richard Pitkin and Lieutenants Simeon Gains and Nathaniel Olcott. But one of the results of the conflict was the incentive to manufacture at home much that had been imported, thereby diverting attention from the field of agriculture to which they had been committed. And the ban which the mother country had put upon such industries as Col. Joseph Pitkin's iron works in 1747 at Woodland had been lifted; indeed the successor to that plant made guns while smaller mills around it made powder. The Pitkin family established this industry which was continued through years, as already told, till the Hazard Company was absorbed by the Duponts in modern times. The Pitkin men themselves turned aside for a while in 1775 to profit by their fourteen-years exclusive grant from the Assembly to make snuff, but they resumed powder-making later.

The paper industry which was to be so extensively developed in this section had its start in present Union Village with the mills of Ebenezer Watson and Austin Ledyard in 1775. After the loss of the plant by incendiary fire in 1778, the Assembly was petitioned for aid for the widows of the founders, whose loss was given as \$5,000, and the statement was made that the concern had supplied the *Courant* with 8,000 sheets a week, had furnished most of the paper used by the state and also had supplied the Continental Army. The Assembly granted the right to raise £1,500 by lottery. William and Elisha Pitkin and Samuel Bishop of East Hartford in 1783 got a twenty-five years monopoly from the Assembly to make glass. Robert Hughes of Boston was secured for superintendent and ambition was high



since the English supply had been cut off. Hughes proving a failure, the Assembly was asked to permit a £400 lottery in compensation for losses. The lottery was successful but not the plant for the time being, to the regret of Jonathan Stanley, the town clerk, and to Elisha Pitkin and Gen. Shubael Griswold, selectmen, who were the managers.

Samuel Pitkin in 1794 established at what is now Union Village one of the first cotton mills in America, making velvets and fustian. Richard Pitkin built another, at Manchester Green, and to the northwest of it John Mather in 1808 put up a cotton mill and a powder mill. Richard T. Jones in 1780 built a paper mill on the site later occupied by Peter Adams' mill, and in 1800 Charles Bunce and his six sons started a like business, to run for sixty years, on Hop Brook.

But one thing after another brought depression. Smallpox was among them and those who had fought against the use of virus now granted Dr. George Griswold the right to set up his inoculation hospital, in 1792. Worse than that plague was the Government's embargo prior to the War of 1812. In that war, local men joining with those of East Hartford went to New London for a few weeks till danger of a British attack in that quarter subsided, and came home to feel again the gloom of discouragement, due to the Federal Government's behaviour. In the hour of depression, religion of the fathers was forgotten and the civic and moral laws based thereon were in contempt. But by the close of the second decade of the century there was a wave of new endeavor and, churchwise, Manchester was fortunate in the coming of Rev. Elisha B. Cook at the Congregational Church in 1815. His influence was felt in every little hamlet that was springing up around this and that reviving mill site.

Manchester came into membership with the towns in 1823, at the opening of the new era. Mr. Cook died that year, but the church continued to prosper under Rev. Enoch Burt and in 1826 erected a new edifice at the Center. This continued to be the place of worship, till fifty-three years later the present structure was built. The old one was moved a little to the westward and was taken over by town for its public hall.

The Pitkin glass factory's business continued till the '30s when the historic plant, the first of its kind in America, was dis-

continued. The picturesque ruins of the native-granite building have this year been given by the heirs of Horace W. Pitkin to Orford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will make of them a permanent memorial to the founders of the Revolutionary period. The location is southeast of Manchester Green, today a beautiful residence section.

For many years, Manchester Green, on the King's Highway to Boston, boasting its Woodbridge tavern and the first post office, was the center of activities, dividing fame only with Buckland district. There in 1816 was built the brick schoolhouse on the site of the present school, the top floor of which was an assembly hall, scene of festivities and meeting-place for Odd Fellows and Masons. It was then the East District and the pupils who sought more than the elementary training went from this to the East Academy, located at present Greenhurst. The old brick blacksmith shop was the property of Benjamin Lyman, perfecter of the first iron plowshare and iron hub. It was here that Aaron Cook later invented a fountain pen which was taken over by the Watermans. Daniel Wadsworth, town clerk, and Ralph Cone were among the carriage-makers near by and the establishment did business till 1898. Together with Bliss' carriage shop was Bliss Hall where the Village Improvement Society met. In the house now owned by John Young, "Yankee Soap," later to be made so famous by Williams Brothers of Glastonbury, had its origin. The only drug store was there, run by George Williams, and behind it was Wells Woodbridge's distillery. Money taken in at public dances at the tavern was used to buy books with which a fine library was started in the hall of the McChesney residence on Middle Turnpike. Mrs. Martha Hooker, sister of the Williams brothers of Glastonbury, and Grace Greenwood, the writer, devoted much time to it and its collection was utilized in organizing the library in South Manchester, which is now practically one with the Green. Manchester's first post office was at the Green, but in 1850, the year before the railroad was built through what is known as North Manchester, it was removed to that section. Wells Woodbridge, the first postmaster, served twenty-six years, a record broken by John A. Alvord who distributed the mail for thirty-six years. The colonial residence of

Richard Pitkin, on the site of the present Loomis house, was one of the best known between Hartford and Boston. The one factory—known successively through the years as the Pacific, the Seamless Hosiery owned by Keeney & Colt, the factory of C. G. & M. Keeney, the Manchester Knitting Mill of Addison L. Clark and finally a branch of the Glastenbury Knitting Company—bade fair to become the leading factory in all the town and continues today one of the foremost. The rolling fields to the northward were utilized for the first links of the golf club.

Buckland, without a church, had its jambstone quarry and its numerous family of Bucklands to depend upon. One of the seven of that name who participated in the Revolution was killed. Another, Aaron, received as a pension a grant of 1,000 acres in Buckland, valued at 17 cents an acre, and on this he established a powder plant. He also built and operated what is now the oldest woollen mill in the country, bearing today the name of Elisha E. Hilliard who developed it in the '20s and whose name attaches to the village that grew up. Mr. Buckland, who began the manufacture in 1780, sold to Williams & Tracy who sold to Sidney Pitkin of East Hartford. With stone from the quarry, this Buckland built a tavern which Lafayette greatly appreciated. Buckland's residence was the first post office in that quarter, the postmaster being his son-in-law, William Jones. It was in this district also that the Watson & Ledyard paper mill, heretofore mentioned, was located. For a number of years now, Buckland, like its neighbors, Wapping and Hillstown, has been most famous for its tobacco acreage, Hackett Brothers and the Connecticut Sumatra Tobacco Company having many fields in the open and under cloth.

Manchester continued to contribute toward making this section of Connecticut conspicuous for its paper products. The concern founded by Henry Rogers in 1832 is on Hartford Road and Charter Oak Street, known as the Rogers Paper Manufacturing Company, makers of pressboard and specialties. Case Brothers, Inc., continue on the site of the plant of 1862 at Highland Park, with branches in Manchester, Unionville and Burnside. Notable public service was rendered by A. Wells Case and his son Lawrence W. Case in constructing a park on the mountain at High-



land Park. In exceptionally romantic setting is a cascade with a sixty-five-foot drop to Hop Brook. Nearby was the old copper mine which disappointed the expectations of the settlers. Where once were mineral springs of wide repute there now is a community club house. Henry Lydall came here from New Britain with his nephew William Foulds and began the manufacture of knitting-machine needles, in the section known as Lydallville. Mr. Foulds withdrew from the partnership and became the head of the Lydall & Foulds Paper Company, the William Foulds Company,—William F., Jr., E. A. Lydall and Arthur J. Straw being associated with him,—and of the Colonial Board Company. The factories are in Parker Village, on the way from Manchester Green to the north end. The machine-knitting-needle industry of Henry Lydall and his son, E. A. Lydall, was moved to the north end.

The Henry Hudson Oakland writing-paper mill (1832) was kept up by Mr. Hudson's sons and grandsons till in 1864 when Cheney Brothers became interested in it and it was reorganized as the Hudson-Cheney Paper Company, which in 1879 took on the whole plant. In 1881, having become the property of N. T. Pulsifer, it was organized as the Oakland Paper Company. When the American Writing Paper Company was organized in 1899, it was made one of its charter mills. The Peter Adams Paper Company was bought by the Hilliard Company in 1901 and an auxiliary electric plant was there installed.

Manchester was to gain wide fame in a new way when in 1885 J. T. Robertson invented mineral soap and in 1891 removed his small plant here from Glastonbury, occupying an old grist mill near the corner of Oakland and North Main streets. This in a few years was to be the concern more extensively known than any except Cheney Brothers. Mr. Robertson formed a partnership with W. H. Childs of New York in a plan to market the product. The J. T. Robertson Company gave this selling and advertising agency a five-years' option to buy the right to manufacture. Before the time expired, the Bon Ami Company was organized for marketing and the Orford Soap Company for manufacturing. After a fire in 1899 the plant was removed to Hilliard Street where the entire Mather plant did not long suffice and several additions have had to be built. The Bon Ami,

with Eversly Childs of New York as president and W. H. Childs as vice president, established other plants in this country and Canada. William A. Robertson succeeded his father as plant manager upon his father's death in 1922. The feldspar used in the manufacture all came from the Glastonbury quarries at first but now additional supplies have to be brought from other states.

Moses Carlyle Johnson in 1884 invented a light-powered friction clutch which resulted in the building of a factory in Ohio and, other mechanical devices having been perfected, an establishment in Hartford was removed here in 1909 as the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company. The Gammons-Holman Company was organized in 1920 to manufacture a taperpin reamer devised by William B. Gammon.

The story of Cheney Brothers is one of the great romances of American industry, yet its earlier fascinating features are not familiar to the new-coming public. Eminent scientists like President Ezra Stiles of Yale were among those who had been satisfied in the eighteenth century that silk could be produced in this country and a great business be built up. In 1783, over forty years after Doctor Stiles had begun to push research, the General Assembly offered premiums on mulberry trees and on every ounce of raw silk produced. Stiles had begun by distributing to selected individuals in each town a few trees each year. Dr. Pardon Brownell and Thomas Burnham of East Hartford were among those who met with fair success with their cocooneries. Publicity propaganda was rife and among the magazines which gave directions and told results was the *Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual* of Hartford. In the '30s trees were being imported along the whole seaboard, prices running up to \$500 a hundred before the verdict of the farmers could be heard, namely, "This is not the climate." A panic ensued.

A family of Cheney descendants had become interested. It has been noted that Timothy Cheney was one of the versatile pioneers. Among other things, he and his brother Benjamin were among the first clock-makers in America and the tall and beautiful specimens of their handiwork are almost priceless today, and withal useful. Benjamin, who was named after their father and was born in 1725, clung to his profession and removed

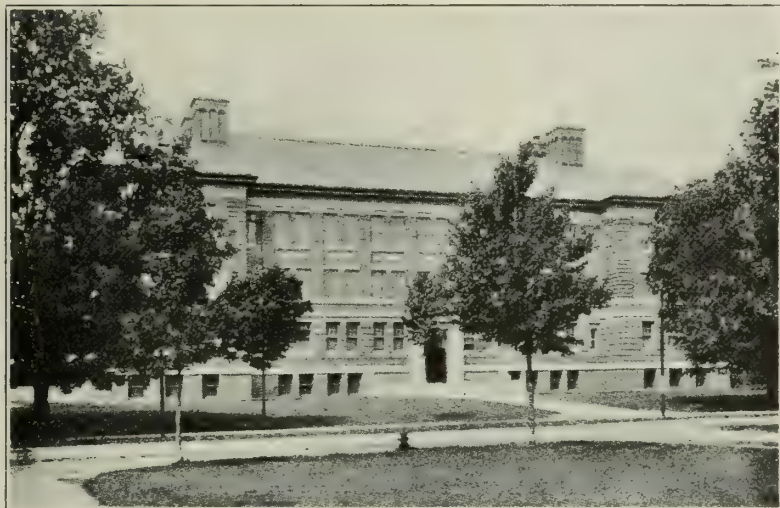
to Berlin. Another brother, Silas, remained in Manchester with Timothy who established an example approved by many of his descendants by interesting himself in public affairs and, when occasion arose, going into military life. After the Revolutionary war he removed from the Center to his farm about a mile south, building a sawmill on the stream near what still is known as the Cheney homestead. At his death in 1795, his son Timothy went back to the Center while another son, George, took the farm and mill, was town clerk in 1825 and was succeeded in that office by George Wells Cheney, Ralph Cheney succeeding to it a little later. The children of George were George Wells, John, Charles, Ralph, Seth Wells, Ward, Rush, Frank and Electra. John and Seth became artists of international fame. Ward, Frank and Rush, at a nursery in New Jersey, had sold \$14,000 worth of mulberry trees when the boom collapsed in 1840 and four years later the growing trees were blighted, but not until after many farm women had substituted the spinning of cocoons for knitting.

Meantime, in 1838, Ralph Cheney with these three brothers and Edward Arnold had formed the Mount Nebo Silk Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$50,000 and had built for \$262 a little factory on Hop Brook where the finishing mill now stands, in the rear of the main office building on Hartford Road. Silk thread was the product, the one thing that is not on the list today. Charles, John and Seth joined with their brothers in 1841, though John and Seth did not abandon their realm of fine art. The eighth brother, George W., was on the payroll in 1843, at \$16 a month, seventy-two-hour weeks. The goods were taken to Northampton to be dyed. One principle established then has remained constant: the larger part of the earnings was regularly reinvested in the plant. Machine after machine was devised, plushes and velvets came in, dyeing was revolutionized and machines came to be built on the premises. Factory after factory was built and in order that there might be concentration around one center, the ribbon-making plant for which a factory had been built in Hartford was called in. Generations of the large families, their homes and wide grounds making a community in themselves, entered into the business as earnestly as had the founders till it now long has been the largest silk factory in the world, and the only one where the raw material goes

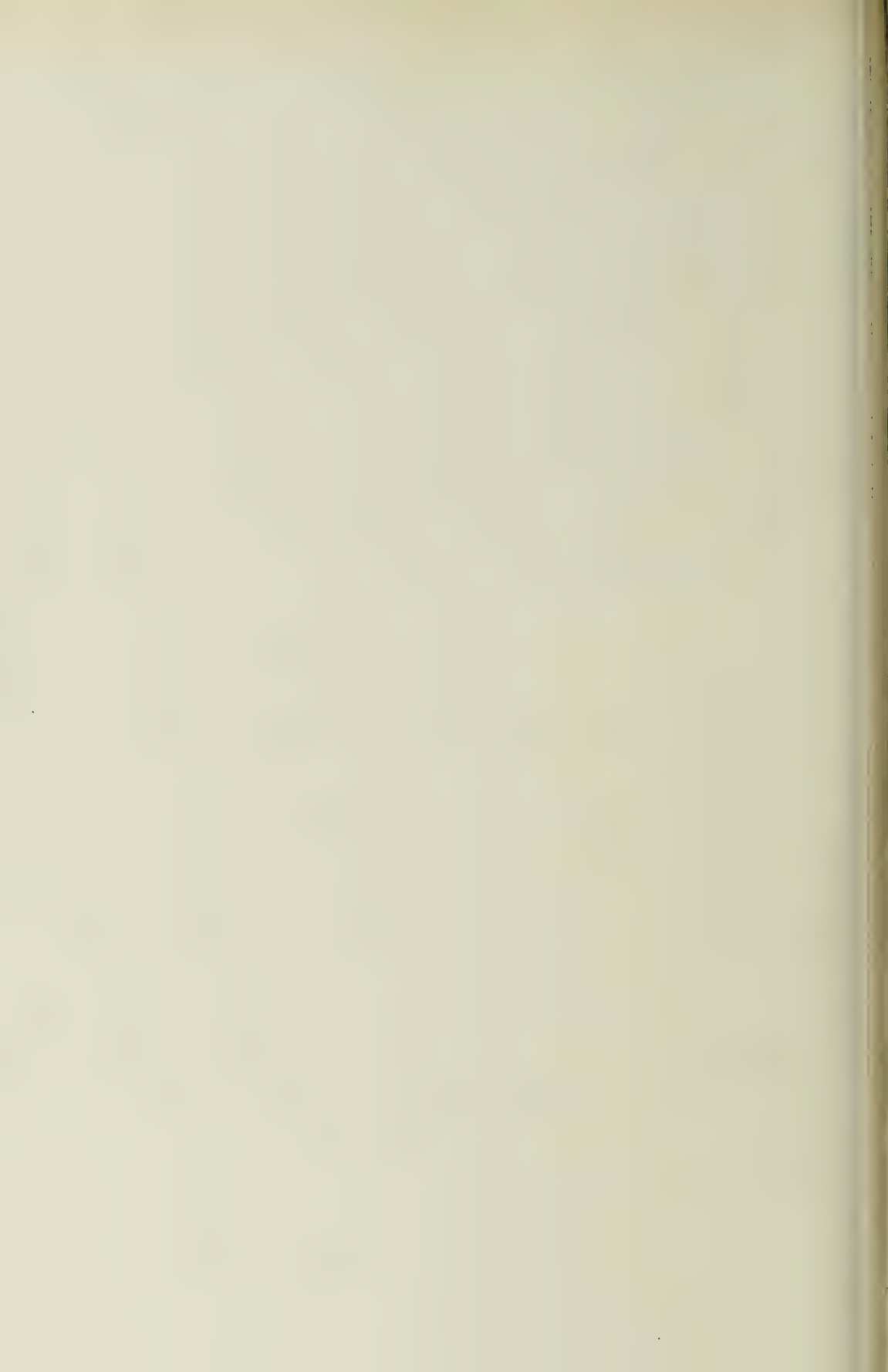




THE CHENEY HOMESTEAD, SOUTH MANCHESTER



SOUTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL  
Gift of the Cheney Brothers



through all the processes to the great variety and marvelous beauty of its goods.

No such results could have been obtained without workmen not only skilled but contented. It was through appreciation of that fact and the foresightedness of the management that the whole of South Manchester was given the benefit of gas and water and electricity and fine homesites and well-kept streets and school buildings and churches—not by free gifts as a principle but as incentive, the real principle being to encourage and assure a spirit of independence. For the workmen themselves the problem of industrial insurance was solved long before the state adopted a compensation law. All the leading industries have contributed studiously and wisely to the town's advancement, but, in their wonderful development, Cheney Brothers could and did make themselves an integral part of the "model town."

One of the first items of evidence of forethought after the Civil war was the building of the South Manchester railroad two miles from the main road down to "Cheneyville." To go back a little,—John Mather, Royal S. White, Samuel Kellogg, Solomon Porter and Henry Hudson, pioneer manufacturers and business men, secured a charter as early as 1833 for a railroad from Hartford to Bolton. Capital not being available, they kept the charter alive till 1849 when it was turned over to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, and how the main line was built at that time is a matter of general history. The South Manchester line, under incorporation by the Cheney Brothers, was opened in 1869 at a cost of \$67,000 and continues to hold its place for uniqueness—one of the shortest roads in the country and the only one owned by a single family. In ten years it was adapted for passenger as well as freight traffic. In the year of its opening came the "great flood," when eighteen dams on the tributaries of the Hockanum were swept away and seemingly irreparable damage was inflicted upon concerns which, with determined zeal, were put back upon a still more progressive career.

The first real reservoir for Manchester was the Taylor reservoir, built for Cheney Brothers in 1872 for their mills and the immediate vicinity. In 1889 they organized the South Man-



chester Water Company; the Porter reservoir was constructed in 1889 and the Howard in 1905. The supply is now augmented by connection with Roaring Brook in East Glastonbury. The Globe Hollow reservoir was built in 1906 to supply the manufacturing needs of the mills. The Highland Park Water Company was organized by the Case family to supply that section. At the north end of the town there was friction over the water question. The Manchester Water Company was incorporated in 1889 by a group of public-spirited men but in opposition to those who thought the district should own. The vote to agree on a rental at \$625 a year for twenty-five hydrants, the company to build a reservoir at White's Brook, was carried by a small majority. In 1907 the district incorporated to acquire the property on the expiration of the twenty years' contract but instead secured a new contract at lower rates. A district sewer system was inaugurated in 1904, using a septic tank to avoid polluting the Hockanum River. For the Ninth District, there are filter beds in the Bunce Section.

The first gas supply came from the silk plant and so, too, did the electricity. Members of the Cheney family helped organize the Manchester Light and Power Company in 1883 and the South Manchester company in 1893 which was merged in 1917 with the South Manchester Light, Power and Tramway Company. At one period the power was brought from Glastonbury and afterwards from the plant of the Connecticut Company at Edgewood; after that from the Hartford Electric Light Company with a station on New Street, built in 1923, which company now owns the stock. The gas company has become a subsidiary of the Hartford Gas Company.

Maro S. Chapman, a leader in political and business affairs in Manchester and Hartford, was the successful promoter of the trolley line to Hartford, opened in 1895. He organized the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company with himself, Richard O. Cheney, Howard J. Wickham and Hartford and Springfield men as directors and soon had the line complete to Burnside, the eastern terminus of the Hartford line. Branch lines were run to South Manchester and to Rockville and then an extension to Manchester Green in 1908. The Consolidated Railway in 1906 took over the lines, in common with the others in



THE PINES, MANCHESTER  
Residence of Clarence Horace Wickham





the state, at \$900,000 or twice the original investment, the Connecticut Company finally coming into control under the federal trusteeship.

Mr. Wickham, whose ideas and inventions had greatly advanced the envelope industry and who, like Mr. Chapman, as is told in the general history, was one of the strongest men in this great industry in Hartford, established a beautiful estate, the Pines, near Laurel Park on the road to Hartford, which is maintained by his son, Capt. Clarence Horace Wickham.

While Cheney Brothers always had maintained efficient fire service, they were instrumental in moving to meet the needs of their whole community by creating a department in 1897, now up-to-date in every particular and manned by skilled men. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, though under control of the district commissioners, is equipped and maintained at the expense of Cheney Brothers whose immediate territory it covers. There are now four department buildings in South Manchester and one at the north end.

Manchester's school system continued in much the same manner as in other towns of the size till the increase in population in the Ninth District made it imperative that something better be done. Col. Frank W. Cheney of Cheney Brothers was greatly interested. Doing all in his power to improve the schools under the old conditions, it became evident that while the wealth of the town was largely in this district the voting power was outside of it. At that time Cheney Brothers were paying seven-eighths of the town taxes. The Ninth District was enlarged in 1871 to take in more than its original territory and Cheney Brothers gave a new building. In 1895 the district was incorporated. The new building which had been enlarged from time to time was burned in 1913. Then the Washington, the Franklin, the Barnard, the Nathan Hale and the Lincoln schools were all built by 1921, together with the West Side Recreation Building, on a decentralization principle adopted earlier when primary schools were provided. The South Manchester High School, with Frederick A. Verplanck the first principal, had been conducted in the main Ninth District school from its founding in 1893 till the new

building was erected in 1904. It was made free to all pupils in the town.

The district was among the first communities in the state to find the solution of an urgent problem which Cheney Brothers had been meeting within their industrial organization, and the state Trade School was established in 1915. This added another to the buildings of Educational Square, which now include the Barnard School, the Recreation Building and the Trade School. There also are the night schools and an out-door school, Teachers' Hall and a central heating plant. Notable among the modern buildings in other districts are the Manchester Green School, the two Eighth District schools and the Buckland School. Mr. Verplanck is superintendent of the Ninth District schools and the high school, and A. F. Howes superintendent for the other districts. A tablet in the high school, given by the children of the district, commemorates the services of Charles S. Cheney (1836-1907) for thirty-five years.

The buildings and general improvements in the Ninth District represented a reproduction value of \$1,567,924 in 1927 when Cheney Brothers, realizing that development had reached that point where a private corporation no longer should be party to a plan by which it was leasing each of the buildings to the town for \$1 a year, offered the whole to the town for the mere cost value of \$956,237. A new high school would soon be necessary and further buildings would be in order. Instead of paying seven-eighths of the taxes, the corporation was now paying but one-fourth, and as the town grew and was more and more prosperous along varied lines, it was felt by many citizens that the educational plant should be wholly the town's. This offer was accepted in special town meeting. At the same time the proposal to consolidate the districts, which had been opposed by people of the north part of the town, was referred to a committee and is still under discussion.

The town is well provided with library facilities. Reference has been made to the early one at Manchester Green. The South Manchester Library, established in 1871, of which Jessamine M. Smith is librarian, has 20,000 volumes. In their early days Cheney Brothers bought books to be read aloud to their workers. The outgrowth was a library in the company's office and then in

the basement of Cheney Hall which had been erected for the general use of the people. Its later quarters, on Wells Street, were burned in 1913 but the books were saved and since then the Eldridge homestead on Main Street has been the home for them, with a branch in Recreation Building. The Manchester Library originated in 1866 and was given new life in 1895 by the King's Daughters of the North Congregational Church, with location on North Main Street. After twenty years it was removed to the main school building of the district. Dr. Francis H. Whiton, leading physician and for many years a legislator, evidenced great interest in this library, of which Mrs. G. G. Boynton is the librarian.

The churches of the town are remarkable not only for their number and their choice locations but for their architecture. The original Center Church, whose early history has been given, is the fifth building of the society, dedicated in 1904, an imposing structure, true to colonial lines, and incorporated into it is the fourth structure as a parish hall. With its surroundings it gives the typical New England atmosphere to the beautiful town. It looks out toward the south over the well kept Center Park, on which is the picturesque Hall of Records, while across the broad street to the east, at the head of the attractive business street, leading down to Forest Street and the broad lawns and groves of the Cheney families, is the fountain of the Orford Parish Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The statute memorial to the Civil war volunteers is on Center Park. On the south side of the park stands the imposing edifice of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, on a site given by the Cheneys, an ornament to the section and a monument to the determined toleration of earlier days; for the vandals who desecrated it when it was nearing completion in 1876 simply gave opportunity for evidence that it was the will of the community that there should be reverence for all churches, whatever the creed. Catholic services had been held since 1850 and St. Bridget's had been built in 1858 on North School Street, Father Tully of Rockville in charge of the mission, succeeded by Rev. James Campbell, the first resident pastor. Father Campbell of revered memory ministered for both parishes till his death in 1890. Father Haggarty then be-



came pastor of St. James' and Rev. W. J. Doolan of St. Bridget's. There is a parochial school and convent on Park Street in connection with St. James'.

Again, in the north part of the town there is the substantial Second Congregational Church, built in 1888 to replace a more ancient type by one better adapted for modern needs. The society was organized in 1850 and Rev. George E. Hill was the first minister. In this section also, the North Methodist Church was a distinct contribution to the architecture of the community, its great white-pillared portico and its New England-Methodist steeple without spire being effectively typical of the old days. The Methodists had begun their much-disapproved services in the house of Thomas Spencer and had built their first place of worship in 1794, on Spencer Road. After being sixteen years in construction, the second church was occupied in 1836, standing a little east of the Center Congregational. This one at the north end was built in 1851 by members who wanted one nearer their homes. The mother church society built at the corner of Main Street and Hartford Road in 1854, an edifice which only recently has been moved to make room for the present large stone structure, the fund for which was raised by subscription; one of the 700 members, A. Willard Case, contributed about one-third.

St. Mary's Episcopal parish has had an eventful career, dating back to 1839 when the services were held at the north end. In 1846 Cheney Brothers built a church for the communicants at the Center. Interest languished; the church was sold and moved to a site opposite the North Congregational, to be used as a tenement house. Rev. Enoch Huntington, retired, aroused the parish and held meetings in a room in the Central Academy Hall. Rev. Beverly Warner came as rector in 1878 and in 1883 a new church was built, on a Church Street site given by Cheney Brothers, since which time there has been such constant growth that the stone structure recently completed became necessary. The old church was moved to the rear of the new one. St. Mary's Young Men's Club was founded in 1890 and built on a site furnished by the Cheneys.

Another beautiful church is that of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Society on Church Street. The society was organized in 1881 and a church built in 1886. The newly completed brick

structure was designed by the pastor, Rev. P. J. Cornell. The Swedish Congregational Church was organized in 1892 and the church was built the next year on land donated by William H. Childs. In 1893, also, the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church was built on a Cooper Street site presented by Cheney Brothers in 1910. The Concordia Congregation built in 1896 on land given by the Cheneys on Garden and Winter streets. Aided by a gift from the same source, the John Wesley Pentecostal Society built the Church of the Nazarene in 1898, on Main Street.

The Salvation Army overcame opposition and in 1908 built its handsome citadel on Main Street.

Stores, some of which were to cater successfully even for Hartford trade, came with the rapid development of the town, and, naturally, banks. The Manchester Trust Company and the Savings Bank of Manchester were established in 1904 and 1905 respectively, in the old Watkins store building. In 1921 a building was built in the heart of the business section. The Trust Company, of which R. LaMotte Russell is president, has resources of considerably over \$2,000,000. The savings bank, of which Mr. Russell is treasurer and Frank Cheney, Jr., the head of Cheney Brothers, president, has deposits of \$6,200,000.

The Home Bank and Trust Company, well located in the Waranoke Hotel building, was incorporated in 1920 and has for directors several men prominent in both Hartford and Manchester affairs. Its capital is \$50,000 and its commercial deposits amount to nearly \$400,000; the amount of savings deposits is \$250,000. George W. Strant is the president.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1901, largely through the efforts of Clarence G. Watkins, as the Business Men's Association. A salaried executive, George Rix, was installed as secretary in 1923.

Among the clubs, the Community Club is charmingly housed. The Country Club, incorporated in 1917, has members from several towns, including Hartford, drawn by the excellence of the links and the beauty of the surroundings.

The history of caring for the poor is much like that of Hartford. The Town House was built in 1870. It was replaced by the present building on Middle Turnpike in 1912.

Altogether the summary of Manchester's history attests that no community has been more dependent upon the ways of peace than Manchester. And yet, this history further reveals that no community ever was more zealous in being prepared for defense or more ready to sacrifice when the call came. It has been not only patriotic but bravely patriotic. Pre-eminently is it true of this community that the wars that have come have been most untimely for its welfare. At the outbreak of the Civil war, the town was just beginning to find itself—to realize the reward of hard endeavor. But at the call, as in those previous wars and in those that came later, men of high place as well as those in humble station were among the first to respond. And never then nor since has there been stinting of funds, either public or private, and no idle moaning on the part of the women. In 1861 the voting population was but 658, with many men above the age limit. Not counting non-residents, the number who volunteered for the war in the different regiments was 241, and twenty-seven were drafted. Of the volunteers, forty-eight were killed or died of disease and as many more were incapacitated by wounds or by disease. Manchester was a worthy part of the county whose record has been detailed in the general history.

In the first company (Hawley's) of the first regiment to go were William Berry, Alfred R. Fuller and Henry W. Robertson, and in Infantry Company A at the same time, William Annis, Charles Avery, George C., Chadwick and Philip W. Hudson who was promoted to a captaincy in the Tenth Regiment in which were a number of Manchester men, including Second Lieutenants John L. Otis and Chauncey Hodge. Otis succeeded Hudson for a time, was wounded twice, was promoted to be major and then colonel in 1863 and brigadier-general by brevet in 1865. Arthur F. Slate was a first lieutenant in Company G. Frank W. Cheney, as told in the general history, went out in 1862 as lieutenant-colonel of the ill-fated Sixteenth and was incapacitated by wounds received on the fearful field of Antietam. On his recovery he continued at home the work—work he could no longer do in the army, and later in industrial, financial and public affairs became one of the foremost men of the state. Capt. Frederick M. Barber of Company H was mortally wounded in that battle. Henry T. White and Edgar E. Strong were second



lieutenants in that company, and there were many Manchester men in the ranks.

The Spanish war found Manchester with a military reputation the equal of any in the state. For it had maintained a company in the National Guard which at that date was G Company of the First Regiment, a former commander of which had been Col. Philip W. Hudson. In quarters furnished by Cheney Brothers and rented by the state, the company had been a good training school. John Hickey, who later was to be a captain in the army in the Philippines and after that colonel of the First Infantry of the state, was major of the regiment which volunteered. The company officers in the war were Joel M. Nichols, captain; J. Davenport Cheney, first lieutenant, and Lewis J. Doolittle, second lieutenant. In the ranks was Ward Cheney, whose subsequent career and sacrifice are cited in the general history. Austin Cheney, later on the regimental staff, was a member of the Yale Battery. Sherwood A. Cheney, a recent graduate at West Point and later a colonel in the World war, as told in the general history, was an officer in the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army. Frank L. Pinney was ensign in the navy. William F. Madden, who lost his life a few years later while doing brave duty as a police officer when desperadoes were robbing the silk company's cars, was a corporal in Company G during the war and afterwards its captain.

At the time of the call for duty on the Mexican border in June, 1916, G Company was in command of John J. Holmes, and William E. Newman was second lieutenant. William C. Cheney was colonel on Governor Holcomb's staff. Clifford D. Cheney was first lieutenant of Troop B, Cavalry, succeeding Capt. J. H. Kelso Davis in command after the return from the border. On the state roster at the time of being called and drafted (March 25 to August 5, 1917) into the federal service, upon America's entrance into the World war George W. Cheney was first lieutenant in Troop L. This troop, with the rest of the cavalry, was transformed into the One Hundred and First Machine-Gun Battalion with which he served overseas. William C. Hascall was major, in the First Infantry. Harry B. Bissell, now colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, was in command of Company G with John J. Holmes and William E. Newman as lieutenants.

Captain Bissell's large company had to go through the winnowing process, as did all companies, when he took it into the One Hundred and Second Regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces. Philip Cheney was a captain in infantry overseas and there were several who received commissions in training camps and served in the different divisions. The man-power census in March, 1917, showed 6,000 adult males in the town, including 1,600 aliens.

When Governor Holcomb, before war was formally declared, called for the State Guard to protect Connecticut industries and homes, the former officers and men of the local company who were not acceptable for army service or who were otherwise exempt, quickly organized, under the old company title, for the First Infantry, Connecticut State Guard. Ward Cheney Camp, Spanish War Veterans, enrolled as a body and when mustered into the state service there were 134 on the rolls, drilling almost every night. Capt. Clifford D. Cheney (now colonel of the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry, U. S. A.), was a member of the regimental staff till he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Department of the army and was sent overseas.

The officers in the local company, during its period of four years of duty, were Arthur Balthasar and Harry W. Keeney captains and M. W. Park, John Pentland, H. W. Seymour, Oliver F. Toop and R. O. Cheney, Jr., lieutenants.

The Chamber of Commerce gave much aid in getting the numerous war gardens started, a branch of the Red Cross was established under the leadership of C. Elmore Watkins, the Boy Scouts were busy everywhere, the quota for Liberty bonds was largely exceeded, Registration Day under the Selective Service Act was memorable for its display of patriotism, the Exemption Board—E. L. G. Hohenthal, Clayton W. Welles and Dr. F. H. Mayberry—worked indefatigably. The first 100 of the selective service men left September 19, provided within and without with every evidence of the town's good cheer. They were for the National Army. Each carried a silk flag of the attractive kind being turned out by Cheney Brothers by the thousand. Meanwhile Company G was encamped with the regiment in New Haven, after doing guard duty around Hartford armory, sailing

in September on a transport which sprang a leak and then in October on the *Adriatic*. The state campaign to encourage people to make sacrifices in the interest of economy, of increase in food supply for the armies and of encouragement for manufacturing was under the leadership of Howell Cheney, federal director of War Savings. The War Bureau, a center of activities, was organized in December, 1917, and Americanization work and child welfare work was pushed under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Cheney and Mrs. H. O. Bowers. Out of a population of 17,000, 11,000 were enrolled in the Red Cross which raised nearly \$200,000.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Hesselgrave of the Center Church conducted a Y. M. C. A. hut near the front line with a bravery that won him the devotion of all the men. In the army and allied activities, the Manchester roll was 1,242. The Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross were awarded to Capt. Allan L. Dexter of the Howitzer Company. Distinguished Service crosses were awarded also to Private Joseph Dilworth (posthumous), Sergeant Herbert Ratenburg and Sergeant James H. Roberts and the Croix de Guerre to Capt. Thomas Ward, a Yale student in the aviation corps. Forty-three men gave their lives, for each of whom a tree has been planted. And a very notable item is this that soon after the armistice a meeting of citizens voted to raise a fund of \$150,000 for a hospital as memorial for the men and women who had served their country during the war. In one week over 5,000 contributors had given \$195,000 and the hospital was opened on Armistice Day, 1920.

Immediately after the return of the men from overseas, the festive welcome had taken substantial shape in the form of the Soldiers and Sailors Club building on Main Street, presented by President Frank Cheney, Jr., of Cheney Brothers.

With all its glorious military record it was not till after the war, in 1926, that the state provided an armory for the local company, G of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G.

October 1 to 7, 1923, the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town was celebrated with a series of events including an historical pageant which was admired by thousands. An admirable history of the town was written at that time by Mathias Spiess and Percy W. Bidwell.



No account of the distinctions which Manchester won in many ways would be complete without reference to the life of James B. Olcott (1830-1910), descendant on both sides from the earliest settlers including Thomas Hooker and Thomas Olcott. After going to California with the '49ers, he toured the world and made a study of grass. On returning to a farm in Manchester he devoted his time to his turf garden which contained specimens from all parts of the world, and he became an authority whose work was recognized and encouraged in Washington. Specimens of his turf were shipped to all parts of the country while thousands came to Manchester to study his gardens.

In public life the past few years there have been several who have gained more than local prominence. Among them was Arthur E. Bowers (1855-1925) who worked his way through Yale, graduating with the class of '83. On retiring from the position of advertising manager for Munsey's publications in New York, he devoted himself for several years to developing in North Manchester one of the most attractive farms in the county. He was drawn into politics to the extent of giving service of high quality at different times as representative and as senator. His brother, Herbert O. Bowers (1867-1927), was graduated at Yale in 1892 and at the law school. He was the first judge of the town court, established in 1895, and was town counsel at the time of his death. Interested in all the affairs of the town, he gave particular attention to the schools. W. S. Hyde, a graduate of Trinity and now high in the legal profession, was labor commissioner from 1915 to 1923, and after that judge of probate.

Horace White (1801-1893), familiarly "Uncle Horace," a native of Buckland but in later years living near the station and a stockinet manufacturer at the Green, was a fine example of the old school. At one time and another, he filled practically all the offices in the town and served in the Legislature and as county commissioner. Lucien Parker, whose name was given to Parker Village, died in South Manchester, 1885, after a long career as a cotton manufacturer, a business which he learned from Peter Dobson of Dobsonville and which was carried on by his son, Rienzi B. Parker, later president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. Frank Cheney, Sr., the last of the original Cheney

brothers, born in 1817, died in 1904. He was the father of Frank and Paul H. Cheney and uncle of Col. Frank W. Cheney, long the head of the firm and wise counsellor in the republican party of the state and nation. George W. Cheney, brother of John S. and James W., had died the previous December, aged sixty-eight, leaving a name in charitable work. Knight D. Cheney (1837-1907), son of Charles of the original family, was the one who developed the ribbon business in the Hartford factory and was president from 1894 till his death. His five sons followed on in the business. A. Willard Case (1840-1925) started his paper mill at age twenty-one, with his brother Frederick, on a capital of \$135. He was treasurer of Case Brothers at Highland Park and president of the allied A. Willard Case Company, president of the Case Manufacturing Company of Unionville and director in the Case & Marshall Company of Burnside. Miss Marjory Cheney is one of the women pioneers in politics and has given efficient service in the Legislature. Judge Olin R. Wood, now in his eightieth year, was judge of the probate court twenty-nine years till he reached the age limit in 1918, has been clerk of the court since then and was prominent in the Legislature during the terms he served.

Manchester is exceptional newspaperwise. The *Weekly Herald*, started by Elwood Starr Ela in 1881, a Wesleyan student and son of a Methodist minister who had come from Decatur, Ill., had developed into the daily *Evening Herald* by 1923, the year of his death. It was carried on by the late E. Hugh Crosby and Thomas Ferguson who has become chief owner, and has been treasurer and managing editor many years. The publishing company is now removing from the north end to Knights of Columbus Hall, built in 1920 in South Manchester. The weekly *News* was established by William J. Flood in South Manchester in 1893. In 1922 Mr. Flood was succeeded by his son, Joseph W. Flood. The paper was made a semi-weekly and, in 1923, a daily, but it suspended publication the following year.

And this Manchester, with its population of approximately 25,000, a grand list in 1927 of nearly \$53,000,000, with indebtedness of only \$790,000 and a tax rate of only fourteen mills, is not a city nor yet a borough. It is one of the very few communities of its size that still has town government, so arranged under

charter granted in 1907 that it might be called semi-commission government. Instead of the traditional three selectmen it has seven, serving for \$100 a year—the chairman for \$200. There are park and police boards but the rest of the customary commissions are made up of the selectmen. Originally there was minority representation on the board; with view to more efficiency that feature was dropped. The author of the plan was Horace B. Cheney who as chairman was able to report at the end of the very first year an astonishingly long list of improvements. The list continues to lengthen.



## LXI

### CONSTITUTION TOWN OF WETHERSFIELD

JOHN OLDHAM'S CHOICE IN 1634—ITS SHARE OF TROUBLES AT THE BEGINNING—THE PEQUOT MASSACRE—PROMINENCE IN THE EARLY WARS—HOME OF LEADERS—REVERENCE FOR HISTORY—ROCKY HILL SHIPPING INDUSTRIES AND SUBURBAN ATTRACTIONS.

John Oldham, shrewd adventurer, after having passed by the future sites of Windsor and Hartford was probably drawn to Wethersfield, in the summer of 1633 and again with others when he planted in 1634, by the "great meadow" and the "great" and "little plains." Because of the large expanse of open field, the Indians called it Pyquaug. Most of the fields were south of a great bend in the Connecticut, no longer existing, which cut them off from Suckiaug (Hartford). Oldham found the soil good. Strangely out of keeping though he was with the class of founders we have been studying, Oldham was developing worthy points. At times he was written as "Mr." He had come to Plymouth in 1623. Twice he was expelled from the colony, after most severe and humiliating punishment, because of his roughness and obstreperous conduct. At Nantasket he was well received till he broke up their fishnets. Sailing for Virginia, his experience in a great storm filled him with grief over his ungodly ways and Plymouth received him back with such confidence that it sent him to England with a trouble-making prisoner. There he so offended the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts Bay Company, with a patent which the company believed to be fraudulent, that a warning was dispatched to the Bay, where he was planning to locate. In 1631 he was a seemly church member in Watertown, won official recognition for overland trip to the Connecticut, showed skill in dealing with the Indians, was chosen representative to the General Court in 1634 and was in many ways a useful though not devout citizen. He and his small party in 1634 prob-

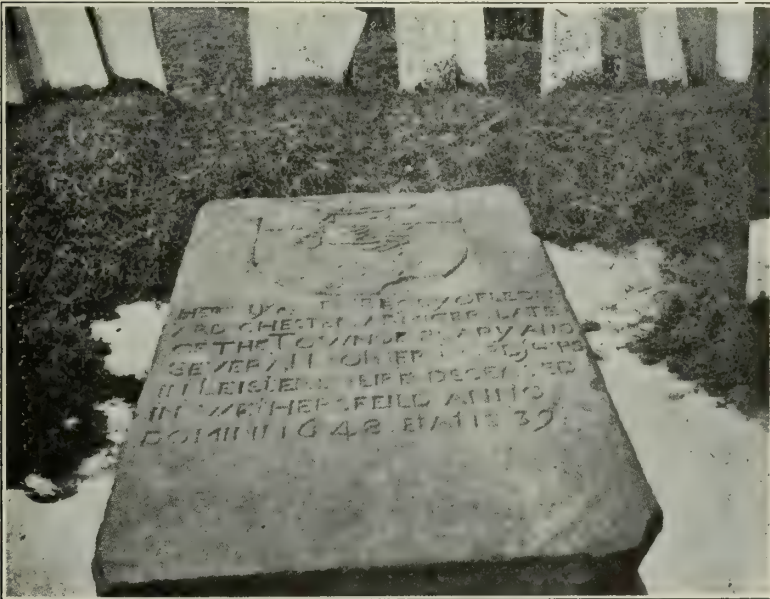
ably made the trip in a boat which he subsequently used in trading with the Indians along the shore of Long Island Sound. There was a supply of the Wethersfield corn in it when he was murdered by the Indians off Block Island in July, 1636. His was the first will to be probated in the colony. It showed that he had property in various places, and for the Wethersfield property John Raynor was appointed to look after his crops as "he hitherto had done," and also after his two mares which were the colony's first.

When the General Court named this "Wythersfield" in 1636, the purchase from Sachem Sowheag of the Wongonks was supposed to be six miles square the west side of the river, and on the east side from Pewter Pot (Indian Pontopaug) Brook south to the present Middletown line and three miles into the eastern wilderness. In 1646 thirty miles additional to the east was bought. Oldham's companions supposedly were Abraham Finch and his three sons, Robert Seeley (sergeant, promoted to be lieutenant in the Pequot war), Nathaniel Foote (ancestor of distinguished men), Sergeant John Strickland, John Clarke, Andrew Ward, Robert Rose and Leonard Chester, "gentleman" and relative of Thomas Hooker by marriage, whose tombstone is the oldest one in the ancient village cemetery. They came from Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips had organized a church on their arrival from England with the Winthrop party in 1630. In common with the Newtown and Dorchester settlements, whence the founders of Hartford and Windsor came, petition of Watertown people to migrate to Connecticut was granted in 1635, but Oldham's men were "adventurers," impatient, who had not waited for action by the church body. The first name for the settlement was Watertown. In May, 1635, Rev. Richard Denton, Rev. John Sherman, Robert Reynolds, John Strickland, Jonas Weede, Robert Coe and Andrew Ward of the church followed the "adventurers." The same year the Dorchester and Newtown first settlers arrived in Windsor and Hartford. They were under the provisional government prescribed by the Massachusetts General Court till the adoption of the Fundamental Orders by the three plantations.

Permission was granted by the General Court in 1636 to this latter group (Rev. Richard Denton not included) to form a new church. Governor Winthrop, able recorder, set it down three



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WETHERSFIELD



THE "LEONARD CHESTER" TABLE-STONE, SHOWING THE INSCRIPTION





years later that the number was seven and that there was disagreement. This number may have included Rev. Mr. Denton or Rev. Henry Smith who came at about that time. What the troubles were or why other Newtown men did not join the colony there are no records to show because the early records were taken to Hadley, Massachusetts, by the "separatists" in 1663 during one of the periodical disagreements, and other records had been taken to Stamford by a still earlier group of malcontents in 1640. The records might throw light on the early firebrand from Mr. Hooker's plantation, "Ruling Elder" Clement Chaplin, "proud and wealthy," who had removed hither in 1636. With it all, however, Chaplin was colonial treasurer in 1638. And the quaintly (perhaps unwittingly) humorous Winthrop, to whose diaries all New England owes so much, recorded in 1639 that the fight had been kept up; that four had fallen off from the church; that the Watertown church had vainly sent pacifiers, and that a proposition that one faction or the other go elsewhere had been acceptable to both, but each for the other, each claiming to be the originals and the four asserting their "multitude."

The church edifice rose superior to all quarrels and was the progenitor of one of the most beautiful, and the society the progenitor of one of the strongest, in New England. The first meeting-house, of about 1640, was probably a few rods south of the present one; in the 1650s it was built over and favored with a bell which was recast and used in the new building, fifty feet square, which was erected in 1685. Ample funds were forthcoming for the third house on the same site and this structure was a worthy predecessor of that of today. Horse sheds were provided for the accommodation of worshipers from over the river, who did not have a separate parish till 1693, and in course of time there was a belfry and a clock and school accommodations, though the taxable property had been limited to the First Society after the parishes of Newington (1712) and Stepney (1722) had been set off.

And it is well to get ahead of the story of the town as a whole to chronicle the conception of the fourth and present edifice. Col. John Chester, Col. Elizur Goodrich and Capt. Thomas Welles in 1760 were the committee that had charge of the construction

which continued for four years. It was fashioned after "Old South" in Boston. The material was brick and it was placed "4 rods northwestward" of the old church. To pay for it the taxes were heavy, a loan was made, and finally onions, the town's staple crop, were taken at three pence a bunch. Accessories were added during and after the Revolution,—a new bell, a "good clock equal to that now in Farmington Old Society, with three faces," the south portico, new pulpit, another new bell, electric lights, beautiful windows and internal rearrangements. The predecessor of the brick chapel north of the church was a wooden structure in the basement of which were a private school at one end, the town fire engine and the hearse. The chapel of still more modern times, a place for Sunday school and social assemblage, housed the Wethersfield Society Library, including the Rose Library.

Wethersfield's demonstration of the perils to which the settlers of all three of the plantations were exposed, along with the Pequot war which followed are made a part of the general history. The accompanying picture of the plantation in early days is by Jared B. Standish of Wethersfield after a careful study of the subject. It presents the northern section near the present cove, the church in the distance, and gives a glimpse of the home, on the corner of High and Fort (now Prison) streets, of William Swaine, gentleman, one of whose daughters was murdered and the two others carried off by the Pequots. Of the six men and one woman who were slain the name of only one is known, Abraham Finch, probably one of Oldham's men. Sachem Sowheag of the Sequins, who had gone to live in Mettabesett (Middletown) because of a falling-out with the purchasers of his land, was accused of having harbored the Pequots. The matter was referred to the Massachusetts General Court which advised that the English had not treated Sowheag well and that he had resorted to his only known means of punishment; therefore both sides should forgive and be forgiven and a commission was sent to treat with Sowheag. This was a very different kind of a decision from that when John Oldham was murdered and swift vengeance was meted out. Yet, when the recorded evidence is studied with care, both actions by the court were reasonable. Sowheag later lived in the southwestern part of the town. One of the Indians known to have been in





(From drawing by J. B. Sandtke.)

WETHERSFIELD, 1640



the murderous party was apprehended in New Haven by Lieutenant Seeley in 1639 and was tried, convicted and executed.

The performances of the Connecticut River described in the early part of the general history have materially changed the territory of the town since the settlement, as the foreground of Mr. Standish's sketch indicates. There was a wide common on the bank of the river which here made its westerly curve, and in the picture are indicated the first landing place and the sites of the early warehouses. As the river changed in the way previously described there was left only the wide Wethersfield Cove with a narrow outlet into the river. Curving again in the deep alluvial soil, it first made Wright's Island (off Great Meadow) practically a part of the mainland and then cut through the middle of it, carried it away entirely and made its channel through Beaver Meadow on its way to Middletown. Pennywise Island above the cove became a part of the mainland, and the promontory east of it, caused by the former bend, was taken into the cove. Keeney's Cove, directly opposite Wethersfield Cove, was formed during these changes, at a point where had been only firm land. Pewter Pot Brook which had emptied into the river north of the present cove on the east side thereafter emptied into the north end of the cove.

After Wright's Island became in effect a part of the mainland, the petition of the owner, James Wright, that it be set off to Glastonbury was granted by the Legislature in 1792, and as result of several settlements of line some 350 acres of Wethersfield in 1870 was on the east side of the river and about 80 acres of Glastonbury on the west side. Tax and other controversies continued, a court committee set bounds like those of 1792, Wethersfield wished the Legislature to approve this by enactment, Glastonbury opposed and a wearied Legislature decreed in 1874 that the river be the dividing line.

The common across the river had been laid out as Naubuc Farms as early as 1639 and the 35,000 acres over there became the town of Glastonbury in 1690. An error in running the northern line left an interval between that town and East Hartford, to which both of those towns laid claim till adjustment was made. Even then a small triangular section at the river edge was left



unaccounted for and ever since has been an odd appendix of Wethersfield. Stepney Parish which was to be made Rocky Hill in 1843 and the West Farms which was to be made Newington in 1873 early became individual communities in a way elsewhere described. The original settlement was around the meeting-house, along Broad Street to the south, where the Broad Street Green ever since has been, connecting with the meeting-house square by a lane; along Rose Lane southwesterly toward Beaver Brook and along High Street, from which the Hartford road branched to the common at the southeast corner of Wethersfield Cove. At the cove and at Rocky Hill commerce developed. The "fort" or fortified house, which was never palisaded though once there was a vote for it, was near where the State Prison stands on the edge of the cove. The road thence to the Hartford road was "Fort Road."

Like Windsor and Farmington Wethersfield became the mother of towns some of them not adjoining. Those early dissensions—so difficult today for dwellers in the town to realize—may have had something to do with emigration so far as Stamford. For the Milford and Branford migrations there was more reason. Good men went—among them Lieutenant Seeley to New Haven; Rev. John Sherman, Rev. Peter Prudden, Robert Treat (governor-to-be) and Jonathan Law (also governor-to-be) to Milford. John Sherman, ancestor of Gen. William T. Sherman, and Senator John Sherman, having declined the position of "teacher" in the church, was recalled to Watertown to succeed Rev. Mr. Phillips as pastor there. Cotton Mather jots down that he was the father of twenty-six children, by two wives, and at his death in 1685 Mather wrote these lines (in Latin):

"In Sherman's lowly tomb are lain  
The heart of Paul and Euclid's brain."

Rev. Richard Denton, who had acquired much land, had been the one who held the "multitude" of four together and in 1641 had found the opportunity to act on the suggestion to depart—for Stamford. He took the majority with him, or thirty-three, including Samuel Sherman. They more than doubled Stamford's population, but in three years, wearying of New Haven's regulations that only church members could vote, they removed with their pastor to Hempstead, Long Island. Matthew Mitchell, one of the number, may have taken the town books, for he had been

town recorder by vote of the people which vote did not meet with the approval of the General Court, due to Chaplin's disturbance. His life exemplifies some of the hardships of colonial days. He was fifty when he came from England to Concord. There his house was burned; at Saybrook his son-in-law was tortured to death by the Indians and two of his farm-hands murdered; in Wethersfield, seeking peace, he found turmoil; his home in Stamford was burned, the considerable property he had accumulated was swept away, and he died of painful disease at age fifty-six.

With this removal of the "multitude," Wethersfield was enabled to form a church of her own, continuing as the original. Rev. Henry Smith, ancestor of Gov. John Cotton Smith and of Rev. Richard Mather, was chosen pastor. Chaplin made his life miserable. In its impartiality in administering justice, the General Court fined Chaplin £10 for signing a writing "tending to the defamation" of Mr. Smith. The story of that runs thus: By 1643 the church dissension reached such a pass that the General Court intervened and suggested Mr. Smith's resignation, "if that could be according to God." In November, after studying evidence, it was agreed that the accusations against the clergyman were unjust and the signers of them should be fined, Chaplin, the chief; if anybody should "renew any of the former complaints," he should be fined £10. Mr. Smith's successor was John Russell, Jr., son-in-law of "Worshipful" John Talcott of the whole county. Mr. Russell was a stern church disciplinarian, like Rev. Timothy Edwards in East Windsor. In the course of a lawsuit in which Lieut. John Hollister (ancestor of the historian) was interested, Hollister expressed a criticism of the minister, for which the minister excommunicated him and refused reasons. The town and some of the church members turned upon the minister, telling the court that he was "rash and sinful" and not a regular pastor. Hollister obtained an order that Mr. Russell explain. Instead he went to Hadley with Elder Goodwin of Hartford who had seceded from the First Church; of the fifty-nine signers of the agreement to quit Hartford, twenty were from Wethersfield.

Five of the church who did not go with the pastor—following precedent—and two more by declaration in 1661 formed a church society, admitted new members and were recognized by the Gen-



eral Court as a continuance of the original society. Meantime Wethersfield men were off to help found Norwich, New London, and Woodstock. John Cotton, Jr., son of the distinguished Boston minister, was pastor from 1660 to 1663 when he was succeeded by Joseph Haynes, son of Governor Haynes. When the next year he accepted a call to Hartford's First Church, Gershom Bulkeley came from New London and intense history of another sort was made. For here was a remarkable character, blending the sweet with the bitter, the gentle with the contumacious. There was three years' discussion of his salary before he reached the pulpit. He was provided with a colleague, the unfortunate son of Rev. Samuel Stone of the Hartford church who fell victim to strong drink and was drowned. Mr. Bulkeley came of a family of ministers and himself was the ancestor of men distinguished as statesmen and business men. Born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1636 and graduated at Harvard in 1655, he married the daughter of President Chauncey of that college, began preaching in New London and had had disagreements there when he accepted the Wethersfield call. He was a man of wide learning, with a leaning toward chemistry and the law. His settlement was 150 acres and his house on the site of Robert Seeley's on Broad Street. The church was enjoying a period of peace when King Philip's war filled the colonists with terror. His knowledge of surgical science caused Mr. Bulkeley to be appointed surgeon and chaplain of the colony's forces. At the great swamp fight and in the terrible retirement therefrom he became exhausted and never fully recovered from the consequences, though he continued on active duty till Major Talcott had driven the last of the hostiles out of Western Massachusetts. (In that war, several of the men who had migrated from Wethersfield to Hadley were valiant and some of them gave their lives.)

Following the war, Mr. Bulkeley set up a grist mill at Dividend (in the southeastern part of the town) and was given another 150 acres. Asking to be dismissed from his clerical position because his voice had failed he devoted his attention to the practice of medicine. On Governor Andros' seeking to combine the New England colonies under his control in 1667, Dr. Bulkeley, John Talcott, John Allyn and Samuel Talcott expressed forcefully their loyalty to the Crown as represented by Andros. After the restoration of charter government in 1689, Wethersfield at first



refused to send deputies to the new Assembly and subsequently certain of its men were sufficiently rebellious to warrant the imposition of fines. Of four "listers" who were arrested, the wealthy Samuel Smith was so pugnacious in the presence of the General Court that Gov. John Talcott, hero of the war, clapped his hand to his sword and cried, "If I put on my harness I will master these rebellious fellows and make them pay their dues." Still the "listers" would not pay; they would have gone to jail had not their friends stepped in and settled. In 1692 Dr. Bulkeley addressed Governor Fletcher of New York in a paper condemning Connecticut's "pretended" government; in book form, entitled "Will and Doom," this was widely circulated in England for the royal cause. The doctor died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Treat, in Glastonbury at the age of seventy-seven, and over his grave in the Wethersfield cemetery the tablet is inscribed:

"He was honorable in his descent, of rare abilities, extraordinary industry, excellent in learning, master of many languages, exquisite in his skill in divinity, physic and the law; of most exemplary and Christian life. *In certam spem beatae resurrectionis repositus.*"

Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley and his brother, Lieut. Gov. William H. Bulkeley, were lineal descendants through Rev. John Bulkeley whom President Chauncey of Harvard rated as one of "the three most eminent for strength of genius and powers of mind that New England had then produced." John's daughter Sarah became the wife of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull; his son John married Mary Gardiner, whence Governor Bulkeley got his middle name, tracing back to Lion Gardiner of Saybrook fort.

Rev. John Rowlandson of Lancaster, Massachusetts, colleague, succeeded Mr. Bulkeley in the pastorate. A book he published, describing the experiences of Mrs. Rowlandson and her two children in their long captivity among the Indians, after her home had been attacked and one of her children killed during King Philip's war and while her husband was absent, is an historical document of high merit. Probably because of her courage and disposition, she was treated with utmost consideration by her captors who were burning and slaughtering as they could. Rev. John Woodbridge, of the family of ministers, preached till 1691. Rev. William Partridge followed, after whom came Stephen Mix—1693 to 1738. He established a family of note, and in a peculiar

way. Immediately after his ordination, he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, to find a wife and called upon Rev. Solomon Stoddard for advice. Mr. Stoddard presented his three daughters and withdrew. Mr. Mix selected the oldest, Mary, to apprise of his errand. She begged for time. He acceded by going to the next room to smoke his pipe with her father. After the second pipeful he sent her word he was ready to hear from her. The reply was a request for more time. He told her she could write. Soon after that this letter came:

“Northampton, 1696.

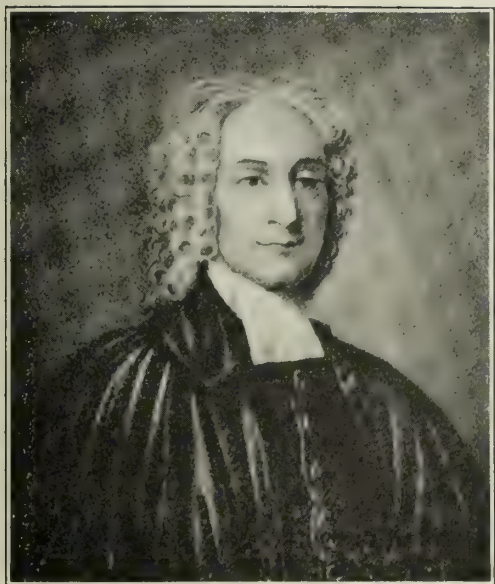
“Rev. Stephen Mix.

“Yes.

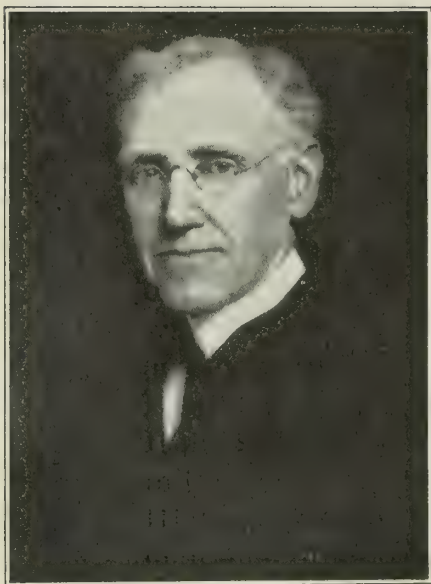
“Mary Stoddard.”

Among his descendants were Chief Justice Stephen Mix Mitchell of Wethersfield and Donald G. Mitchell (“Ik Marvel”) of New Haven. For Rev. John Lockwood (pastor from 1740 to 1772) one of the most beautiful houses was built by subscription. At that time he had refused the presidency of Princeton and also of Yale. Rev. Elisha Williams is mentioned further on. Rev. John Marsh, LL. D., Harvard, was a tutor at Harvard when he was ordained in 1774. He wrote that Wethersfield was “a very focus of intellectual and polished society.” He preached before Washington and Rochambeau and dined with the general several times. Rev. Dr. Caleb Jewett Tenney (1821-1840) received highest honors in a class at Dartmouth which included Daniel Webster. In later days, Rev. George Larkin Clark, a graduate of Amherst, Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary, came to Wethersfield from Farmington in 1900 and continued till his death in 1919. He was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in 1849. Amherst gave him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1917. He wrote a uniquely descriptive history of Connecticut, “Notions of a Yankee Parson” and the life of Silas Deane. The present pastor is Rev. John Barstow.

Preeminently is it true that in a town like this the history of the original church is largely the history of the town. The history of the other churches is an essential to the picture of the town as a part of the state. An outcome of the Great Awakening and the Half-Covenant movement was the differentiation of the Sep-



REV. ELISHA WILLIAMS  
Wethersfield, May 28, 1752



REV. GEORGE L. CLARK  
(1849-1912)  
Historian and Pastor of Wethersfield  
Congregational Church





aratists, developing here into the forming of the Baptist church society in 1782 which built its first place of worship in 1816. Its services are now held in Legion Hall which is the former church built in 1876, made over for the American Legion after the World war. The renowned Jesse Lee preached the first Methodist sermon in the town in 1790; the society became a part of the "circuit" in 1821 and three years later built a church which was reconstructed in 1882. This place of worship is on South Main Street near Grange Hall. The first Episcopal services were held in Academy Hall in 1868 and Trinity Church was built in 1871, the chapel in 1873. The location is on High Street, opposite Legion Hall. The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was established, following mission services in Academy Hall, in 1876. The first structure was on Garden Street; that is now the parish house and the edifice, built in 1881, is on Hartford Avenue.

Next to the men who build the homes and the churches are the men who stand ready to offer their lives in their defense. Having noted the inharmonious beginnings of Wethersfield, it seems all the more remarkable that the same town should have taken such high rank as a place of religion and culture—as will appear further in the matter of schools,—and for the men it furnished for the wars. The general history of the county has shown how Wethersfield stands in this particular. In the Indian, French and Revolutionary wars no town furnished more prominent men in proportion to population. In the Pequot war, Lieutenant Seeley was second in command. In King Philip's war, the names are conspicuous. There were Sergeant-Major John Chester, Jr., commanding the county regiment; Captains Stephen Hollister, Samuel Talcott, Joshua Robbins, Thomas Welles, Robert Welles, Samuel Wolcott, Joseph Steele and Jonathan Robbins, and Lieutenants Thomas Hollister, Samuel Talcott, Jr., Jonathan Boardman, Jonathan Belden, Benjamin Churchill and David Goodrich. In the lamentable Wood Creek campaign of 1709, Capt. David Goodrich was quartermaster and adjutant of Colonel Whiting's regiment. Many of these men were in the immediately following wars, promoted, and new names were those of Theodore Welles (Glastonbury), colonel of the Sixth Connecticut Militia (John Chester the lieutenant-colonel), Nathaniel Stillman, Josiah Goodrich, Elizur

Goodrich (colonel), Simeon Backus (chaplain), Elisha Williams (chaplain and colonel for the abortive campaign for the invasion of Canada), Ebenezer Griswold, Christopher Palmer, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Edward Marcy, Thomas Foster, John Shaw, Josiah Griswold, Hezekiah Smith, Josiah Wright, John Patterson, Francis Hollister, Jonathan Robbins, Francis Hollister and Samuel Wright.

Small wonder that in 1765, Jared Ingersoll of New Haven, stamp-master under the offensive Stamp Act, could not ride calmly through Wethersfield, even accompanied by Governor Fitch. Here was the first breach of etiquette in the colonies towards a King's officer. The gathering band of Sons of Liberty numbered 500 before he had reached the town's tavern. His request that he pause there till he could communicate with the General Assembly in Hartford was granted till patience was exhausted. Told that the throng could wait no longer, he declared that the cause was not worth dying for, wrote a resignation and added to it that it was of his own free will; for in England had he not warned the council that the colonists would not submit? Supper was served after which he was escorted to Hartford where, as already recounted, he read his resignation in the presence of the Assembly and plain citizens. General Putnam had a few brusque words with Governor Fitch and the act of Parliament was a dead letter in Connecticut.

Certain writers today, including belittlers of the Connecticut Fundamental Orders and those who do not spare Washington himself, are saying that the Revolution was brought on by backwoods adventurers, reckless frontiersmen and scheming politicians, while the lists of Tories reads "like a Blue Book" of the times, have not seen the lists of towns like Wethersfield where the most cultured and those most sacrificial in fighting England's wars were foremost in their opposition to the high-handed acts of Parliament. Before the Lexington Alarm sounded, Broad Street Green was a drill field, and when, two days after the alarm, the order had gone forth for a hundred men—thirty of them from Rocky Hill,—men whom one writer called "men of the first property," marched away well equipped and trained, under command of John Chester as captain of the company. Martin Kellogg, Charles Welles and John Beckley were the lieutenants and Bar-



nabas Deane ensign. It was no holiday excursion; out of the experience of preceding seventy years the colonists knew what war meant; they were weary of it, but no man lagged. The return from Lexington was but for the purpose of organizing all the colonies for the great task.

The intervening capture of Ticonderoga is a part of the general history of the county as herein set down. On the call for six regiments for the provincial army, Chester's company was a unit of a regiment outside the county, the Second. Samuel B. Webb was first lieutenant, soon to be an aid on Washington's staff. At Bunker Hill, the company, one of the very few in uniform, was thrown in to help cover the retreat and received special commendation. The letters of Chester and Webb are among the rare writings that have preserved for us the intimate history of that engagement. In Arnold's Quebec campaign, Quartermaster Benjamin Catlin and Ensign James Knowles were captured. The memorable visits of Washington and also of the French commanders to the Deane and Webb houses are described in the general history. Chester became major and then colonel in Wadsworth's brigade in 1776. His regiment was one of the last to cross East River after the battle of Long Island. Rendering brilliant service throughout the year, he was compelled by "family concerns" to decline a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Continental Army and return to Wethersfield. Solomon Welles was lieutenant-colonel in Chester's reorganized regiment in 1776. Capt. John Hanmer and a contingent sailed to New York in a sloop on Governor Trumbull's stirring call at the critical hour in August of that year. Chester Welles was a captain in the Eighth and a half-score others were subaltrens. In 1777, Col. S. B. Webb's regiment of three years' men rendezvoused in Wethersfield for its march to Peekskill in April. The capture of the colonel on a Long Island expedition is elsewhere recounted.

Sheldon's Light Dragoons attracted a number to their ranks. The dashing Benjamin Tallmadge (later of Litchfield) was their major and Ezekiel P. Belden a captain. In the battalion raised for the immediate defense of the state Howell Woodbridge was lieutenant-colonel. The letters of Capt. Roger Welles describing incidents at the siege of Yorktown (his part in which is mentioned in the Newington section of this history) tell how Lafayette gave

each officer a sword, epaulets and cockade, a red and black feather and enough fine broadcloth, with trimmings, for a uniform at a nominal price of four guineas. But a few of the names from the town's long list of officers have here been given but even they are enough without those of the privates to show that the same family names have continued prominent in the history of town and state through these succeeding generations.

Barnabas Deane was one of the first to suggest privateering, in a letter in 1775 to his brother Silas in Congress, saying several were ready to start. The moment authority was granted he procured material for building a ship at Rocky Hill; until captured British ships filled in the needs, the yards there and at the cove were busy. Silas Deane was chairman of America's first naval committee, before there was an actual navy. Of the sea captains from Wethersfield who early gained distinction was William Griswold of Stepney Parish, descendant of Michael the settler. He was a partner of Barnabas Deane. Moses Tryon of the navy afterwards was in command of the *Connecticut*, making a name for himself and his ship in the Barbary war.

In the moment of rejoicing over the end of the war all the colonies were discussing a murder that had been committed in Wethersfield by William Beadle, a merchant and a deist. Depreciation of currency had ruined him. In an account of his crime which he wrote before committing it he said he was guided by a dream his wife had about herself and her four children as corpses. He killed her and the children and then himself. Clergy preached on the topic and a book was published by a Wallingford writer.

Neither the War of 1812 nor the Mexican War appealed greatly to Connecticut, and Wethersfield was not largely represented. Following the disposition of the state again, the town furnished more than its quota in the subsequent wars. In the Civil war the number of men was 234 of whom twenty-eight died of disease or were killed. In the lists are many of the names familiar in the previous wars. On Broad Street Green there was constant drilling—a rendezvous for recruits. A number of men enlisted in Hartford and New Haven counties. Edward G. Woodhouse was a lieutenant in Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment. In the Spanish war several men were members of the First

Regiment. In the World war the roll of honor is a long one but not yet complete since there have not been added the names of those assigned from training camps to organizations from the states as a whole, under the intensely national system then adopted. Richard W. DeLamater is a veteran of both wars, as a sergeant in the First Connecticut Volunteers in 1898 and as a captain in the World war till discharged for disability and then becoming major in the State Guard—later an officer in the National Guard and subsequently in the Foot Guard. The local company of the First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard, drilled in Academy Hall and on the green. The local officers were Major DeLamater, Maj. T. J. Coombs, Capt. James L. Noble, Capt. Burton A. Harris and Lieut. Wilfred W. Savage. The hall had been used from 1866 to 1870 as an armory for Company F of the Old First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. On the return of the World war veterans, a post of the American Legion was formed and the Baptist Church was made over for a hall for it. The post was named after Russell K. Bourne, Battery C, One Hundred and Third Field Artillery, who was killed in October, 1918. The Distinguished Service Cross awarded him was given to his father, Howard T. Bourne of Smith & Bourne, Hartford.

In the field of education, Wethersfield has been no less notable. William James, from New Haven, was the first schoolmaster. His successor, Thomas Lord, was withal the best bonesetter in the colony. The first schoolhouse was next south of the Silas Deane house. Eleazer Kimberly, the third teacher, interrupted his long term of service to be secretary of the colony. New parishes provided their own houses. Three districts were formed in 1772 after a third building had been erected on High Street. In this building was the library. The brick school which succeeded it was built in 1862. Buildings of brick and of wood were placed and replaced, including the one on the highway, Broad Street. Griswoldville section grew out of a division of the First School Society in 1835, forming the sixth or Southwest District. The brick schoolhouse on Thomas Griswold's land was built in 1852.

The "academy" dated from 1801 when Col. John Chester started a subscription for the brick building, on the basis of £300 plus £230 by town tax. It was to have on the first floor separate rooms for the sexes and a room for general purposes above. At



times private and at times graded schools were here conducted, and finally it became the town hall, with library and the town clerk's office. Of the successful private schools, that of Frederick K. Butler was the first in the village. Mr. Butler, whose son, Thomas B., became chief judge, wrote histories. Rev. Joseph Emerson opened his female seminary in 1824, conducted after his death by his widow at her home.

Chauncey Rose, born in Wethersfield but residing in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1866 gave \$6,000 for maintaining a high school in the town. The school was opened in the academy building the next year. J. O. Hurlburt of East Hartford was the principal for many years. The regular high school building, on High Street fifty rods south of the Congregational Church, at a cost of \$4,000 for the land and of \$15,000 for the building, was dedicated in 1894. The cornerstone of the present handsome high school building on Church Street, to cost \$285,000, was laid December 17, 1927. J. Stanley Welles was chairman of the School Board and A. G. Hubbard, A. G. Stronach and E. O. Buck were the building committee. It is both a junior and a senior high school, under charge of Principal G. H. Parks,—Wilson Geer was superintendent of schools. The Parent-Teacher Association is in co-operation. Two earnest workers for the schools have died this year, 1928. J. Stanley Welles, who was chairman of the board that was instrumental in securing the new high school, was one, and Leslie Emerson Adams, who had been active in school work for forty-seven years and treasurer of the library for thirty-nine years, was the other.

How Wethersfield, thanks to the outstanding ability of Rev. Elisha Williams—the “rector-colonel” of history whose life was one of continued domestic affliction through the deaths of his children but who nevertheless gave of his services, civil, military, religious and educational, here and in England, till exhausted—had a part of Yale College in 1716 is told in the general county history.

A library was founded in 1783 by Col. John Chester, Judge Stephen Mix Mitchell, Joseph Webb and Ezekiel Williams. The time one could keep a book depended on the size of the book. The 416 volumes in the upper part of the High Street School all had book plates. This library was closed and the books sold in



(Photo by Jared B. Standish)

**THE MICHAEL GRISWOLD HOUSE IN BACK LANE,  
WETHERSFIELD**

Built about 1730 and is the oldest house in Wethersfield



**ACADEMY HALL, WETHERSFIELD**

Now occupied by Library, Town Clerk and as Town Hall





1850. When Chauncey Rose was giving for a high school in 1866 he also gave for a library which was then being formed, both money and books, thereby laying the foundation of the present library. It was named after Mr. Rose and became the Wethersfield Free Public Library in 1893. That year a state commission was appointed by the State Board of Education under authority of the new law, which had been proposed by the Connecticut Library Association, to try to secure a library for every town in the state. The commission allowed \$500 for clerical expenses. Rules governing libraries, drawn up in Wethersfield, were used as a model for other towns: the public library to receive books from the library association, the books subject to recall; three local directors were also to be directors of the association. In two years twenty-five towns were under this supervision. By subsequent law the state allowed these towns \$100 worth of books, or less if appropriation were less. The rooms are in the historic Academy Hall—the building so full of history and so picturesquely harmonious with its ancient surroundings. The librarian is Miss Frances D. Shedd. The first home of the library was in a building just south of the Congregational Church and in 1872 in the chapel of that church till removal to Academy Hall.

From the time in 1634 when John Oldham tested the soil and found it good, Wethersfield has seemed to have been foreordained for agricultural industry. Its onions themselves brought it fame for several generations, and since then the crop has been varied, while enterprising men find good business in supplying the rest of the world with seeds. Silas W. Robbins, who served as senator and was on the directorates of Hartford banking and insurance institutions, was one of the most noted breeders of fancy stock in the United States, and the farm was carried on after him by his son-in-law Wilfred W. Savage who also found time to assist in town affairs. Mr. Robbins and his brother, Richard A., conducted the general store and later did a large seed business throughout the country, incorporated as Johnson, Robbins & Company. Richard was the father of Edward D. Robbins of New Haven, formerly an instructor at Yale, and latterly one of the foremost lawyers of New England. The town's ambition in the field of ship-building and commerce was checked by the wars from 1775 to

1815, but there has been the adjoining town of Hartford in which genius of any sort could find play. The story of the town so far carries the implication that the people were rather more well-to-do than those in most towns. And in 1928 ancestral estates are fast increasing in value as building sites for those with city business who delight in the natural beauties of the town.

But there have been mills. The first Leonard Chester had his in operation on Mill Brook shortly after the settlers arrived. It was for grinding corn. Its successors were built near the same romantic spot, the last one coming into the possession of Theron Welles at the beginning of this century. Dr. Gershom Bulkeley, as remarked, made a success of his grist mill at Dividend. Thomas Harris of Hartford in 1668 built the first saw-mill—on the Hockanum in present Glastonbury. Present Wolcott Hill was formerly known as Windmill Hill, suggestive of the preference at one time for wind over water as a power. Brick mills were almost as common as in Windsor and Berlin. Pipestaves were the backbone of commercial industry. They were rived out of oak and, under town inspection, had to be four feet long, four inches wide and one inch thick for the manufacture of hogsheads in the West Indies whither so many of them went. When by law Hartford and Windsor were limited to 20,000 a year, Wethersfield was permitted 50 per cent more. Jacob Griswold had one of the first woollen mills in the country. Fulling, carding and weaving establishments (the chief ones being conducted for years by the Griswolds), rope-making, stocking-making and the like all had their day. Elisha Wolcott made hats for the army. Sophia Woodhouse, who married Gurdon Welles, turned out such remarkable braided-grass hats that she won prizes in London and her product was in great demand. A number of well-known books from 1830 on were published here. William Boardman introduced the grinding of coffee and spice, the beginnings of the enduring house of William Boardman's Sons of Hartford and the first of its kind in Connecticut. Plows were turned out and edged tools, tinware, pins (the first in America, made by Leonard Chester in 1775), drop-forgings by Billings & Spencer, and at Rocky Hill and Dividend also seabread, carriages, gin and mattresses. There are forty-five trades and professions in the town.

The state prison for a period furnished a considerable mar-

ket for garden produce. It was built here in 1827 after the unpleasant experiences at Newgate in Granby, largely through the efforts of Judge Martin Welles, on land of the family of Gov. Thomas Welles. The cell buildings were of Portland sandstone, the workshops of brick and the encircling walls of sandstone. The value of the property today is \$850,000; the number of inmates, 550. Henry K. W. Scott is the warden.

The Legislature incorporated the village of Wethersfield in 1822. With the exception of Litchfield it is the only town in the state to have this form. The powers confirmed are not exercised, the dependence still being upon the town form with commissions. It was the second town in the state to have a chartered fire company, the petition to the Legislature being granted in 1803. At that period Wethersfield had two hand engines. A fire which burned five buildings in 1831, starting in John Williams', and another in 1834 which destroyed a warehouse of Lockwood Belden, predecessor of the present Comstock, Ferre & Company, and several adjacent buildings caused the forming of a new fire company and the acquisition of an old engine from Hartford. Building and equipment were burned in 1872, after which the present department was organized and more up-to-date equipment procured. There is a fire district at Wolcott Hill as well as at the center and extra tax is paid in the districts. The Business Men's and Civic Association has taken steps toward procuring a charter at the next session of the Legislature, providing for a town council and manager. It has been demonstrated that it must be this or a new town hall large enough to accommodate the number who wish to attend. At present the town meetings are held in Legion Hall.

The railroad station at Newington (1839) was the only one for Wethersfield till the Connecticut Valley road was put through in 1872 when a station was provided at South Wethersfield. The horse-railroad from Hartford came in 1862 and the electric road in 1888. Water, gas and electricity are supplied from Hartford. The post office has done business since 1794 when it was opened by Thomas Chester, and now there is another at South Wethersfield. The *News* is the weekly newspaper, successor to the *Farmer*. The population is about 7,000 for the 8,600 acres and the grand list \$9,000,000.



It is worthy of particular note that as the town has grown, the newcomers have joined in delving into history and in plans for the preservation of reminders of old days. The Village Improvement Society, before it was outgrown, gave attention to the ancient Broad Street Common which was the place for herding sheep and later geese, in addition to live stock, by the colonists who lived along its borders, and always was a drill-ground. The society's work of improvement began soon after the World war and the ideas will be carried out by the town after pressing necessities are cared for. Across the road on the east side is the famous largest elm in the country. The Deane house where the plan for the capture of Ticonderoga was worked out is Congressman E. Hart Fenn's. The Webb house where the final campaign of the same war was worked out is, as elsewhere told, in the keeping of the Colonial Dames. The fine old Standish house across the street from it, built for a hostlery by Henry A. Deming, a local merchant, in 1790, and long famous as the Village Hotel and later as a store before it became the property of Capt. James Standish in 1852, whose sons carried on business there and had a stage-coach office, has been bought recently of the Standish heirs by the town as a possible town hall or library site. On the place stands the original post office building which had been moved about 1844 from across the street, together with its huge stepping stone bearing three prehistoric animal footprints. The property was left by Nancy Wells Standish, spinster, as part of her estate at her death at age ninety-nine. James Standish, one of the sons of Captain James, died in 1902, aged seventy-five. He was the father of Thomas, Wyllys W., J. Edward, Jared B., Dr. J. Herbert and Emma L. Standish and of Mrs. Clarence L. Hart and Mrs. Arthur W. Howard. If the place is used for public purposes, the buildings will have to be removed.

Another park, at the north end of the town, on Hartford Avenue, has been provided. It will memorialize Thomas Standish, supposedly a son of Miles Standish, to whom was awarded, for his services in the Pequot war, a wide strip of land on the south side of Fort Street. He was the keeper of the "strong house" or fort on the high ground on the south bank of Goose Pond on the common, to which Fort Street led. At the time of King Philip's war six houses in the town were "forts." His de-



(Photo by Jared B. Standish)

# MAIN STREET, WETHERSFIELD

Silas Deane house at left, Squire John Williams' place and famous church spire in distance



# LARGEST ELM IN THE UNITED STATES, LOCATED NEAR THE WETHERSFIELD COMMON

Spread, one hundred forty-seven feet; circumference, twenty-nine feet;  
age, two hundred fifty-five years





scendants have been prominent in the town's affairs. The first road opened westward to Newington from Hartford Road was known as Standish Lane, now Nott Street. The land in the vicinity of Hartford Avenue has been known as North Brick Green, from the fact that the old North District brick schoolhouse was located there. The Standish family have improved and beautified their part of the land. A portion of it was given to the town after Nott Street was straightened and now the family have sold the rest to the town with understanding that it shall always be for park purposes. The town named it Standish Park. Across Nott street from it is a part of the original Standish grant which Ida Welles deeded to the town. On this a granite-boulder war memorial given by the late Frederick W. Warner of the mercantile firm of Warner & Bailey of Hartford, was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1927, to bear bronze tablets giving the names of the soldiers of all the wars. It was on this portion that the schoolhouse stood. Another park is located at the junction of North Main Street and River Road at the upper common around the basin of the old Goose Pond. This the Town Plan Commission has named Hanmer Park in honor of a family that was well represented in the wars of the eighteenth century and in civic life ever since.

Masonic Hall, on the corner of Main and Church streets, built five years ago by Hospitality Lodge, is used largely for social gatherings and entertainments. Grange Hall, also on Main Street south of the town hall, the largest grange hall in the state, is a place for social functions. The Wethersfield Cove Yacht Club has its quarters at the cove which furnishes an excellent harbor. The Wethersfield Country Club has particularly attractive links. The Business Men's and Civic Association is especially watchful that the remarkable historic atmosphere shall be retained and the town be kept attractive. Through its influence most of the town has now been zoned and is in the single residence class.

Today the Wethersfield Bank and Trust Company is being organized. The incorporators are Col. Howard P. Dunham (who is state insurance commissioner), William Shew, Alfred W. Hanmer, Ernest Spencer, Edward O. Buck, E. R. Woodhouse, Charles G. Hart, Albert G. Hubbard, William E. Morris and Henry G. Griswold, whose names are given not for informing

their fellow townsmen but as another item of that feature calculated to make this entire history of special value to students of New England colonizing and heredity, inasmuch as most of the names of the men thus engaged are the names that recur constantly in the history of the town or neighboring towns from early times. It is a most noteworthy peculiarity, it must have been observed, of all the towns developed from the original Three Constitution Towns.

## §

## ROCKY HILL

Rocky Hill was long a part of Wethersfield but with an individuality indicated successively by the names "Lower Community," Lexington and Stepney Parish. It became a parish in 1722 and received its name in 1723. In 1826 its boundaries were extended over all the eastern part of southern Wethersfield and in 1843 it was incorporated as a town. Prominent in securing the incorporation was Gen. James T. Pratt, for many years a leader in the State Militia and adjutant-general, senator in 1852 and congressman in 1853-5. It is called Rocky Hill because of a trap-rock hill running from south of Goffe Brook to the Connecticut River landing,—a wonderful place for a view but with no obvious right to bestow its name upon such a sweep of meadow and stream. The first meeting-house was built in 1722, the second in 1808—today with its restored interior one of the most typical New England edifices. Rev. Daniel Russell was identified with the church and community their first thirty-seven years. Rev. Burrage Merriam was pastor from 1776 and Rev. John Lewis of Southington to 1792. The fourth was Rev. Dr. Calvin Chapin, widely known and secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Rev. Morris E. Alling, now minister at the Connecticut Agricultural College, was pastor during the World war and was chaplain of the First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard. Rev. Richard T. Elliott is the present incumbent.

Archibald Robbins, one of Rocky Hill's many seamen, was a member of the crew of the *Commerce*, who were sold into captivity by Barbary pirates. After his return he conducted a

store in the famous old Grimes sail-loft near the busy landing. He permitted the first Methodists, in their days of persecution, to hold their meetings there in 1830 and for twelve years thereafter. The Methodists bought a building at the end of that time and moved it to the site where they built their own house in 1859. The first formal pastorate was that of Rev. John Lovejoy. The church was burned and immediately another was built in 1895. West Rocky Hill Congregationalists put up a church of their own in 1843, with Rev. B. Redford as pastor. Rev. John Ryan of Cromwell brought the Roman Catholics together at the Center schoolhouse till their church was completed in 1881.

The town boasted its library from early times. First was the Social Library from 1794 to 1847. Doctor Chapin was the first regular librarian. Two years after this was started another was opened, known as the Free Library, and the total of subscribers to the two was 165. Neither had a permanent home. Consolidation was effected under the name of the Social Library in 1820. With the purchase of book Number 508 in 1847, the institution came to an end. It was revived in 1855 under its original name by Rev. Mr. Rockwood. A lyceum had its run from 1860 to 1864 and the books it accumulated went to the Social which in 1887 became the Rocky Hill Library Association. A building erected in 1899 added to its prestige. Dr. Rufus Griswold, the town's first historian, remarks of the people: "There was evidence to me perfectly plain that they had access in the early days to the best English literature of their times, and their intellectuality was enlarged and stimulated thereby."

While the ecclesiastical life of the community ran its even course there was a romantic side almost as pronounced as that of a seacoast town. The river-front grant south of Meadow Brook to Samuel Boardman had been acquired by Jonathan Smith prior to 1730. One of his daughters, Abigail, wife of Hezekiah Grimes, kept her part of her father's estate and that of her brother Nathan was added to it at his death. It is felt that to the desire of the Grimes family to retain possession of the northern two-thirds of the old grant is attributable the fact that Rocky Hill did not become an important port. The concerns



engaged in shipbuilding, in commerce and to some extent in manufacturing were mostly on leased land.

The original ship-yard reservation covered five acres. The river then ran much nearer the foot of the hill north of the ferry landing. The town granted lots on the ship-yard property and then, when the railroad came in 1871, what was left became West Side. Building was brisk north of the landing from 1750 on through the Revolutionary war. There was some activity at the south side and apparently some north of the brook where the concern of Seabury Belden and his son Eugene was established in 1873. What with the French and British interferences with trade from 1798 to 1814, industry waned and was a disappointment by 1820. Doctor Griswold, who went into the subject thoroughly, says that, except for a few ships turned out by John Williams' yard at Hog Brook and two or three in the section still known as Dividend, "the old ship-yard was the cradle of ship construction all down the years." All workmen participated at each launching and shared in the festivities afterward.

There were nine stores near the yard, dealing in West India goods and "domestics." Cartloads of cargo—pipestaves, salt beef, pork and fish, onions, potatoes, hay and other produce and horses by the score—were being brought from all the region to the Massachusetts line, and from the same wharves loads of wine, brandy, rum, salt, sugar, tea and coffee were being taken away. The church offered prayers when ships set forth and gave thanks when ships came in—this by request of the ship-owners. The young men improved the opportunities to sail to foreign ports and many a Rocky Hill home had the china, carvings and quaint relics they brought back. Navigation was taught in the "academy."

The ferry rights had been held by the original proprietors and, formally granted to Jonathan Smith in 1724, they were passed down in his family for nearly a hundred years. Early in the last century the care of the ferry was put upon the towns of Glastonbury and Rocky Hill. John Lyman Hills took a contract from them in 1866 to run a steam ferry ten years, with a bonus of \$1,000, and this was continued by him and others. Martin F. Hollister in 1887 sought the privilege of an independent charter from the Legislature, was refused and took the matter to the

supreme court which held that the privilege was for the towns to dispose of. Hollister would not pay on the contract which was made. Accordingly bankruptcy proceedings were instituted. One-half, or the Rocky Hill interest, was sold at auction to James H. Bolton of Hartford who thus and then acquired the franchise for \$20.

Dividend and its Bulkeley mill, near the places at the south-east corner of the town, known as the "landing," "Tryon's Landing" (which was on the river at the road from Dividend over the hill, south of Hog Brook), "Shipman's Hill" (another name for Rocky Hill after Tavern-Keeper Shipman had improved the top of it), and "Mustard Bowl" (near the Cromwell town line) are names familiar to old residents. The sawmill property of Dr. Gershom Bulkeley remained in his family a hundred and fifty years and has ever continued to be a mill privilege, with a new and larger dam farther down the stream. Tools, horseshoes and finally drop-forgings have been the output. Butler & Sugden built a foundry in Pleasant Valley in 1854. It was here that the fulling mill and the brick yard were located. A mining company, boring for oil near the south branch of Goffe Brook, in 1836, struck a sulphur spring and an inch of coal before it stopped. Pewter and tinware, clock cases and hats were made here. It was Gen. Leonard R. Welles, proprietor of the old edged-tool works, who sold the plant in 1879 to Amos E. Whitney and Charles E. Billings of Hartford, later to be enlarged by the Billings & Edwards Company for the manufacture of machinery, after which the business was combined with that of Billings & Spencer and still later removed to Hartford. Hart & Company, shelf hardware, had their plant near the steamboat landing, succeeded by the Pierce Hardware Company, manufacturing hollow ware. The Connecticut Foundry Company's plant was established near the railroad station in 1917 and already has been enlarged twice. The latest and by far the greatest enterprise to locate in the vicinity is the Belamose Corporation of which Theobild Guerin of Woonsocket is president, manufacturing rayon products on an increasingly large scale. Two hundred and sixty acres of land were bought by the corporation and business was begun in 1925, at a time when rayon was little known

by the general public in this country. It was the intent to aid the employees in building up a village but the value of land for suburban residence for Hartford people has so greatly increased that the operatives still come by bus from Hartford.

One of the most attractive streets in the town is Riverview Road, north of the center looking over the Connecticut Valley. A number of quaint and beautiful residences have been built there by Hartford people. Among the old houses is the residence of Rev. Dr. Calvin Chapin. The house of John Robbins, said to be one of the first in the country built of brick from England, is still standing. In addition to the parish house of the Congregational Church and the library, which the town has now taken over, there is Grange Hall which also is the meeting-place for the lodge of Masons.

In the World war, descendants of those who had participated in the previous wars, together with those who had made their home here since, worked faithfully. An exceptionally large percentage of young men went into the service and a unit of the State Guard was maintained under command of Joseph F. Kelly and Clarence Pratt. Raymond H. Dexter was an officer in a Hartford unit and, as said, Rev. Morris E. Alling was chaplain. George B. Chandler, who has since removed to Ohio, was a member of the Council of Defense. He had been representative, member of the National Committee on Industrial Relations, compensation commissioner and executive vice president of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.



## LXII

### GLASTONBURY

LAND OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY—PRODUCTS KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD—THE GROUP OF VILLAGES—OLD-TIME SHIPBUILDING—"SMITH SISTERS"—MARLBOROUGH'S RELATION TO THREE COUNTIES—ELISHA BUELL TAVERN.

Wethersfield settlers looked upon the lands bought of the Indians east of the Connecticut not so much for personal occupancy as for speculation. As a common the lands were laid out and divided among the west-side proprietors, few if any of whom at the time had thought of living there. Cause and character of the hegiras from that plantation to towns already forming have been given in the preceding chapter, and it can but be observed here that the troublesome Chaplin obtained next to the largest of the sections into which the east side was divided—to sell as opportunity should offer. Matthew Mitchell, who got in on the distribution in 1638, was already a squatter and received the most. Worried about the Indians he had brought his herd of cattle up from Saybrook to the southern corner of the east side about 1638 and John Hollister, not on the list of proprietors, built a house in that quarter in the late '40s. It was not till 1653 that there were enough residents to warrant a petition for right to drill independently here, and that would mean the presence of about ten men. Not till 1690 was a separate parish created and Rev. Timothy Stevens of Roxbury, Mass., called to lead the services, not to be formally recognized by the Government till the town was incorporated as Glassenbury, later Glastenbury, in 1692. The name was taken from the town in England where the first Christian Church in Britain is said to have been set up by Joseph of Arimathaea in 60 A. D. The spelling was changed officially in 1870.

However all this, it was a land of many advantages. In 1647 the Wethersfield men had 240 head of cattle grazing there. From

the high ridge that marks the eastern boundary of the river valley, streams abundantly watered the alluvial soil along the high banks of the Connecticut. Roaring Brook runs from the northeast corner to Nyaug (South Glastonbury) in the southwest corner; Salmon Brook from the northeast westerly to Naubuc, near the East Hartford line. From the present reservoir in the northeast section South Manchester gets water; from sources in Addison to the west of that reservoir East Hartford and part of Glastonbury are supplied. Near the eastern border Diamond Lake feeds a tributary to a stream flowing south into Middlesex County. Between the two Glastonbury streams are Nipsic Pond and smaller streams making their way to the large river. In 1673 an extension of five miles beyond the three-mile limit was bought, embracing the present Buckingham, and a large part of it was common.

Mention has been made in the Wethersfield chapter of the slight gap between the East Hartford and Wethersfield lines, that of Glastonbury on its north side being 120 rods further south than a straight line across the river to the east, from a point near the river running northeast to the true line, the triangle thus formed being still in Wethersfield jurisdiction. In 1684, just before the separation, the case of Bulkeley against Hollister was before the General Assembly. Hollister contended that land acquired by Bulkeley caused an overlapping on the Hollister land at the extreme south of the assignments of sections and Bulkeley's really should crowd northward the 120 feet; in some way the decision was in favor of Gershom Bulkeley and the error in the north line was perpetuated. As to the western line, the account of the trouble over the river's shifting land from one side of the river to the other and the consequent boundary grievances has been recounted in the Wethersfield chapter. In 1803 a slice of Glastonbury was taken off to help make Marlborough.

Joseph Hill, Ephraim Goodrich and Eleazer Kimberly were the first to be elected selectmen. Kimberly was also town clerk and later colonial secretary till his death in 1709. There had been a log-and-mud meeting-house in 1641. A frame church was built in 1693 on land given by Samuel Smith and John Hubbard, near where the town hall now stands. Fire having destroyed it in 1734, a larger one was built, but further south, to accommodate

the growing population at the south end. This old church was removed still further south and served as an academy and grange hall for many years. This was after the parish had been divided in 1836 and two churches had been built, one to the north and one in South Glastonbury. The one to the north was burned in 1867 and rebuilt on the same site; the one in South Glastonbury, overlooking the village, is still in good service. Meantime, in 1730, East Farms people had secured separation as a society named Eastbury and had built a church near Nipsic Pond. Another was built in its place in 1819 but it was not till 1867 that a building of exceptionally appropriate design was erected. No church in the county is more frequently pointed out than this one, for its white walls and spire, on the western slope of the long range of hills, are visible for miles around. Eastbury became Buckingham post office.

The oldest house in town is the one built by John Hollister in 1675 in South Glastonbury, west of Roaring Brook, now owned and occupied by James B. Kellam. That of Rev. Mr. Stevens, built in 1699, stands on East Main Street south of Hubbard Street, the property of Albert W. Moseley. Deacon Benjamin Talcott built in 1692, opposite the present high school. He also built a house in East Glastonbury, for his son Samuel; here was born Mary Talcott, of whom Admiral Dewey was a grandson. The third house in that village was built by Gideon Hollister.

Glastonbury furnishes striking evidence of what modern students of people are making much of—the devotion of New Englanders to their soil, even though so many of them were founders of towns in distant places. An exceptional amount of the land taken by pioneers was to remain in the possession of their descendants. Down to recent days and some even to the present, descendants of Governor Welles, George Hubbard, Francis Kilbourn, Samuel Hale, Samuel Talcott, Richard Smith, William Goodrich, Edward Benton, Thomas Treat and James Wright (of Wright's Island), lived on ancestral land that was of the first allotments.

Rev. Asahel Woodbridge, son of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, was the second pastor of the First Society, remaining



till his death in 1755. Rev. John Eells was the third, serving till 1791 and a tower of strength through the wars. Of the Second Society, Rev. Chiliad Brainard was the first pastor. On his death Rev. Nehemiah Brainard was installed, but like his predecessor he lived but a short time. Rev. Isaacs Chalker was pastor from 1744 to 1765 and was succeeded by Samuel Woodbridge, son of the First Society pastor. Rev. James Eells of Cromwell was the next, continuing till his death in 1805. The church was rededicated in 1891 after renovation through the generosity of Mrs. Franklin Glazier of Hartford, Mrs. M. A. Glazier Chapin, formerly of Hartford, and Frank D. Glazier of Glastonbury, in memory of Franklin G. Glazier.

Methodists, coming in 1796, suffered many discouragements before they completed their simple structure in 1810, at Wassuc, north of the school and south of the center of the town. "Father" Stocking was the founder. In 1847 a new church was built in East Glastonbury, replaced by the present one after a fire. A small brick church built in 1828 on High Street in South Glastonbury was used but a few years and is now the library. The first church of St. Luke's Episcopal parish was built in 1801, near the center of the main town, the parish being divided in 1837. A brick church was built by St. Luke's in South Glastonbury and the old one eventually became Academy Hall. The parish of St. James erected its church in 1858 a little north of Welles Corner. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church was built in South Glastonbury in 1878 and St. Paul's, organized as a mission in 1873, built on Naubuc Avenue in 1903. St. Mark's Lutheran Church built first on Grove Street in 1904 and then on Griswold Street in 1926, selling its former church to the Ukranian Greek Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist.

The second entry in the first book of town records reads thus:

"The Selectmen of Glastonbury hirid Robbord Poog to be school master of this Towne, and the towne is to give him three pound on the first quarter and 2 pound for the second quarter, if the towne see fit to improve him the second quarter and keep his hors and find him bord during his keeping school. Robbord Poog began to keep school the 7 day of July; and brought his hors the 5 day of July, 1701."

It was voted to build a schoolhouse but they did not build till 1707 and then it was near the meeting-house. It was slow in its completion which was ordered by town vote in 1710, and

“It was voted also that a Scool should be kept in the whol year in this town the first for months at Naiog the other aight months at the north end of the Town.”

The schools were in charge of the ecclesiastical societies till 1795, when there were eleven in all. Glastonbury and South Glastonbury became distinct societies in 1845; the records as such ended in 1855. In 1909 the Legislature once more placed the schools in charge of the towns, administration to be vested in a school board. The first school in South Glastonbury was in 1708 and at East Farms in 1714. In 1792 the academy which stood on the green was burned. Later one was built in South Glastonbury and among its instructors during its existence were Noah Webster and Elihu Burritt.

The only school of a higher grade than that of the district schools which has maintained a continuous history is that which was established as the Glastonbury Academy in 1869. For twenty-four years thereafter the school was administered by a board of trustees and the pupils were charged a tuition fee. In 1893 the property was transferred to the Glastonbury Free Academy, which had been chartered by the General Assembly in 1890. The Free Academy was made possible, with capacity much increased, by the establishment of an endowment fund, the gift of James B. and William S. Williams and Mrs. John S. Welles. In 1902 the corporators of the academy voted to turn over the property, with the exception of the endowment fund, to the town to be used as a high school. The Glastonbury Free Academy still holds the endowment fund, the income from which is paid semi-annually to the town. By careful investment the fund has increased to more than \$30,000.

The Glastonbury School Board voted in 1910 to do away with one-room schools as soon as possible. In 1912, under consolidation, the plan of transporting pupils from one part of the town to another was adopted, the older children being brought by bus from the eastern part of the town to the high school. In 1915 five schools in the eastern part of the town were consolidated in a new building at Buckingham. In 1922 four of the six schools in the

south part of the town were brought together in a new building on High Street. The other two were united in the new Hopewell building erected in 1925.

The main portion of the new high school was built in 1922 on the former site of the Free Academy, which had been removed to a lot adjoining the property of the Williams Memorial Building on the south. This old academy building is now used for the seventh and eighth grade pupils brought from other parts of the town. In contrast with a vote of December, 1700, to build a schoolhouse "eighteen feet square beside the chimney" is a vote passed by the town (while this is being written), to build a six-room school in Naubuc and an eight- or ten-room building on the high school property, these to cost \$125,000.

The Glastonbury Public Library was established as a subscription library in 1891. In 1895 it became a public library receiving support from the state and the town. This library has always been maintained in rented quarters and is at present located in the Covell Building on Hebron Avenue. In memory of her husband, Bernard Trumbull Williams, Mrs. Williams recently gave \$5,000 toward the building fund, the fund to be used for a children's room. The library has branches in the villages of the town and at the high school. The South Glastonbury Public Library Association was formed in 1927. The library is installed in the old Methodist Church on High Street, which is owned by Mrs. Harvey L. Thompson, who leases to the library for a nominal rental.

Glastonbury shared with Wethersfield the benefits of ocean commerce, though not drawing from so large a territory. There was shipbuilding at Pratt's Ferry for many years where now the river flows. Among those who followed the business were the Selless (especially Philip), the Hales, the Welles', Capt. Chauncey Gaines, Roswell Hollister and Capt. Martin Hollister.

But Glastonbury has always been primarily an agricultural town. As illustrating the important place which the town has occupied in the agricultural and horticultural field, it should be noted that in the early part of this century Hartford County stood first in the list of counties of the United States in the per capita value of its farm products. This distinction was made possible





FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, GLASTONBURY



GLASTONBURY'S CIVIC CENTER

Left to right: Free Academy, Williams Memorial and New High School



principally by the very large acreage of tobacco and the development of the fruit-growing industry. The honor of bringing the horticultural interests of county and the state to the position which they occupy today belongs very largely to J. H. Hale, a native of Glastonbury. For a long period Mr. Hale was known throughout the country as the "Peach King." He began his career as a fruit grower in 1866 when he planted an eighth of an acre of berries. In 1900 his peach crop sold for over \$100,000 and in 1901 he had 325,000 peach trees in his orchards. In 1893 he began to ship peaches in carload lots direct from his own side track in front of his orchards. In 1890 he established the peach-growing industry in Georgia. In 1888 there came to the Matson Hill section of the town a few natives of northern Italy. These men and others of their countrymen who followed them have made a marvelous change in the old farms of that part of the town. Those farms, some of them abandoned as the old cellar holes attest, have been made to produce enormous crops of fruit of all kinds. Much of this land, when the Italians came, was covered with chestnut forests. The new owners speedily converted the chestnut trees into railroad ties and poles for electric lines. Some of those first owners acquired large tracts of land. At one time one of these men, Bartholomew Carini, was the largest land owner in the town, holding about 1,500 acres.

Important as has been the fruit industry of Glastonbury its annual value has been greatly exceeded by that of the tobacco crop. In 1925 according to a bulletin of the Connecticut Agricultural College the farmers of Glastonbury raised 2,165,645 pounds of tobacco. This would mean a gross value of over half a million dollars.

The eastern boundary of Glastonbury lies approximately along the summit of the high ridge previously mentioned. In the northeast corner of the town this ridge is more than 900 feet above the river. Toward the south, the hills swing in on a wide curve to the westward and on the south line of the town the summit is over six miles from the river and the elevation at this point is 700 feet. The hills, over a large part of the area, are of a coarse granite. In many places the raw materials forming the granite (quartz, feldspar and mica) were not well mixed and appear as considerable deposits of these materials in a more or



less pure state. From the earliest times quarries have been opened along the ridge. Most of these have been abandoned. It is estimated that at not less than 100 places feldspar quarries have been opened. Only a few of these have been worked with profit. The last and largest of the feldspar quarries was owned and operated by L. W. Howe. This quarry has yielded hundreds of thousands of tons of a good quality of "spar." The quarry was abandoned in 1928 because of the discontinuance of the trolley line from Glastonbury to South Glastonbury over which there was regular freight service. There are at present four granite quarries being regularly worked. The Glastonbury Granite Company produces building stone, crushed rock and curbing. A large part of the granite used in the buildings of the Hartford Seminary Foundation came from this quarry. The other three are owned by George Slater, Carini Brothers and the Town Woods Quarry. These all produce curbing and gutter stone.

Since the incorporation of the town not less than sixty factories have been established in Glastonbury. All of these with the exception of the present Riverside Paper Company were erected on the streams furnishing water power. Salmon Brook has a fall of about 600 feet in six miles and Roaring Brook a fall of about 800 feet in ten miles. The larger mills all supplemented their water power with steam. The factories now operating, with the dates of their establishment are as follows:

The Glastenbury Knitting Company factory was established by the Eagle Manufacturing Company in 1822 in the village of Addison, for making underwear. The company also has a factory at Manchester Green. The number of employees in normal times is about 300. During the World war they made about 400,000 garments for the Government.

The Glazier Manufacturing Company, whose factory is in the village of Hopewell, is the successor of the Nayaug Manufacturing Company, which established the business in 1837. In 1860 the company sold its interest to the firm of Hollister & Glazier, who carried on the business until 1870, when Franklin Glazier became sole owner. At the death of Mr. Glazier in 1889 the business passed to his son, Frank D. Glazier. The present company was formed in 1909.

In the early years the Nayaug Company made mixed cotton

and woollen goods. Since about 1880 the principal output of the mills has been tweeds and other fine woollen goods for women's wear. In the late war the company made a large quantity of blanket material for the English Government, and also turned out many thousands of yards of heavy overcoatings for the British, Belgian and Italian Governments. From June, 1917, to January, 1918, a large part of the plant was devoted to the production of olive drab melton for the United States Army.

The Angus Park Manufacturing Company of East Glastonbury is the present owner of the factory established between 1830 and 1840 by the Roaring Brook Manufacturing Company. In 1862 the property was acquired by Edwin Crosby and Sereno Hubbard. Subsequently it passed to E. Crosby & Sons and later to the Crosby Manufacturing Company. In 1906 it was sold to the Park Company. Throughout their entire history these mills have been producing woollen and mixed cotton and woollen goods which have been used mainly for men's suitings. During the World war they produced about 200,000 yards of uniform cloth for the United States and French Governments.

In 1847 there was established in Glastonbury the first shaving soap factory in the world. James B. Williams, for many years Glastonbury's leading citizen, came to Glastonbury from Manchester where, as told in the Manchester chapter, he was employed in a combined grocery and drug store. In 1838 he acquired an interest in the business. In 1840 he sold his interest, with the exception of the drug department. He then took in as partners two of his brothers. The partnership was called J. B. Williams & Brothers. The firm began in a small way to make a shaving soap named "Yankee" to distinguish it from the French soaps then in use. In 1847 he sold his interest in the drug business to his brothers and moved to Glastonbury, where his father-in-law, David Hubbard, owned a small water power, which was turned to use. In 1848 he took into partnership his brother William S. Williams. Under this partnership there grew up the principal manufacturing industry of the town. In 1885 the present J. B. Williams Company was incorporated. It gained a world-wide reputation, there being at present seventy-two agencies covering most of the countries of the world. During the World war the company manufactured about one million tubes of "Sag Paste"

which was used to counteract the effects of poison gases. The name is simply "gas" spelled backward.

The Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company, on its present site, was purchased in 1846 by Frederick Curtis. Within a year or so a mill was built and the manufacture of table ware was begun. The business passed through several ownerships before coming into possession of James B. Williams. In 1880 the present company was formed and since that time the factories have been devoted to the production of scale-tang cutlery and silver-plated and nickel-silver flat ware. During the World war they made thousands of pairs of two types of forceps for the Medical Department of the army. They also made shackle-bolts for use in connection with the anchors of war vessels, and toward the end of the war airplane control parts. This will illustrate how far the factories of our country departed from their usual lines in the emergency of war.

The Herman Roser & Son tannery is the successor of others of the same sort which were erected on or near the present factory site. Norman Hubbard had a tannery near this site probably in 1845. In 1854 Edward A. Hubbard formed a partnership with Isaac Broadhead under the name of Hubbard & Broadhead. This factory has always been devoted exclusively to the tanning of pigskins. During the Civil war the product was largely used for saddles for Union cavalry. In 1871, at the death of Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Broadhead acquired the property and operated it until his retirement in 1886, in which year he sold it to Herman Roser, the founder of the present company. During the World war the company produced about a half million square feet of pigskin material for army purposes. This is the largest concern in the country tanning pigskin and produces about 20 per cent of the world output.

The Riverside Paper Company was incorporated in 1894 for the manufacture of binders' board and produces about 650 tons of board annually.

Further south on Roaring Brook from the J. B. Williams Company flourished the business of James and Thomas Stevens, Jr., making chains and anchors in the shipping days. But the sound of their trip-hammers annoyed Zephaniah Hollister Smith, who



occupied from 1790 till his death in 1836 the old Kimberly mansion near where the brook crosses the "street," and much trouble resulted. He had been a minister and doctor but was best known as "squire." He was the father of the widely known "Smith sisters"—among the first advocates of woman suffrage. Their names were Abby Hadassah, Cynthia Secretia, Laurilla Allaroyla, Hancy Zephinah and Julia Evelina. All of them possessed exceptional talent. Their refusal to pay taxes because not allowed to vote caused vigorous warfare at home and in the courts, attracting attention throughout the land. Julia acquired a mastery of ancient languages and wrote a translation of the Bible which was published at her own expense. In 1879, at the age of eighty-six, she married Amos A. Parker of Fitz William, New Hampshire, whose age was eighty-eight. It was his third wife. He survived her, she dying in 1886, aged ninety-three. Mr. Parker published a book of poems in his eightieth year.

The Roaring Brook Paper Manufacturing Company was not far from the Halsey Buck homestead, maintained by Congressman John R. Buck of Glastonbury and Hartford and now by his son, John Halsey Buck of Hartford. The residence is on the New London turnpike and near Wassuc Green. Close by the house is a magnificent 300-years-old oak. There was once a firearms factory further down the stream which flows through a wild defile at this point, and broken splinters show where a glass factory stood. Near where Roaring Brook makes a sharp descent into the Nayaug Valley is Cotton Hollow, as it has been known for over a hundred years—a wild and intensely picturesque dell which would excite the interest of any park-builder. It is here that some of the best known cotton factories were located, owned at various times by the Hartford Manufacturing Company (once conspicuous in Hartford affairs, as has been told), John H. Post, Green Brothers, the Glastonbury Manufacturing Company and by Abraham Becker of New York. One large mill of brick and then another of stone were built on the successive terraces in the ravine, and a Swiss-like settlement sprang up around them. In the days before the Revolution there was a powder mill here which terminated with an explosion in 1777 by which George Stocking, his sons, George, Hezekiah and Nathaniel, and Isaac

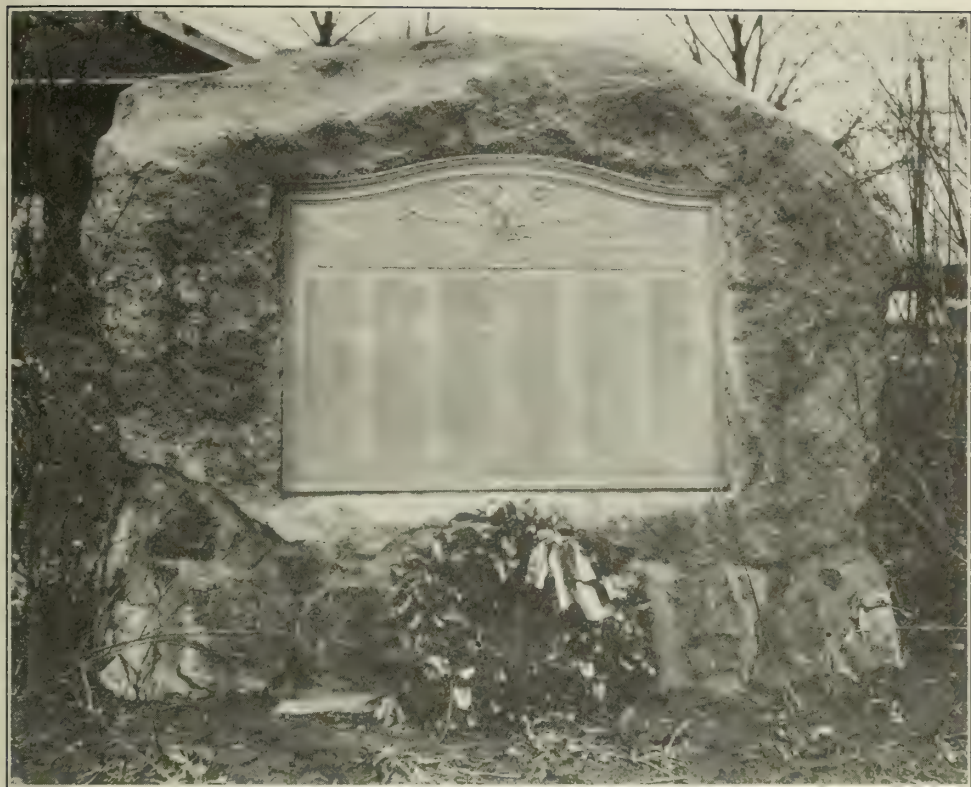
Treat, and the following day Thomas Kimberly, great-grandson of Elizur Kimberly, met their death.

When England's short-sighted government began its legislation after the long series of wars in which the colonies had given of their best, Glastonbury chose from among its wisest to act in declarations of indignation. The Lexington Alarm rang from the pulpit on Sunday and on Monday morning Capt. Elizur Hubbard assembled the militia company at his house and started for Cambridge. Nearly 200 men served in this state and in the Continental Army and a number were in the navy. Thirteen died in service. Col. Elizur Talcott, Capt. Wait Goodrich (on the water), Capt. Samuel Welles and Capt. Samuel Welles, Jr., were from Glastonbury. In the War of 1812 several did duty at New London. Col. George Plummer was a brigade adjutant.

For the Civil war, in addition to answering all calls for aid, a total of 334 men on three-years basis went forth. Capt. Robert J. Welles, United States Infantry, Capts. Charles H. Talcott and William W. Abbey and Drs. Henry C. Bunce, Sabin Stocking and George A. Hurlburt were in the army. In the navy Samuel Welles was constructing engineer, R. Sommers an ensign, Charles M. Cooley, Henry P. Cooley and George F. Goodrich master's mates, and Horace Talcott paymaster. Men from here enlisted in the small force called for the Spanish war.

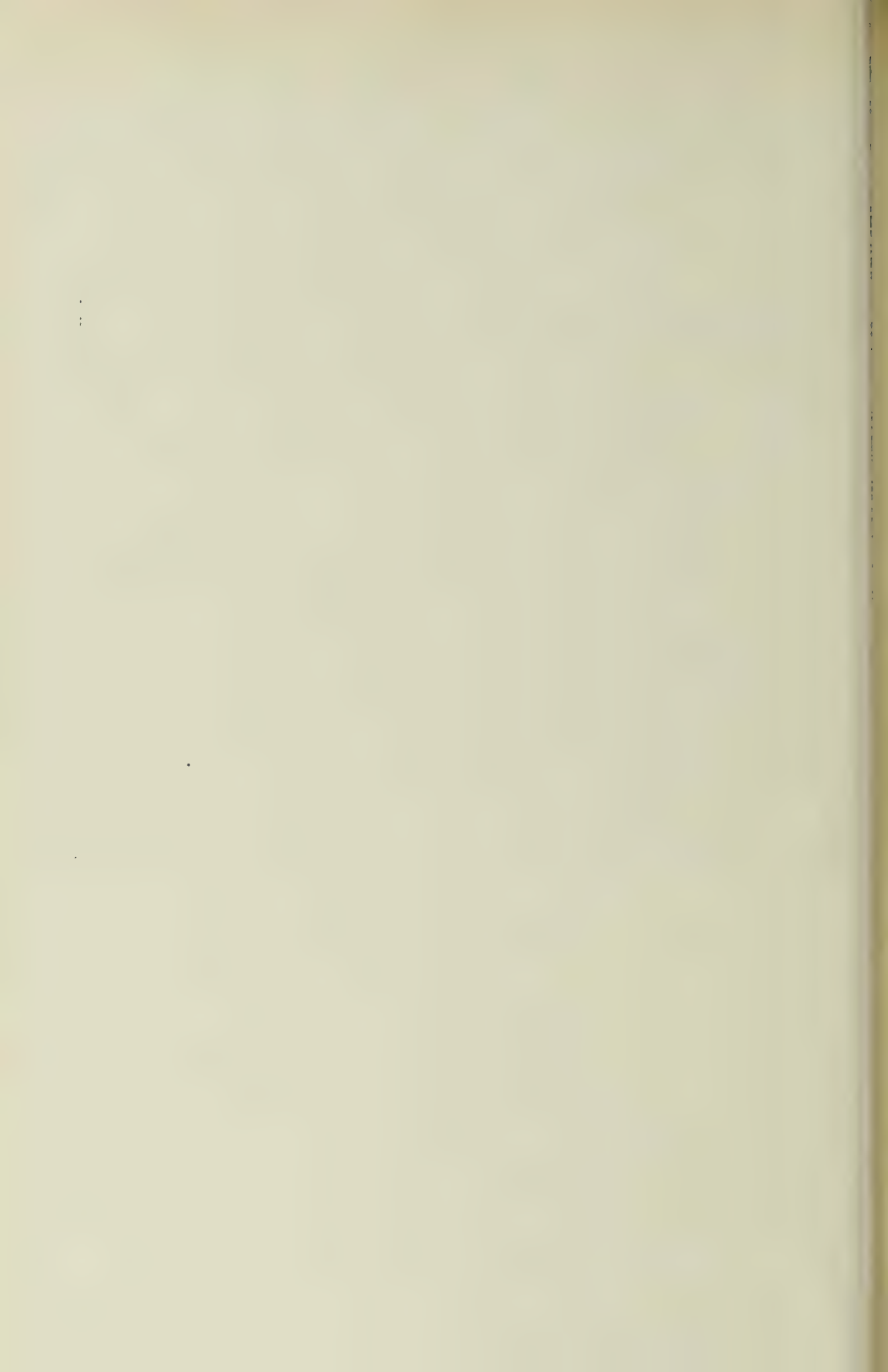
In the World war there was opportunity for all to collaborate, and they did. While the men who could not qualify because of age or under the severe physical test for the armies were forming earnest companies in the First Military District of the State Guard and were drilling faithfully to meet any emergency which might arise, others were joining the two regiments to be consolidated in New Haven or were off to training camps. The officers in the State Guard were Captains H. T. Clark, R. S. Williams and Lewis W. Ripley (who also went overseas in the Red Cross service) and Lieutenants Fred L. Brainard, Charles E. Goodrich, Arthur R. Goodrich, John L. Foley and William H. Carrier, Jr.

For the men who went in the Civil war a monument was erected on the Green in 1913 by Mrs. Mercy Turner Barber, widow of Capt. Frederick M. Barber, a resident of Manchester,



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL, GLASTONBURY  
Located on the Green, near the site of the original First Church





who as commander of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was mortally wounded at Antietam.

The men of the Word war were welcomed home on October 19, 1919, and to each a medal was presented by the town. Leon Goodale Post of the American Legion was named in honor of Charles Leon Goodale, always known as Leon, who had been the first to enlist from Glastonbury. He died March 19, 1919, from the effects of gas at Chateau Thierry. The roll of honor placed by the town on the property of St. James' Church was given to the post when the town provided quarters for it. In 1924 a new roll was cast in bronze and attached to a large granite boulder placed on the Green by the Legion Auxiliary which had been organized in 1922.

In 1893 the General Assembly passed an act providing that districts might be organized within the town for public improvements. Glastonbury now has seven of these districts. Although usually organized as fire districts, all the Glastonbury districts began to function as street lighting districts. The Glastonbury District was organized in 1912, the South Glastonbury District in 1913, the Naubuc in 1915, the Center and Addison districts in 1919, Hebron Avenue and Still Hill districts in 1920. In addition to lighting and fire protection the Glastonbury District has laid sidewalks throughout its territory. These districts include the whole of Main Street from East Hartford to Portland. In addition to Main Street, the Naubuc District includes Naubuc Avenue and Pratt Street. Hebron Avenue District takes in Hebron Avenue, Fairlawn Park and parts of House Street and New London turnpike. The South Glastonbury district includes parts of Main Street and Hopewell Road, all of Water, High, Ferry Road and Pease Lane and a part of Tryon Street. The Addison District takes in the whole of the Village of Addison.

The site of the town hall on the green was the subject of much controversy in the 1830s and the first building on that site, in 1840, was so simple as to suggest timidity, but the present one of brick is still doing faithful service.

Without reasonable doubt the first public-service enterprise to reach Glastonbury was a stage coach line. The first service of definite date was inaugurated in August, 1819. On the sec-

ond of that month there appeared in the *Connecticut Courant* the following advertisement:

"The steam-boat *Enterprise* will start for Saybrook on Tuesday and Friday mornings at half past 7 o'clock, and return on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Passengers can be landed at any place on the river at their pleasure.

"James Pitkin, Captain."

By 1824 other steamers began to ply on the river, and between 1840 and 1850 competition became very keen. Commodore Vanderbilt owned one of these boats. At one time the fare was reduced to nothing, with a supper thrown in. What it cost the passenger to get back home is not told. At some time previous to 1883 a telegraph line was run through Glastonbury by G. B. W. Hubbell of Hartford. In that year telephone lines were installed. These lines were a part of the Hartford system. In 1904 the Glastonbury Exchange was established with 101 subscribers.

The first street-lighting system in town was installed by Bernard T. Williams, one of the most public-spirited citizens which Glastonbury has produced. The lights were large kerosene lanterns hung on wires stretched across the street. There were twenty-four of these lights covering the district on Main Street between Salmon and Hubbard brooks (the present territory of the Glastonbury Fire District.) These lights were continued for only two or three years. In 1892 a trolley line was opened from Church Corner in East Hartford to the top of the hill north of Hubbard Brook. The line was extended to Roaring Brook in South Glastonbury in 1893. For some time passengers had to transfer at Church Corner to horse cars which ran over "Bridge Road" (now Connecticut Boulevard). In 1928 the South Glastonbury extension was abandoned because of changes in location made necessary by the new concrete road to Portland. The service was continued by busses.

The East Hartford Fire District which had built a reservoir on Salmon Brook near Keeney Street ran its water mains through Hebron Avenue and Main Street in 1892. The residents of Glastonbury were supplied with water on the same terms as those of East Hartford. The water company was organized in 1905. In 1921 the supply was greatly augmented by a reservoir built on Cold Brook in Glastonbury. A 16-inch main was run through Hopewell Road and Main Street, connecting with the original



system at Hebron Avenue. This system affords ample fire protection throughout the whole western part of the town.

Electric Light service was established by the East Haddam Electric Light Company in 1913. The gas mains of the Hartford Gas Company were extended from Hockanum to Glastonbury and service was begun in 1927.

The Glastonbury Chamber of Commerce, of which Harold B. Waldo is president, was organized in 1903 as the Glastonbury Business Men's Association. It is entering upon a period of very intense activity.

The Williams Memorial Building Association was organized in 1914 to manage the building which had been erected as a memorial to James B. and David W. Williams by their heirs. Membership in the association is secured by the payment of an annual fee somewhat on the plan of a Young Men's Christian Association. The building is used in much the same way as is a Young Men's Christian Association building. When first built there were two bowling alleys in the basement. These were soon found to be inadequate, so a large addition was made to the building to accommodate additional alleys. The main auditorium is fitted up as a gymnasium. This is used in the day time by the pupils of the High and Academy schools. At night it is used for basketball, moving pictures and for a meeting place for community organizations. The Community Club of South Glastonbury was organized in 1923. The club purchased one of the older residences on Main Street and fitted it up as a club house.

The Woman's Club was organized in 1927 and has at present a membership of 125. A highly creditable work this year 1928 was the publication of an historical sketch of the town written by Florence Hollister Curtis. It betokens a purpose to keep alive old memories. The oldest fraternal organization is Columbia Lodge of Masons, meeting in its building erected on Main Street built in 1913. It was established in Stepney Parish in 1793. Daskam Lodge, chartered in 1859 and meeting for several years in the old Chapman tavern and then in Gates' hall, erected its own building on Main Street in 1844. Elm Lodge of Odd Fellows, established in Glastonbury in 1888, built its building in 1922. Good Will Grange, organized in 1891, holds its meetings in the same building.

The Glastonbury Bank and Trust Company, of which Louis

W. Howe is president, was incorporated in 1919. It has a capital of \$100,000 and its savings deposits amount to \$1,200,000, its commercial deposits to \$310,000. The population is about 7,000 and the grand list about \$9,000,000. There are post offices at Addison, Glastonbury, East Glastonbury and South Glastonbury.

Men of the present generation linger in memory over the changes that have been taking place within their time. William S. Goslee (1832-1892) was a lawyer who was called upon to hold most of the offices in the town and yet found time to write about the changes since the founding. William Watson House, who died that same year, is remembered as a publisher and deputy internal revenue tax collector. William Stuart Williams (1821-1894) with his brother James B., was one of the founders of the soap industry. Also he was an officer in the Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company, making silverware at Naubuc. He was a director in the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford and a member of the Legislature. He was the father of George G. Williams of Hartford and the late Bernard T. Williams of Glastonbury. Addison L. Clark (1833-1896), president of the Glastonbury Knitting Company in the village of Addison, made the concern and that village what they were at his lamented death by qualities which endeared him and brought financial success. His residence was at Manchester Green.

Among the families prominent since earliest times is that of Dean. Amos Dean was one of the original cotton manufacturers in the state. His son Sidney was congressman in the trying times of 1856-60. His wife was a descendant of that John Hollister who played such an important part in settlement days. His son Frederick W., born in Glastonbury, served in the Legislature and was secretary of the Riverside Paper Company, senior member of F. W. Dean & Son, builders, and county commissioner, dying in 1898. Bertha M. Waters, daughter of Rev. G. F. Waters, who died in 1902 at the age of twenty-six, already had won fame as an artist. David W. Williams (1853-1909) was a member of the first class at the academy. After studying at Sheffield Scientific School he went with the J. B. Williams Company, and helped establish D. W. Williams & Company, the important "ivorine" branch. He succeeded his father as president in 1907. He mar-

ried a daughter of Rev. S. G. W. Rankin; his second wife was a daughter of Judge Dwight Loomis of Rockville and Hartford. In the First Church he was one of the leaders. James S. Williams, president of Williams Brothers, and Samuel H. Williams, vice president of the J. B. Williams Company, were his brothers. The ivory factories of 1878 were acquired by the J. B. Williams Company when the two concerns combined. Tons of their soap were burned in a fire which destroyed the then three factories in 1890.

Senator Alembert O. Crosby (1848-1915) of East Glastonbury carried forward the business of his father who had built the Eagle mill in 1840. He and his brother, Lincoln E., succeeded their father at the plant, added another mill and in 1888 formed the Crosby Manufacturing Company. Mr. Crosby served in both houses of the Legislature and was on the bridge commission. Samuel J. Stevens, Jr., (1844-1924) was a direct descendant of Rev. Timothy Stevens, first pastor of the First Congregational Church. He was a pioneer tobacco-grower, an original member of the Chamber of Commerce and always a leader in public enterprises, especially in promoting farming.

Recent occurrences of historic note in the industries are the retirement of Frank D. Glazier and James S. Williams. Mr. Glazier had been general manager and director of the Glazier Manufacturing Company since 1912, after business activity of half a century. He succeeded his father in 1889 as proprietor of the Hopewell mills, then known as Franklin Glazier & Son, wool manufacturers. The name became the name of today in 1909. Philip Glazier succeeded him in his position.

James S. Williams, who had been president of Williams Brothers since 1907 and for a number of years prior to that was its secretary and treasurer, received, at the time of resigning office, resolutions of deep regret from the directors, some of whom were retiring with him, namely George G. Williams, Samuel H. Williams, Henry K. W. Welch, Frank D. Glazier and Dr. Mark S. Bradley. George H. Pinney of Manchester took over the duties of president in addition to those he was discharging as treasurer. Otto H. Thieme, works-manager of the Underwood Computing Machine Company of Hartford, was chosen vice president succeeding George G. Williams, and Richard S. Williams, assistant secretary of the J. B. Williams Company, was chosen



secretary to succeed Samuel H. Williams. All of these men have been and are active in building up the interests of Glastonbury.

## §

## MARLBOROUGH

What Hartford's airport is to this section of Connecticut such was the odd town of Marlborough, with its oxen, to the same general section in the days of the Indian and French wars. It was on the through line from Hartford to the seaport of New London, near the summit of the steep grade in both directions, and was itself a center for produce and lumber greatly in demand. The boast of Hartford today with its airplanes was no greater than the boast of Marlborough over having the strongest yokes of oxen in these regions. To give the finishing touch to Marlborough's supremacy Col. Elisha Buell, a gunsmith in his little shop near by, built a tavern about 1750, which has now again become famous as a fine colonial relic. Its name for hospitality was to be sounded through a century not only by the traders but by Monroe and Jackson, the nation's chief executives. The scenery was of the grandest, the refreshment most generous and gratifying. Colonel Buell's son Enos succeeded to the property and in his turn became first a captain of militia for the War of 1812 and, remaining in the service, a general. The house kept the name of Elisha Buell down through the years, even after it had been bought by Ezra Hall, had been passed down to his son Gustavus Ezra and then to his daughter Mary, of Hartford, the first woman lawyer in the state and the second in the United States. And by her desire at her death in 1928 it was entrusted to the Colonial Dames for perpetual care and for comfort of travelers who might wish a bit to eat while enjoying the surroundings. It had fallen from its high estate when the first Mr. Hall bought it after his own home had been burned. A room on its third floor had been used for restraining dangerous tories in the Revolutionary days and for marauders who in the second quarter of the nineteenth century rather over-ran the place till it became a disreputable mountain fastness. Its original character was restored by the Hall family, without its becoming a hostlery; simply everyone who

came for the love of coming was welcome—and especially the city boys and girls to whom Miss Hall devoted her life, as told in the Hartford section of this history.

The origin of the town differs from that of any of the twenty-eight that have preceded it in these pages. In 1736 three settlers—from Glastonbury, Colchester and Hebron, of three distinct counties—came face to face in their lonely gropings through the wilderness to satisfy their wanderlust. Carrier, the Glastonbury man, already had a shack near the deep Marlboro lake, and the others, each unknown to his fellow, had been enjoying the fish from Dickenson Creek and Blackridge Brook, as they were to be called. Joining company, they acknowledged the universal law that they must attend church service every Sunday, and to offset that they applied to their respective churches for the “winter privileges” already familiar to the reader. By this time they numbered almost two score; in their petition they said their wives were “weakly” and that of children there were sixty in the neighborhood. They obtained sanction for local services but with proviso that they continue to pay rates to their home churches. From this they were released and an independent church granted after many years of petition. The society was formed in 1847, named Marlborough after the Massachusetts home of David Bigelow, the largest taxpayer, and Ezra Carter. They secured Rev. Elijah Mason, Yale graduate, in 1749, to preach for them in their little building which they were still to be some years in completing. A choice silver communion service, given by the wife of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, was sold and replaced by a plated set. Because of some trouble which the minister readily lived down in another parish, Mr. Mason had to leave. It was eleven years before another minister was installed, Rev. Benjamin Deming, three years out of Yale. But he did not suit and in three years David Huntington was called, sometime after which work on the meeting-house was resumed.

Coincidentally the Assembly was asked to create a new town, drawing from Colchester, Glastonbury and Hebron. Say nothing of the disarrangement of three county lines, the Assembly was not convinced of the advisability till after it was known that the meeting-house had been completed, in 1803; then the town was incor-

porated with its area of 14,774 acres. The story is immortalized on the map. The next pastor called, David B. Ripley, remained twenty-three years, during which a fund of \$3,000 was raised "for the support of preaching forever." The population increased from 704 to 832 in 1860, the peak, and a new church was built in 1842. Today the population is a little over 300 and the grand list about \$229,000.

Discontented church people had gone over to Hebron in 1788 and formed an Episcopal church, but services were discontinued in 1820. Sylvester C. Dunham and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Dickinson joined the East Glastonbury Methodists in 1810 and by 1816 had secured enough members for a church at home. A chapel was provided in 1838 by the Union Manufacturing Company which had established two cotton mills here. A church was built in 1842, but membership fell away with the decrease in industry, as likewise was the case with the Baptists.

The first schoolhouse was built near the uncompleted church in 1760. Capt. David Miller left \$1,800, the proceeds from which were to be given to the Center District forever. This was about the most munificent gift for that purpose in the colony, outside of Hartford, up to that time.

In the early 1840s there were a woollen mill, a carding machine, three grist mills, four saw mills, Colonel Buell's gunnery, and the mills of the Union Company which were burned during the suspension of business during the Civil war, together with nearby buildings. Inventors had developed, among whom were Joel Foote and Jonathan Kilburn whose epitaph reads:

"He was a man of invention great,  
Above all that lived nigh;  
But he could not invent to live  
When God called him to die."

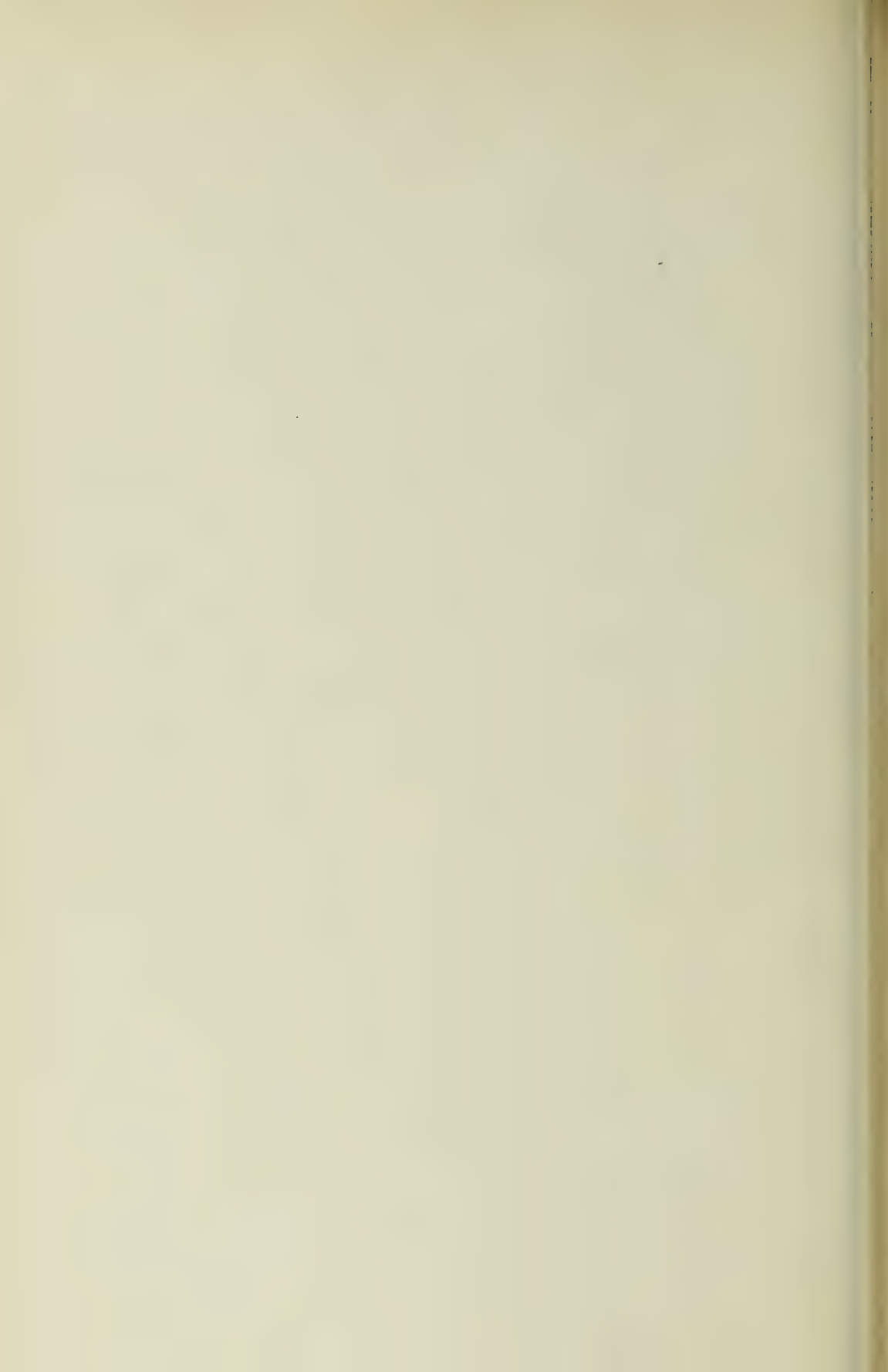
In the war periods Marlborough did all that it was in her power to do. Capt. Dennison H. Finley was one of the bravest officers of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil war.

Man's attempt to mar this hill-top scenery failed. Today's census does not take in the people who are finding there a part of Maine or the Adirondacks nor yet the camp of the boys from Mary Hall's Good Will Club of Hartford, nor yet again those who appre-



ciate the retirement of Marlborough lake. Besides the scenery, the trees, the lake, Elisha Buell's tavern and the picturesque farm-houses, the library has remained constant. It began with a few books in the Methodist Church. Two large bookcases later were given. In 1924 W. Richmond of Pennsylvania furnished the means to reorganize the library which now bears his name; Edward S. Bell has recently given another large bookcase and \$500 worth of books, and the building in which the start was made has been bought. Lois B. Lord is secretary of the association and Mrs. Elmer Thienes is librarian.

Though threads of similarity run through the histories of all these twenty-nine towns of Hartford County, it is observable that the library of today is to them what the vaunted "little red school-house" was a century ago.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Winthrop's Life; Winthrop papers; Massachusetts Colonial Records; Connecticut, same; Bradford's letters, Massachusetts Historical Society's collection; Brodhead's New York; histories of Connecticut—Trumbull, Hollister, Johnstone, Sanford, Clark, and Simeon E. Baldwin and others in 1925 history of the state; Hinman's Antiquities; Barber's Collections; Pequot war, Mason, Gardiner; King Philip's war, Ellis; Hinman's Historical Records; Hubbard's New England.

2. Thorpe's federal and state constitutions; McBain's government in Virginia; Channing's United States—on Constitution; Stevens' source of Constitution; Palfrey's New England and Fiske's beginning of New England—on the Constitution; Baldwin's papers, same; Goodwin's Pilgrims' republic.

3. Love's colonial Hartford; various town histories; Connecticut Historical Society documents; Acorn Club publications; Morgan's colony and state; Walker's First Church of Hartford; DeForest's Indians; John M. Taylor's witchcraft; Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence; F. C. Norton, governors; Phelps, Newgate; Goodrich's recollections; *Connecticut Quarterly Magazine*; Stuart's Hartford; Cothren's Woodbury; Bushnell's estimate of Connecticut (in Work and Play).

4. Bancroft's, Hildreth's, MacMaster's, Rhodes', Gordy's and Woodrow Wilson's United States; Connecticut State Library papers; State Registers; State Geological Survey; adjutant-general's reports; Connecticut war records; Col. Emerson G. Taylor's Twenty-sixth Division in France.

5. Files (in particular) of the *Hartford Courant* and *Hartford Times* and of other publications.





# INDEX

## A

Abercrombie lost nerve and wits	180	Americanization Committee	833
Abigail Sherwood Chaffee School, The	849	America's first bishop	230
Abnormally high wages plus bonuses	789	Americans given places of honor	801
"Above one-half pint of wyne"	70	America's first Federation	84
Abraham Jacobi Hospital	750	America's first law school	156
"Academy" dated from 1801	1319	America's first legislative assembly	60
"Accident" was feature of Hartford life	448	Ames, Charles L.	838
Achievements, Data of	876	Ames, Rev. William	16
Acknowledgment of freedom to form a government	39	Amherst led them in pursuit of Montcalm	181
Acknowledgment of Warwick Patent	39	Anarchism squelched	832
Active militia and not active	790	Ancient Burying Ground, The	305
Act of incorporation on petition	1117	Ancient Burying Ground Association	244
Adams, Charles Hemmenway	910	"Ancient Cemetery" suffered from neglect	161
Adams' Endowment	973	Ancient Grave Stones	949
Adams, Judge Sherman W.	401	Ancient Order United Workmen	488
Adams voted for ruinous embargo	275	Ancient Windsor	937
Adams, Jeremy	775	Ancient Windsor in Civil war	966
Addams opened "ordinary" on Main St.	82	Andrew Jackson put in foundation stone for monument	133
Addis, Edward T.	1014	Andrews, Charles B.	640
Address by Cuba's Ambassador	618	Andrews, Dr. E. Benjamin	845, 1009
"Adventurers" (Squatters)	38	Andrews, Erastus	1009
Advertisement in "Connecticut Courant"	1352	Andrews, Ethan A.	1159
Advertisement read by Washington	225	Andrews, Governor, accepted flags for State	468
"Advocate," The	1154	Andrews, William	95
Aetna chartered in 1819	360	Andros and retinue entertained at Adams-Sanford tavern	138
Aetna Life, The	881	Andros came in pomp	137
"Affairs of war and peace leagues"	84	Andros imprisoned in 1689	136
African Methodist Episcopal Church	345	Andros Usurpation, The	135
After Philip's death, ten prisoners returned to Mohegan allies	132	Angus Park Mfg. Co.	1345
Agates for compasses	1171	Anne was Queen	173
Agreement took form of court's Commission	39	Annihilation threatened	125
Agudas Achim Synagogue	899	Annual drives for chest funds	902
Airmen bomb own men	803	Anonymous donor of \$40,000	1036
Albany Convention, 1754	177	Another church needed	1110
Aldermen of 1784	219	Answered call—sent 1,000 men to join ships at Jamaica	175
All above 16 required to appear for 10 days training	50	"Appendix of Windsor"	1030
Allen, Arthur W.	779	Archibald, Rev. W. S.	853
Allen, Edwin S.	779	Architectural groups	717
Allen, Ethan, in command	186	Arnold, Benedict	205
Allen, Francis B.	779	Arnold made traitor by snubs!?	186
Allen, Jeremiah M.	636, 521, 779	Arnold's treachery discovered	206
Allen, John	72	Arramamet gave daughter to Uncas' third son	90
Allen, Walter B.	779	Arrow Electric Co.	628
All'es were fainting	795	Articles used in trade with Indians	81
Allyn built saw and grist mill	71	Artists draw on imaginations	41
Allyn, Captain	1032	Artists of Farmington	1100
Allyn, John, first ferryman	1004	Assembly asks census	204
Allyn, Matthew	71	Assembly authorized grand lottery	179
Alsop, Joseph W.	1108	Assembly endeavors to obtain supplies for troops	204
Alsop, Richard	235	Assembly not convinced	1357
Amateur theatricals aid charity	558	Assembly recognized increase in irreligion and immorality	167
"American Advocate of Peace," The	294	Assembly reviewed grievances suffered despite loyalty	183
American Bicycle Co.	527	Assembly, suspecting graft, ordered arrest of prominent men	152
"American Enterprise," The	1267	Assembly to meet in New Haven and Hartford alternately	122
A. E. F. officers	791	Assembly voted a state house to Hartford	155
"American Journal of Education"	290	Association of Hooker descendants	520
American Legion—posts and commanders	820	Asylum Avenue Baptist Church	666
"American Literary Magazine"	289	Asylum Hill Congregational Church society formed	436
"American Mercury," The	235, 289		
American Temperance Life Co.	360		
American Writing Machine Co.	521		

Atheneum, 377; and Libraries	511
Atheneum Art Gallery	718
Atlas Co. could not be revived	356
At last driven to warpath	127
At swamp fight	132
Austin, John T.	588
Austin Organ Co.	588
Automatic Counting Machines	1220
Automatic Refrigerating Co.	629
Automobile casts shadow before	527
Automobile test trip	648
Automobiles coming in	553
Averill Fund and others	746
Averill, James R.	745
Averill, Samuel P.	746
Avery Architectural Library	716
Avery, Samuel P.	715
Aviation gave impetus	867
Aviation in New Britain	1155
Avon	1103
Avon, Old Farms	853
"Awantum; sufficeit"	204
Axes made by blacksmiths	1056
Axes without edge	1056
Axman, Clarence	882

## B

Babies' Hospital plot given	784
Bailey, Ezra B.	1004
Baldwin, Gov. Simeon E., quoted 217;	
	762
Baldwin, Simeon E., quoted	60
Ball, Rev. Harvey	842
Ballantyne, Hugh	965
Ballot first used in America, 1629	11
Balloting system to prevent fraud	123
Bancroft, on Winthrop	117
Bancroft quoted	215
Bands of Hartford	708
Bankers, Prominent	476
Bankers Trust Co.	893
Bankers who helped build Hartford	826
Banking shaping to new requirements	471
Bank of North America, The	252
Banks changing to new conditions	536
Banks, later	325
Banks, some data on	886
Bannigan, Capt. Thomas J.	810
Baptist preaching in 1790	982
Baptists built in Tariffville	1036
Baptists organized and built	1179
Bar—prominent members of the	597
Barber built grist mill in 1679	1038
Barber's "History of My Own Times"	190
Barbour presents colors	809
Barker, Mrs. Ludlow	1086
Barlow, Joel	235
Barnard, Doctor	314
Barnard, Henry	1136
"Barn Door Hills"	1046
"Barnet," stern-wheeler went on own steam	321
Barney, D. Newton	1089
Barney, Sarah Brandeggee	1089
Barrel of rum opened each morning	224
Barrows, Frederick F.	838
Barstow, Rev. John	1312
Bartholomew farm to city	542
Bartholomew, George M.	507
Bartholomew, G. W.	1227
Bartlett built tower	1107
Batchelder, Evelyn B. L.	618, 965
Batchelder, Nathaniel H.	849
Bates, Librarian Albert C.	145
Batterson, James G.	631; 775; 865
Batterson laid foundations for \$17,- 000,000 Travelers building	444
Batterson, Walter E.	865
Battle Flag Day, 1879	467
Battle Sunday Evening	1117
Beach, George	571
Beach, J. Watson	502
Beadle, William, murderer	1318
Bearce, Ralph K.	845
Bearss, Col. Hiram I.	802
Beaumarchais devised ways of ship- ping	186
Beckstedt, Geo. A.	1223
Beck, Lieut-Col. William	806
Beckleyites, The	1161, 1162
Beggars and vagabonds taboo	134
Beginning of Mill Center	162
Beginning of the "Times"	286
Beginning of sixth half-century	481
"Behind the Hedge"	317
Belcher, Andrew	1109
Belden, Horace	1035
Believed mountains rich in copper	86
Bell broke in 1725—sent to England for repairs	158
Bell, Edward S.	1359
Bell, Graham	464
Bell-ringer and town crier in Hart- ford	78
Beman, Thomas	1248
Benson, Ralph H.	1150
Berkeley Divinity School	377
Berlin	1160, 1167
Berlin gets President Wilson's "14 points" in peace consideration	804
Berlin incorporated, 1785	1162
Berlin in later wars	1173
Berlin in the Revolution	1173
Berlin in the wars	1173
Berlin Junction	1168
Better schools need seen	654
Betts, Mary	95
Bible almost only book	94
Bible was the "latest book"	2
Bibliography	1361
Bicycles added enjoyment	493
Bicycle clubs formed	553
Bidwell, John	72
Bidwell Memorial, 1928	1264
Billings & Spencer	367, 527
Billings, Miss Myra L.	850
Birdsall, D. C.	495
Bissell, Charles C.	845
Bissell family, the	977
Bissell, R. M.	882
Bissell, Sergt. Daniel	957
Bissell's Ferry at Windsor	161
Bissell's "Paul Revere" ride	989
Black Horse Tavern	83; 167
Blake, Charles S.	779, 881
"Blanchard" and "Vermont" made good time	321
Bloomfield	972
Board of Management members, Y. M. C. A.	745
Board of Trade and Business Men's Association for stone bridge	515
Board's report to Council caustic	371
Boats and their builders	1095
Boiler explosions	444
Boiler explosion killed 23	515
Bojnowski, Lucyan	1140
Bolton sent two companies	183
Bomb explosion in Armory	832
Book-publishing business, the	293
Bookstores	293
Bootlegging	834
Boston New York stage in 1772	220
Bought original Windsor Grant	992
Boulder marks site of trading house	937
Boundary changes	1110
Bounties in Civil War	429
Bowers, Arthur E.	1296
Bowers, Frederick Freeman	658
Bowers, Herbert O.	1296
Bowes, W. R.	1220
Boyd, John, rescued charter	145
Boy Scouts Association, Hartford Council	745
Boys told of heatless, gasless, wheat- less, meatless days	810
Brace, Charles L.	601
Brace private school, 1804	1163
Braddock proved unfitnes of Euro- pean training for war	178
Bradford and Winslow	7
Bradley, Mrs. Julia A.	1208
Brainard, Abraham B.	484
Brainard Aviation Field	867
Brainard, Leverett	535
Brainard, Mayor N. C.	625
Brainard, Morgan Bulkeley	881
Brainards, The	1338
Brainerd, Lyman B.	637; 779
Branches of Little (Park) River	66



Brandegee, Elashanna	1171	Bunce, Rear Admiral F. M.	617
Brandegee home housed books	1089	Bunce, William Gedney	713
Brandegee, Robert E.	714	Bunch of Grapes Tavern	83
Brass Foundry, 1839	1184	Burbank, Col. James B.	618
Break in old social conditions	557	Burdett Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans	618
Brewster, Chauncey Bunce	664	Burdett, Col. Charles L.	609
Brewster complained of visitors	30	Burditt, Margery	1069
Bricks important, too	72	Burial ground uncovered	92
Brick school building at corner of ancient cemetery, 1771	161	Burlington	1243
Bridge celebration	703	Burnap, Miss Mary	997
Bridge burned in 1672	162	Burnham, Capt. Josiah	786
Bridge company chartered in 1889	1228	Burnham, Thomas	1250
Bridge denotes transition era	699	Burpee, Charles W.	790
Bridge freed	513	Burpee, Col. (Judge) Lucien F.	790, 821
Bridge officially condemned	538	Burpee, Col. Thomas F.	821
Bridge over Connecticut could not command agreement	268	Burr, A. E.	487, 669
Bridge problem hard one	1004	Burr, Frances Ellen, for suffrage	497
Bridge quickly rebuilt	514	Burr, Frank L.	670
Bridges torn down, wagons robbed of books and papers	155	Burr liked consistency	670
Bridge went out with next flood	162	Burr Printing Company	906
Brigade formation abolished	430	Burr, Willie O.	487, 673, 905
Bristol and its neighbors	1212	Burritt, Elihu	1156
Bristol, Cornelius G.	666	Burt, Clayton R.	871
Bristol Brass Corporation	1218	Burton, Rev. N. J., killed in accident	520
Bristol Club, The	1237	Bushnell, Rev. Dr. Horace	338, 400, 520
Bristol industrial leaders	1238	Business Men's Association	578
Bristol in wars	1232	Business Men's and Civic Association	1329
Bristol Library, The	1237	Business names still familiar	479
"Bristol Press," The	1239	Businesses of New Britain	1155
Bristol's first mayor	1223	Butler, Louis F.	776, 880
"Bristol" steel fishing rods	1224	Byrd, Lieut. Benjamin C.	799
Bristol Visting Nurse and Welfare Association	1236		
British flag over capitol in 1775 and in 1918	813	Cabot espied shores of New England	2
Broad Brook	991	Cadwell, given ferry franchise	161
Broadcloth manufacture encouraged	225	Cadwell, Thomas	1259
Broadhurst, Leon P.	893	Cady, Ernest	592
"Broad-leaf" tobacco	885	Caldwell, Maj. John	223
Brocklesby, John H.	598	Caledonian-American Company	882
Brocklesby, Prof. John B.	501	Caledonian Insurance Company	882
Bromley, Isaac	534	"Calendar," The	290
Bronson built first meeting-house	1171	Called six regiments	183
Bronze tablet in bridge wall	704	Call for men outside active service	790
Bronze tablet to "Our French Allies"	208	Call for Mexican border service	788
Brothertons, The	133	Came in the "Griffin"	15
Brown, Frederick S.	580	Cameron's Fifth Corps selected to cut through salient	802
Brown, Greta	1150	Campfield Memorial Grounds	547
Brown, John	1059	Campfield Monument Association	547
Browne, John D.	631, 776	Camp of instruction at Annapolis	427
Browne, Robert	3	Canal, Banking	302
Browning, John M.	871	Canal digging exposes Indians' bones	1078
Browning machine gun	872	Canal opened in November, 1829	321
Bryan, William Jennings	532	Canoe Club, The	554
Buck, Congressman	497	Canonchet to join King Philip?	130
Buck, Dudley	708	Canonchet would not parley	130
Buck, Hon. John R.	500	Canton	1055
Bucket and ladder required in each house	71	Capewell, George J.	502
Buckingham Day, 1884	488	Capital changed to Hartford	440
Buckland, Captain	203	Capital in insurance	879
Buckland had quarry	1277	Capitol becomes too small	729
Buckland, Leonard	1073	Capitol Hill group enlarged	920
Buell, Col. Elisha	1356	Captains of companies Spanish-American war	614
Bulfinch, Charles	248	Capture of Ticonderoga	185
Bulfinch State House, The	247	Carding mill	72
Bulfinch State House preservation one object	733	Carnival of sleighing season	481
Bulkeley furnished mounts	789	Carolinas had government draft	2
Bulkeley gassed	805	Carrere, John M.	733
Bulkeley, Gershom	1310	Carter, Rev. Dr. Charles F.	825
Bulkeley heads committee of 15	737	Carriage building in Plainville	1183
Bulkeley made governor by court order	518	Carriage irons forged by hand	1203
Bulkeley, Maj. Morgan G.	822	Carried news of Lexington attack	989
Bulkeley, Morgan G.	1311	Carrington and wife hanged	111
Bulkeley, Senator	761	Cartridge box for pillow, on floor	191
Bulkeley succeeds Hawley	643	Carvalho, B. N.	780
Bulkeley, William H.	497	Case, A. G.	1037
Bullard, Judge H. S.	657	Case, A. Wells	1277
Bull lionized by agitated people	126	Case Brothers	1277
Bull, Martin	1090	Case, Lawrence W.	1277
Bunce and Sons start paper mill	1275	Case Library given	390
Bunce, Edward M.	601	Case, Newton	389
Bunce, James M.	313, 690	Case, Thomas	1035
Bunce, Jonathan B.	509, 637	Case, William C.	597
		Castle built at Hertford as protection against Danes	53
		Casualties (Civil war)	429
		Cathedral cornerstone laid	350

## C

Cathedral School	854	Church changed with changing con-	663
"Catholic Herald," The	349	ditions	805
"Catholic Leader," The	1143	Church, Earl D.	1008, 1115
"Catholic Press," The	290	Churches and pastors	1273
Catholic schools and homes	443	Churches at Avon	1338
Catholics had broken ground for ca-	443	Churches at Glasbury	1331
thedral	916	Churches at Rocky Hill	998
"Catholic Transcript"	795	Churches at Windsor Locks	1336
Cavalry to camp at Niantic	1018	Churches burned	1059
Celebration of 250th anniversary	244	Churches in Collinsville	1232
Cemeteries	472	Churches of Bristol	1289
Cemetery need received no attention	997	Churches of Manchester	1103
Chaffee, Charles E.	849	Churches of Unionville	1312
Chaffee, Dr. Hezekiah	805	Churches, their pastors, etc.	1558
Chamberlain given cross	1237	Church folk discontented	442
Chamber of Commerce, Bristol	1042	Church, Frederick E.	345
Chandler, Woods	536	Church had first chimneys in the city	1162
Changes in banks	61	Churchill builds mansion	290
Channing, Edward	557	"Churchman's Magazine"	290
Chaperones neglected proteges	38	"Churchman," The	895
Chaplin, church elder and trouble	1303	Church matters	1169
maker	688, 1284	Church matters at Berlin	4
Chaplin, Clement	392	"Church of England our deare	565
Chapman, Maro S.	112	mother"	1332
Chapman, Rev. Henry S.	228	Church of Immaculate Conception	561
Charged with killing man accidentally	695	Church offered prayers for ships	229
shot	569	Church interest among foreign folk	168
Charitable Society of Hartford organ-	902	Church pews auctioned	1303
ized	2	Church quarrels uncontrollable	987
Charity data, 1927	135	Church rose superior to quarrels	558
Charity Organization, The	12	Church Society of 1752	65
Charity Organization Society	138	Church sold to Connecticut Mutual	1309
Charles I more tyrannous	1283	Church, then inns for General Court	545
Charles II could be gracious	11	Circles of parks dream almost realized	228
Charlestown Winthrop's first choice	121	Citizens had to bring buckets to fire	318
Charter disappeared when lights were	135	Citizens met New Years Day, 1824, at	890
blown out	363	City Hotel for discussion	542
Charter for railroad in 1833	146	City Bank and Trust Company	569
Charter granted for "governor and	356	City Engineer Ford spoke of high	738
company of the Massachusetts Bay"	507	school	1159
Charter issued in duplicate	521	City Hall building, New Haven	219
Charter not invalidated	146	City incorporated, The	504
Charter Oak and Continental Life	427	City Mission Association	549
companies	121	City water system	806
Charter Oak blown down in 1856	882	Civilians in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K.	364
Charter Oak Fire and Marine ended	780	C. C. Salvation Army, call on friends	403
with Chicago Fire	229	Civil war made its demand	1018
Charter Oak Life Company	1279	Civil war period, The	1109
Charter Oak Park out of circuit	790	Civil war record of Suffield	550
Charter Oak prized by Indians before	1298	Clark and Gilbert	487
whites came	757, 759	Clark, Charles Hopkins	549
"Charter Oak Regiment"	697	Clark, David	108
Charter obtained for Rhode Island	1284	Clark, Geo. L., quoted	674
also	806	Clark was editor-in-chief of "Cour-	593
Charter received with rejoicing	227	ant"	463
Charter thought sacred instrument	617	Clark, William B.	460
Chase, Charles E.	302	Clemens' first book	452
Chase, Charles E.	780	Clemens once on the stage	184
Chase, George L.	825	Clemens, Samuel L.	825
Chastellux' "Travels" quoted	83	Clergy drunk at inauguration of gov-	199
Cheney Brothers, The	447	ernor	205
Cheney, Capt. Clifford D.	776	Clergymen to whom Hartford owes	1304
Cheney, Horace B.	376	much	994
Cheney, Col. Louis R.	846	Club Row	223, 554
Cheney, Mary Robinson	503	Clubs being formed	710
Cheney, Richard O.	1149	Code of 1650 on military affairs	82
Cheney, Brig.-Gen. Sherwood A.	901	Coffin, Mrs. H. R.	996
Cheshire Academy	282	Coffin, Mrs. Julia L.	997
Chester, John, founded a library	697	Coggswell, Mason F.	395
Chevenard, Capt. John	71	Cole, Ann	111
Chicago Fire	492	Cole, Adj.-Gen. George M.	792
Chicago Fire (1871) brought disaster	1108	Cole, George M.	814
Chief offense was being on street in	708	Collins, Amos M.	337
night	895	Collins, Augustus P.	1125
Childless, estates left to education	806	Collins, Rev. William	94
Children's Aid Society started	503	Collinsville	1065
Children's Home, New Britain	1149	Collinsville Library	1059
Children's Museum, The	901	Collinsville schools	1059
Children's Village	282	Colonial Air Transport Company	868
Children's wards added	697	Colonial law for support of ministers	108
Chimney sweeps appointed	71	Colonial tragedy, A	992
Chinese of prominence	492		
Chinese youths to U. S. for education	1108		
Choral Club formed, 1907	708		
Christ Church	895		
Christ Episcopal Church, rectors of	665		
"Christian Secretary," The	290, 463, 1065		
Church architecture	558		
Church buildings Facts about	1081		
Church burned by enemies	987		



Colonists attested loyalty to England	148	Connecticut Homeopathic Society	239
Colony did not encourage manufacturing	163	Connecticut Humane Society	900
Colony's devotion to Winthrop's son	147	Connecticut land values	885
Colony's portion to perpetual school fund	153	Conn. Light and Power Co.	866
Colony workhouse voted	75	Connecticut Literary Institution	842
"Colored population"	166	Connecticut Magazine Co., Inc.	652
Colors of Connecticut organizations to be delivered to state	806	Connecticut Medical Society	236
Colors placed in cases	809	Connecticut Mirror	289
Colors presented by Major Taylor, Colonel Goodman and Captain Barbour	809	Connecticut Mutual Life	881
Colt, Christopher	364	Connecticut not interested in Wars of 1812 and Mexican	1318
Colt read a long poem	979	"Connecticut Observer"	290
Colt, Samuel	364	"Connecticut Organ and New Britain Journal"	1154
Colt's Armory Band	708	"Connecticut Quarterly" launched	652
Colt's revolvers, Evolution of	364	"Connecticut Reserve"	218
Colt, Caldwell H.	580	Connecticut River Banking Co.	321, 1017
Colt, Mrs. Elizabeth H., aids parks	542	Connecticut River Co. charter	318
Colt residence home for clergy's widows	542	Connecticut Rivers performances	1307
Colt, Col. Samuel	224	"Connecticut School Manual"	290
Colt, Mrs. Samuel	785	Connecticut sent men to aid Fletcher	147
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company	522	Connecticut sent 31,959 men	209
Columbia Electric Vehicle Company	527	Connecticut Society of Natural History	382
Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.	1353	Connecticut Society Sons of American Revolution	709
"Columbian," The	289	Connecticut sold the land at 2 cents per acre	86
Colyn, Hezekiah	167	"Connecticut Staats-Zeitung"	916
Combined moral strength	562	"Connecticut Vindicated"	147
Commanders of fourteen regiments	195	"Connecticut Whig," The	289
Commanders, posts, numbers, American Legion	820	Connecticut's first cotton mill	1262
Commission drafting plan to lay before Legislature	863	Connor, Michael A.	806
Commissioners, Bridge	514	Conquered Pequot territory claimed by two states	49
Commission for Provisional Government	39	Constitution a development	61
Commission on statutes	919	Constitution and Charter	113
Committee chose name Plainville	1175	Constitution Framed, The	52
Committee of correspondence and observation	192	Constitution preeminent	183
"Committee of Five" The	570	Constitution Town of Wethersfield	1299
Committee of General Association took gloomy view	157	Constitution Town, story of the	924
Committee of Twenty on liquor licenses	520	Constitution with few changes is Constitution today	277
Committee on library building	726	Continental troubles	509
Committee to "take notice and resent disrespect"	184	Constructive ability, sympathies of respectable English	148
Common iron "transmuted into good steel"	164	Contest over location of Yale College	154
Communist posters on state buildings	832	Contrast between Council of Defense and War Council of Colonial days	813
Community Chest, The	902	Contributions for Athenaeum	512
"Compensation" voted Saybrook	155	Convention delegates from Hartford County	641
Comounce Pond	1209	Convention to advocate a Congress	213
Comstock's and Davies' treatises on science and mathematics	293	Convoy annihilated	127
Comstock, John L.	395	Cook, Charles C.	758
Conant, Roger	11	Cook, Charles W.	842
Concerns increasing capacity	872	Cooley, Clara M.	391
Confusion began in 1668	1160	Cooley, Francis B.	391, 684
Confusion in politics	765	Cooley, Francis R.	790
Congregational Church, 1833	998	Copper mining in Granby	1041
"Congregationalist," The	290	Copper ore found	164, 1227
Congregationalists imprisoned	4	Copy of act burned by hangman	182
Congregation Beth Israel	350	Corbin, Philip	1121
"Congress Brown" suits	226	Corbin, Wm. H.	758
Congress had ignored Washington's request	196	Corbin, William M.	579
Conlon, Rev. Thomas J.	858	Cornerstone laid for high school	1320
Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts	715	Cornerstone laid, 1909 (Library)	726
Connecticut Agricultural Dept.	885	Corning Trust Fund	905
Connecticut Baptist Education Society	842	Corn shipped	1094
"Connecticut Catholic," The	290	Corrugated Metal Co.	1172
Connecticut commanders	178	Corrupt practice and anti-lobby laws	533
"Connecticut Compromise," The	216	Corson, W. R. C.	881
"Connecticut Courant," a power for good	185	Cost of bridge maintenance hurts	513
Conn. Electric Service Co.	866	Cost of Hartford schools	841
"Connecticut Evangelical Magazine"	290	Cost of improvements to be \$1,500,000	318
Connecticut Fair Association formed	521	Cost of living	834
"Connecticut Gazette," The	1269	"Cottage Bible," The	293
Connecticut Gazette, complete file of	382	Cotton, "Ecclesiastical Mussolini"	58
Connecticut General Life Co.	881	Cotton, Rev. John	15
Connecticut Historical Society	378	Cotton thought people not fit to rule	58
Connecticut Home Guard created	790	Could church or state survive changes?	167
		Councilmen of 1784	219
		Council of Churches, The	900
		Council of New England	7
		Council rejected Colonial Dames offer	734
		County courts came in 1685	157
		County Medical Society	395
		County men in Civil war	429
		County supplied judges	239
		County vote in 1880 election	496



"Courant" got 8,000 sheets a week	1274	Deane, Barnabas	1318
"Courant" had "prodigious concourse"		Deane, Silas	243
witness execution	198	Deane, Silas, deserved credit	105
"Courant" held full sway till 1817	286	Deane, Mrs. Silas	205
"Courant" in 1765, on costs of women	165	Deaths of prominent men	821
"Courant" in varied sizes	185	Deaths traceable to World war	821
"Courant" men conspicuous in journalism	910	Dedication of historic structure	699
"Courant" next to their Bible	910	Denning, Judge E. H.	1101
"Courant" on Books	381	Denning, Samuel	1183
"Courant" on coming of paper mill	185	Denslow, Capt. Martin	993
"Courant" owned by Clark for forty years	593	Denslow, Henry, shot	132
"Courant" printed on wrapping paper	185	Denton, Rev. Richard	1308
"Courant", The	495	Dependent upon Indians for food	72
"Courant", The, in 1764	909	Deputies to be elected in each town	59
"Courant's" advertisements, early	224	Descendants of Stephen Mix	1312
"Courant's" idea of indecent shows	242	Desertions and bounty-jumping	429
"Courant's" Society Reporter	557	Devastation dealt along N. E. coast	176
"Courant" story of sinking of "Maine"	605	Development (New Britain) after war	1118
"Courant" suspended	185	Devotion, Rev. Ebenezer	1003
"Courant's" various owners, editors	286	Dewey's victory promised early end	609
"Courant" was enthused	208	Dexter, Charles H.	993
Court bound to encourage inns	82	Diary of Nathan Hale	385
Court formulated grounds for divorce	64	Diary of Washington quoted	207
Court quit church for inn	82	Dickens noticed enterprise in his "American Notes"	322
Court should be "supreme power"	60	Died alone, in poverty—embittered by slanders at capital	189
Court sustains natural accretion law—Court's nose poked into style of women's apparel	74	Difficult to get to church	1272
Court to decide site for new church	1111	Diggins, Joseph	980
Covered retreat from Bunker Hill	190	Dime Bank, The	329
Cowles, Col. Calvin D.	790	Dimock, Joseph W.	580
Cowles, Clarence A.	1209	Dinner at Collyer's tavern	207
Cowles descendants	1099	Directors, First Life Company	352
Cowles, James L.	771	Directors of Phoenix Bank	264
Cowles, William Sheffield	618	Discharges issued at Camp Devens	806
Cowles, Rear Admiral William S.	790, 821	Discovery of gold in California	408
Coxey's Army	532	Discover of inoculation for smallpox	54
Crime increase not disproportionate	915	Disgrace and danger drunkenness brought	70
Crime on increase after war	834	"Dishonorably discharged"	516
Critical period of unrest	602	Distinguished men and descendants	1021
Crocker, E. H.	919	Distinguished men who have visited Hartford	301
Croix de Guerre to Major Bulkeley	805	Distinguished sons, some	1174
Crops and soil	164	Distress at home compelled price-fixing	196
Crosby, E. Hugh	1297	Districts became nine in number	314
Crosby, George E.	958, 962, 965	Diversion of Ware and Swift rivers	863
Crosby, Sen. Alenbert O.	1355	Dividend and its mill	1333
Crowbar to open door	517	Doctors	236
Cuban cigar-maker came	1012	Dodge, Grace	1043
Culprits branded	64	Dodge, Mrs. Arthur M.	1045
Cummings, Alice T.	931	Dodge, Walter Phelps	1043
Currency of states confusing	215	Dog gave alarm	48
Cushing, William L.	849	Dogs called in to war on Indians	174
Cushman, A. F.	367	Donors of buildings	396-400
Cutler, Ralph W.	785	Dorchester party arrived, 1832	245
Cutlery factory in 1866	1220	Dorchester party's purchase	977
		Dorchester ship ahead of Winthrop's party	12
D		Dorey, Col. Halstead	804
Dam of Water Power Co. to be replaced	481	Dorr, Rev. Edward	245
Dana, Rev. Richard	34	Douglass, Henry C.	1004
Dances change	557	Dow, Mrs. M. E.	846
Dancing approved by clergy	243	Draper, The Misses	309
Dancing, cards, bowling unknown	82	Drew his own charter	121
Dangers of hand-to-mouth methods	352	Drill ground in East Hartford meadows	1265
Darius Miller fund	1154	Dugan, Rev. Dr. Thomas S.	859
Data of achievements	876	Duke of York and Charles II in grab	122
D. A. R. get Pitkin building ruins	1276	Dunbar, Moses, executed	198
D. A. R. mark first church site	1207	Dunbars, The	1219
D. A. R., Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter	1021	Dunham, Austin	367, 523, 619
Daughters of Veterans	488	Dunham Laboratory of Electric Engineering	627
Daughters of War of 1812	709	Dunham, Samuel G.	625
Davis, Capt. J. H. K.	651, 809	Dunham, Sylvester C.	775
Davis, Jefferson visited Colonel Hazard	1027	DuPont de Nemours Co.	1027
Davy, Evan, gave kiln right	72	Dupre demanded opening of draw	537
Dawes, Vice President C. G.	1247	Dutch get dip of smallpox	29
Day, Albert	842	Dutch instigated more trouble	91
Day, Albert P.	614	Dutch King William of England	173
Day, Calvin	337	Dutchmen's protest to Winthrop	41
Day, George H.	529	Dutch rescued girls in harbor	46
Day, John C.	501	Dutch standard replaced by fool's emblem	8
Day, Katherine S.	918	Duty, with independence	184
Day Nursery, New Britain	1149	Dwight, Henry C.	535, 579
"Daylight Saving"	837	Dwight, Theodore, Sr.	235
Dean of teachers in the state	838	Dwight, Timothy inaugurated revival	171
Deane sent to France to secure munitions	186		

E

Each house its own factory	163
Each taxpayer received a share in new townships	153
Each town to have inn for travelers	82
"Earle," "Lady Scud," "Glencoe"	481
Earliest soldiery	172
Earl of Warwick secured assent of Gorges	11
Early advertisers in The "Courant"	224
Early comes to Burlington	1243
Early educators, New Britain	1136
Early industries, some	1201
Early members Connecticut Medical Society	236
Early Windsor industries	963
Earned \$6 in four years	63
Earthquake, Aug. 9, 1884	497
Easier to travel by sea than by land	73
East Berlin	1174
East Granby	1051
"Eastern Underwriter," The	882
East Hartford	1250
East Hartford in the wars	1265
East Hartford Trust Co. incorporated	1266
Easton, Col. John	186
East Windsor	974
East Windsor in Civil war	990
East Windsor in Revolution	183
East Windsor Library	988
East Windsor of South Windsor	983
"Eaton Photographic History of the Civil War"	654
Eaton, Col. Robert O.	920
Eaton, Theophilus	11
Eaton, William W.	435
Ebert, Socialist, president	804
Edison talking machine shown	467
Edison, Thomas A.	523
Editors, New Britain	1154
Education, Canal, Banking	302
Education—Chapter VIII	37
Educational matters, 1770s to 1830s	306
Edwards, Jonathan	168, 231
Edwards sent back to train new men	804
Edwards, Rev. Timothy	168, 978
Eells, Rev. John	1338
Efforts to educate Indians	1078
Eight gallons, three quarts wine and barrel of cider for funeral	70
Eight vessels evaded British	186
Eldridge, Comm. Frank H.	790
Election of delegates to Constitutional Convention	277
Electric buses	537
Electric light companies	866
Electric light service, Glastonbury	1353
Electric Vehicle Co.	529
Elks	488
Ellington	989
Ellsworth, David	942
Ellsworth, L. S.	1035
Ellsworth Memorial Association	709
Ellsworth, Oliver	213, 215, 942
Ellsworth speech quoted	216
Ellsworth, Thomas	978
Ellsworth, William Wolcott	942
Elm Lodge, Odd Fellows	1353
Elmor, Edward, shot	132
Elmore, Hon. S. E.	227
Elms of far day destroyed	1265
Ely, Mary D.	482
Ely, Richard S.	579
Ely, R. S., notable breeder of Jerseys	1108
Emanuel Synagogue	899
Emergency Aid Ass'n.	1018
Employers' Association	758
Enabled Gates to turn tide against Burgoyne	186
Enactment prohibited "drinking" of tobacco except that grown within the liberties	73
Enders, Thomas O.	579
Endicott, John (Governor)	11
Enfield	1022
"Enfield Falls" lottery	1007
Enfield sent one company	183
England saw Romish design to spread pawn of Catholics	146
England was best market for masts	74

English and Dutch clash	90
English and Dutch quarrel	8
English came to make homes; Dutch to grab all in sight	7
English duty on clocks	1217
English found Havana an easy prey, but yellow fever an unconquerable foe	175
English knew little of hunting or fishing	72
English people largely with pioneers	148
English, Scotch and Irish came slowly	134
English sentiment against un-English monarchs	136
English trouble-makers	92
Eno, Amos R.	1035, 1037
Eno brought first load of stones	1115
Eno, William P.	1037
Enos, Lieut.-Col. Roger	954
Enos, Lieut.-Col. Roger, sent on Quebec expedition	192
Enos' regiment at Monmouth	203
Ensign, Ralph H.	1037
Entress carved governor's chair from part of Charter Oak	146
Episcopal dissenters "factious and evil-conditioned"	11
"Episcopal Watchman"	290
Era of madness	168
Era of parks	531
Erosion of river bank serious	1266
Erwin Home for Worthy Indigent Women	1149
Escapes three Germans	799
Escort for Washington (1798)	207
"Evening Herald," The	1297
"Evening Post" bought by Porter	675
"Evening Press"	286, 412
Evening School Committee	833
Everybody to be in at 9 p. m.	78
Exchange Hotel, The	223
Exchange of courtesies with Hartford	531
Exhausted after twelve days of constant fighting	804

F

Factories at Glastonbury	1344
Factory Insurance Association	882
Facts about three Hartfords	863
Fairfield, George A.	688
Fairs of State Fairs Association	885
"Familiarity with Satan" a fixed idea with natives	112
Familiar names in business lines	479
Families divided—homes sold by tax officials	171
Families returned after Philip's War	1001
Famine and disease at Salem	12
Famous Visitors	990
Farewell to World war soldiers	1144
Farmers decided on school	1180
"Farmer's Genealogical Register"	382
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	1018
Farmington	971, 1074
Farmington Canal	1209
Farmington canal reached New Haven in 1829	322
Farmington Canal Story	1094
Farmington in Indian wars	1089
Farmington in World war	1093
"Farmington Magazine"	1100
Farmington mother of towns	1074
Farmington nursery for the blind	1086
Farmington's Great Plain	1175
Farm price levels	885
Farnham Typesetting Co.	587
Farrand on type of journalism	909
Farrell, Garrett J.	668
"Father of American Navy"	156
Feather Street	1001
Federal Reserve System curbing speculation	834
Federation considered	54
Fees doctor might charge	74
Fenn, Congressman E. H.	863, 913
Fenwick, George and Lady	31
Ferguson, Thomas	1297
Ferries an important adjunct	938







Gallup, Mrs. Julia N.	472
Gambling dens and brothels	512
Gammon, William B.	1279
Gannett, Frank E.	906
Gardner, Lion, to erect fort	31
Gardner machine guns	367
G. A. R. posts in the county	431
Garrison at Glastonbury	132
Garvan, Patrick	591
Gas companies	866
Gatling, Dr. Richard L.	871
Gay, Col. Fisher	1089
Gay, Frank B.	926
Gay, Julius	1097
Gay, Rev. Ebenezer, Jr.	1014
"Gay's Store" an institution	1089
Gaylord, Aaron	1214
General Assembly helped lower grade education	97
General Assembly ordered minister paid	1034
General Court ordered hemp and flax planted by every family	72
General Court's second session	46
General Electric Company	1126
Generation replacing generation	578
George III's coterie forfeited prize	172
German Aid Society	488
Germans early formed singing societies	707
Gibbs, Rev. William	973
Gilbert and Clark	1109
Gilbert, Lydia	112
Giddings, Thomas	1247
Gillette, Francis	411
Gillette's "Sketches"	199
Gillette, William	483, 459
Girl Scouts	745
Given thrill by "Wobblies" and "Reds"	810
Givers of bequests—A few	573
Givers of memorial funds	845
Glastonbury Knitting Company	1344
Glastonbury	1335
Glastonbury acts on Lexington alarm	1348
Glastonbury Bank and Trust Co.	1353
Glastonbury Chamber of Commerce	1353
Glastonbury families remain on original allotments	1337
Glastonbury in wars	1348
Glastonbury Public Library	1340
Glastonbury School Board	1339
Glastonbury sent one company	183
Glastonbury's improvement districts	1351
Glastonbury's ocean commerce	1340
Glazier Manufacturing Company	1344
"Globe," The	495
Godard, George S.	726
Gold and other metals found	1111
Gold medal of Theatre Club	1156
Gold Street	550
Golf taking strong hold	553
Goodable, Mrs. D. W.	1018
Goodale Post, American Legion	1351
Goodman presents colors	809
Goodnow, Jotham	593
Goodrich, Arthur	1156
Goodrich, Charles C.	440
Goodrich, Elizur	215
Goodrich's histories	293
Good Will Club for Boys	673
Good Will Club, The	487
Goodwin, Charles A.	863, 933
Goodwin, Elder William	96
Goodwin, Henry L.	1268
Goodwin, James J.	784
Goodwin, Maj. James	546
Goodwin, Rev. Dr.	511
Goodwin, Rev. Francis	546
Goodwin, William	16
Gooley, Rev. Thomas	858
Gordon & Gordon	1027
Gordy, Wilbur F.	933
Government acts arrest transformation	1114
Government planes for Guard squadron	867
Governor dispatched letters to all towns	195
Governor Franklin a White Elephant	197
Governor Holcomb responds to colors presentations	809

Governor Holcomb's prompt action	787
Governor William Franklin a prisoner	990
Grade crossing legislation asked	494
Graham, Isaac R.	1014
Graham produced "Graham flour"	1009
Graham, William A.	913
Grammar School Society	1200
Granbles, The	1046
Granby in the wars	1049
Granby Library Association	1049
Granby men of note	1054
"Grand Committee" of 1673	124
Grand jury system inaugurated, 1643	157
Grand List, 1927 (New Britain's)	1135
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., formed in 1769	167
Grange Hall, Wethersfield	1329
Granger, Gideon	217, 1014
Granger, Maude	484
Grant, Capt. Roswell	984
Granted previously granted land to brother	135
Grantees, Massachusetts Bay Company	11
Grant, Noah	984
Grant, Samuel	983
"Gravest members of church" laid hands on them	11
Gray, William	587
Greater Hartford Plan, The	1167
Great Island	1002
Great Plain Library	1086
"Great Swamp"	1109
Greene, Gen. Nathaniel, in Deane Scandal	189
Greene, Jacob Humphrey	636
Greene, Jacob L.	635
Greene, Thomas	1261
Green's "Experiment"	286
Green's History of English People, quoted	61
Greenwood, Rev. V. L.	965
Griffin, John	1046
Grimes family held on	1331
Grist and saw-mills since 1838	1164
Griswold, Capt. Alfred H.	799
Griswold on shipbuilding	1332
Griswold starts inoculation hospital	1275
Gross, Charles E.	499
Gross, William H.	502
Grotesque regulations for tobacco	73
Groups of Sequins	28
Guard called to put down strike rioting	651
Guernsey, Miss Ruth E.	850
Guided by wife's dream	1318
Gwendolen Sedgwick Batchelder Memorial	849

H

H. & H. Transportation Co., The	868
Hadsell, G. Arthur	792
Hagarty, Frank A.	767, 918
Hale, Henry B.	1267
Hale, J. H., "Peach King"	1343
Hale, Nathan	196
Hale's peach orchard	481
"Half-Way Covenant" uprising	106
Hall family restored house	1356
Hall, Gustavus E.	487
Hall, John H.	367
Hall, Mary	487
Hall's death brings review of high school	601
Hall, William H.	1066
Hamblin, John	1176
Hamblin, John, founder of Hamlin family	1176
Hammersley, Elizabeth	487
Hamilton, Charles K.	868
Hamilton rights a peculiar incident	865
Hammersley, William	597
Hanchett, Capt. Oliver	1011
Hanmer Park	1329
Harbison, Hugh	593
Harbison, John P.	593, 786
Harbison, Mayor Alexander	593, 644
"Hard Scrabble" condition	150
Harm in church squabbles going to General Assembly	107
Harmon, Capt. John	1011
Harper, Alexander	1218

Hart, Col. Selah	196	Haward, Rev. John	96
Hart, Deacon Samuel	1097	Hastings, Joseph	1009
Hartford and New Haven Divisions	614	Hawley Bequest of 1927	1154
Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railroad Company	536	Hawley editor of "Courant"	452
"Hartford," The	916	Hawley, General	435, 535
Hartford Art Society	482, 714	Hawley, Gen. Joseph R.	642
Hartford Art Society organized	385	Hawley quoted (presenting colors)	468
Hartford Bank	259	Hay and vegetables attempted	29
Hartford bankers of prominence	826	Hayden cut bowstring	48
Hartford bank "Congregational"	263	Hayden, Hezekiah	957
Hartford Board of Health organized	691	Hayden, H. Sydney	962
Hartford Board of Trade organized	521	Hayden, Judge H. S.	969
Hartford business men to rescue	176	Haynes, John	759
Hartford City Guard	430	Haydens	910
Hartford Club, The	471	Haynes, John	15
Hartford Convention was end of federalist party	275	Haynes ruined his family	15
Hartford County Bar Association	240	Haynes succeeded Stone	106
Hartford County Council of Religious Education	896	Haynes took Windsor people to settle Fairfield	64
Hartford County delegates to convention	641	Hazard entertained Secretary Davis	1027
Hartford County has less unemployment	875	Hazard Powder Co. organized	1027
Hartford County Manufacturers Association	758	Hazardville	1022
Hartford County Medical Society	236	Heacox, E. C.	1097
Hartford County Physicians	395	Healthy cows cost no more	1044
Hartford Cycle Co.	524	Heart Sunshine Society	503
Hartford dispensary opened	691	Hebrew Institute dedicated	658
Hartford Electric Light Co.	494, 523	Hebrew School united	899
Hartford Federation of Churches	669	Hebrew Women's Home for Children	749
Hartford Female Beneficent Society	282	Hegira from the Center, the	780
Hartford Female Seminary	310	Heirs and "inhabitants" clashed	151
Hartford first to "get the vision"	867	Helped by Stiles men and Indians	34
"Hartford Gazette"	289	Hemenway, Charles C.	909
Hartford Golf Club	553	Henney accomplished much as mayor	766
Hartford Grammar School incorporated	228	Henney sent photographs of council to Hartford	759
Hartford had soldiery in 1637	893	Henry VIII changed "established" religion	2
Hartford Hospital	377, 691	Hepburn, Dr. Thomas N.	853
Hartford in 1784	219	"Herald," The	1154
Hartford Library Company	381	"Herald," The Manchester	1297
Hartford members on Draft Committee	277	Heredity illustrated	1212
Hartford men in Pequot war	49	Hessian prisoners set at planting trees	199
Hartford men on "Grand Committee"	124	Hewins, Caroline M.	931
Hartford Museum	382	Higby's monopoly of making steel by "curious art"	164
Hartford never witnessed such sight	809	Higginson, Francis	11
Hartford officers, 1784	219-220	Higginson, John	94
Hartford Oratorio Society	708	High cost of living	834
Hartford Philharmonic Orchestra	707	Higher education	1260
Hartford Post editor	534	Higley's mine	210
Hartford purchase from Indians	1270	Hilldrup's post office moved and moved	166
Hartford Retreat, The	281	Hillyer, Appleton R.	785
Hartford Rubber Works	523	Hillyer, Col. Andrew H.	573
Hartford School of Religious Education	390	Hillyer, Drayton	690
Hartford Seminary Foundation	386, 841	Hillyer, Gen. Chas. T.	572
Hartford sent four companies	183	Hillyer, Mrs. Appleton R.	923
Hartford's first town meeting	62	Hoadly, Charles E.	725
Hartford's Shelter for Women	575	Hoadley, George E.	722
Hartford's official physician	73	Hoe, Robert	1107
Hartford soon network of trolley lines	537	Hogshead of beer for captain, minister and sick	47
Hartford's original "Five Miles"	1270	Holcomb, Adah Bushnell	762
"Hartford's Pop-corn man"	569	Holcomb, Carlos	762
Hartford's quota and total April 30, 1919	810	Holcomb, John M.	637
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection	636	Holcomb, Marcus H.	762, 1208
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.	447, 881	Holden, Benedict M.	790
Hartford Steam Co.	495	Hollister, John	1335
Hartford subscribed \$134,000,000	810	Hollister, Thomas	132
Hartford's Western Extensions	1061	Holley, Julian R.	1218
"Hartford," The	757	Holmes, Lieut. William	8, 937
Hartford the "head of sloop navigation"	318	Home Bank and Trust Co.	1291
Hartford Theological School	386	Home for Needy Widows	571
Hartford Theological Seminary	377, 389, 512	Home lots valued at 40 shillings an acre	150
Hartford Times applauds Sperry	534	Home of first normal school	1136
Hartford Tuberculosis Sanatorium	696	Homes, customs, industries	65
"Hartford Wits"	231	Hooker at Delft and Rotterdam	16
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	586	Hooker and banishment of Anne Hutchinson	54
Hartford Yacht Club	553	Hooker and party drove cattle, sheep, swine, fowls	41
Hart, John, gruesome story of	1077	Hooker, Brian	1101
Hartland	1247	"Hooker Church" removal opposed	662
Hartman, Chester D.	389	Hooker descendants in celebration of 1908	704
Hart, Rev. Samuel	784	Hooker, Dr. Edward B.	680
Hart, Stephen	785	Hooker, Mary Turner	915
		Hooker, Mrs. Isabella B., for suffrage	497
		Hooker, Noadiah	203
		Hooker's death	101



Hooker's sermon	52
Hooker System federalized	213
Hooker, Thomas	15
Hooker, Thomas, founder	231
Hooker was democratic, tolerant	16
Hooker wrote Winthrop	46
Hopkins, Edward	81, 95
Hopkins, Lemuel	235, 395
Hopkins, Samuel	1034
Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation	923
Horn-book introduced	95
"Hornet's nest stirred up"	45
Horse power of old Enfield dam	1004
Horses brought West	1094
Horse thieves got a variety	161
Horton, Eli, and his chuck	995
Hosmer, Capt. Titus	203
Hosmer Hall	389
Hosmer Hall Choral Union	708
"Hospitality Hall"	206
House of Correction ordered	75
House of Hope	8
Houston, Col. D. C.	537
Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel	806
Howard, Maj. James L.	788
Howard wounded near Vaux	801
How hills were formed	20
Hubbard gathered militia, started for Cambridge	1348
Hubbard, Norman, tanner	1346
Hubbard, Richard D.	435, 1268
Hubbard, Stephen A.	910
Hudson & Goodwin	1268
Hudson, Barzillai	256
Hudson, Henry	256
Hueblein built massive tower	1107
Huit, Ephraim	949
Huitt, Rev. Ephraim	1003
Humphrey, Prof. E. H.	770
Humphreys, Col. David	235
Hung heads in shame on foolish report	196
Hunt, Dr. Ebenezer K.	554
Hunt Memorial	554
Hunt, Jane Leavitt	1017
Huntington, Governor	215
Huntington, Governor, signed the paper	247
Huntington, Hezekiah	1013
Huntington, Robert W.	618, 849, 881
Huntley, Lydia	309, 317
Hutchinson, Mrs. Anne	54
Hyde, Clement C.	767
Hyde, William Waldo	498, 535

## I

"I am a good copper"	210
Imlay's mills	72
"Immortal" Square and fountain a catch-all	443
"Imperial Herald," The	1014
Imperishable names made	196
Imports included new article—Tobacco	73
Imports of \$9,000 annually	134
"Impost income from Rhum to college"	71
Incorporation of Granby	1049
Increased wealth, happiness, population	557
Independence "miserably lost"	122
"Independent Press"	289
Indianapolis College of Missions	841
Indian, at risk of life, saved massacre	128
Indian barter	81
Indian shot Philip as he was escaping	132
Indians sold land several times	133
Indian troubles at Farmington	1078
Indians turned toward weakened towns	46
Individuals ruined, but transportation came	334
Industrial development of Unionville	1102
Industrial Home for the Blind	503
Industries at Wethersfield	1324
Industries of Berlin	1168
Industry helped by railways	1228
Income, Insurance	879

Ingersoll, Stamp-Master resigned	1316
Ingrahams, The	1218
Insurance and its capable men	619
Insurance Builders	776
"Insurance Circle"	779
Insurance City	771
Insurance, Facts about	510, 876
Insurance men	356
Insurance men to be remembered	828
Intemperance and other evils	569
Intemperance, crime, contempt for law	174
Interstate Airways	868
In the Revolution	183
Inventions that draw skilled workers	582
Inventors developed	1358
I. O. O. F.	1194
Iron bridges made at Berlin Junction	1168
Isbill, Colonel	796
"It have a thread of white in it"	74
Ives, Maj. J. Moss	790

## J

Jacobus, Melancthon W.	390, 933
Jacobus, Rev. Dr. Melancthon W.	850
Jail continued as State prison	1054
Jail overcrowded	174
James driven from throne, rights restored	141
James' first grant in 1606	3
James' translation of Bible food for oppressed	2
Jarvis will revealed more benefactions	722
"Jeffersonian," The	290
Jefferson on town meeting	136
Jepson, Dr. Wm., opened drug store	220
Jewell, Charles A.	689
Jewell, Marshall	435
Jewels made at East Berlin	1168
Jews first mentioned in town record	350
John Adams counted training days important	81
John Fitch High School	958
Johnson, Aholiab met Davis	1027
Johnson, Moses C.	1279
Johnson, Prof. C. F.	770
Johnson, Wm. S.	215
Johnstone, historian, quoted	216
Jones, Payson	916
Jones, Richard T., built paper mill	1275
Joshua's Will, Strife over	153
Joslyn, Charles M.	498
"Journal of American History"	653
"Journal of Education"	314
"Journal," The	289, 495, 1154
Julian Society	1150

## K

Kaiser got out	804
Keep, Mrs. J. R.	846
Keith, John, and church site	230
Kelley, Thomas J.	758
Kellogg, Capt. Joseph	1011
Kellogg, Capt. Martin	1161
Kellogg, E. E., introduced scouring of wool	368
Kellogg, Robert B.	917
Kellogg the first commercial lithographer	367
Kelsey farm bought	244
Kendall, John	1247
Keney, Henry	487
Keney provided for large park	545
Keney Scholarship increased by Gifts	482
Keney, Walter	487
Kennedy School of Missions	390, 767
Kensington	1160, 1167
Kensington businesses	1172
Kensington made township in 1785	1170
Kensington's schools	1170
Kent, Capt. Elihu	1011
Kent Laboratory	1017
Kent Memorial Library	845
Kent, Sidney A.	1014
Ketch Mills	990
Key to correspondence found	189



Kill and plunder	130
Killed in hotel tragedy	515
Kiln Brook (Gully Brook) covered over	69
King, Clarissa	1012
King, Helen M.	1017
King no more desired than pope	4
"King Philip's Cave"	1031
King Philip watched fire	1031
King's Highway, The	513
Kingswood Academy	850
Kinney, Mrs. Sara T.	709
Kinsella, Richard J.	767
Kinsley, Dr. Apollos	226
Kinsley, Dr., ran steam car on Main Street in 1897	527
Kirby, John, shot	132
Knapp, Lieut.-Commander H. S.	617
Knapp, Rear Admiral Harry S.	821
Knitting-machine needles	1278
Know Nothings	411

## L

Labor was "dear"—two shillings a day	134
Ladd succeeded Freeman in 1925	867
Ladies of Red Cross served dinner	809
Ladies of the G. A. R.	431
Ladies Wide-awake Club	1021
Lafayette beheld in 1824 a different Hartford	301
Lafayette introduced to Washington the "Old Testament Light Horse"	199
Lafayette visited back of lines	199
Lake, Everett J.	761
Lafayette wrote his wife	207
Lamb, Lieutenant-Colonel	796
Lancaster wiped out	130
Land Company of forty-eight men	217
L. & H. Transportation Co.	868
Land records became necessary	69
Lands being annexed Seymour and Newberry prepared layout	153
Lankton, Arba	569
Larabee, Charles	401
Larabee Fund, The	401
Large farms of 1819	1011
Larger market need suggested Town hall	298
Largest elm tree	1326
Largest estate inventoried up to 1647	81
Last heroic act of Major Rau	802
Last link added (parks)	546
Last survivor of first board	842
Later Banks	325
Latest Fire Dept. building	375
Land a fit tool	2
Lawler, Joseph H.	766
Lawton, Christopher, bought it for a song	86
Lawton, Christopher Jacob	1002
Law welded church and town	168
Lawyers	239
Lawyers after 1800	241
Lawyers appointed in 1708 and later	156
Lawyers limited in number	156
Lawyers of note prior to 1800	240
Leading woman architect	853
Leaders in electrical power development	619
Lecturer in Yale Law School	500
Lee, Isaac, Jr.	1090
Lee, James F.	872
Lee, Jared	1198
Lee, Maj.-Gen. Charles	205
Lee, Richard Henry	214
Lee, Thomas	1135
Legislature stops all theatricals	243
Leisler failed to do his part	147
Leisler put Winthrop in jail	147
Less than 100 of 1000 returned	175
Let a sleeping dog lie	141
"Lever Watch" made	1262
Lewis, Gertrude O.	491
Lexington Alarm, April 20, 1775	183
Liberty Loans, New Britain	1131
Library quit on buying book No. 508	1331
Library Trustees	1037
"Licensed persons" forbidden to let patrons drink to excess	70
License perpetual and irrevocable	82
Lieutenant-General in Cromwell's forces	64
Life and treasure wasted by England	177
Light and Power Companies	866
Light-powered friction clutch invented	1279
Liked to get together	78
Lilley, George L.	644
Lincoln spoke here in 1860	298
Line agreed upon in 1713	86
Line shaping like nut-cracker	801
Linton, Lieut. F. K., mortally wounded	803
Liquor for divers for drowned man and for jury	70
Liquor license reduced prices	962
"Listers" arrested	1311
"Literary Colony"	451
"Literary Gentlemen"	242
Literary Institute, The	309
Little knowledge of English law	156
Little River, backed by Connecticut at flood-times, defied engineers	162
Local and Colonial regulations of liquor traffic adopted	70
Local calls for aid	902
Local committee on prisoners	197
Lodges	488
Lodges in Farmington and Berlin	167
Lodges of New Britain	1150
London Times on Washington	181
Loneragan, Augustine	765
Loomis, Hon. Dwight	476
Loomis Institute	846, 962
Loomis, James Lee	849, 881
Loomis, Joseph	846
Loomis, Luther	1007
Loomis, William H.	846
Lord, Lois B.	1359
Loss at Chicago five times the capital	356
Losses of One Hundred and Second	802
Loss of Leaders	667
Louis of France peeved when his friend Charles was dethroned	146
"Louisville Journal"	289
Lounsbury, Phineas C.	499
Loved ties of kinship across water	148
Love, Rev. Dr. W. De Loss	37, 666
Ludlow completed code in 1650	63
Ludlow, Roger	12
Ludlow, Samuel, Jr.	758
Ludlow's skill	52
Ludlow (chairman)	39
Lusk, Levi	1165
Luther, Flavel S.	768
Lyceum in 1836	1150
Lydall, Henry	1278
Lyman, Capt. Phineas	87
Lyman, Gen. Phinehas	1003

## M

McBain, Howard Lee	60
McCook, Anson T., appointed major	805
McFarland, Bishop	565
McGlone, Anna	750
McKnight, Dr. Everett J.	785
McLean, George P., elected governor	639
McLean's coming brings peace era	1035
McLean Seminary	1036
McManus, Gen. Thomas	500
Maccabees, The	488
Machine industry of 1830	1119
MacKenzie, William D.	391
Magistrates and elders not strong for laws	52
Magistrates obliged to work side by side with "inhabitants"	54
Magistrates of Session (1639)	58
Main Street denuded of elms	1265
Maintaining its ideals	895
Manchesters, The	1270
Manchester Chamber of Commerce	1291
Manchester churches	1289
Manchester, facts about	1297
Manchester in the wars	1292
Manchester library facilities	1288
Manchester newspapers	1297
Manchester schools	1287
Manchester's clubs	1291
Manchester Trust Company	1291

Mandrey, W. H., superintendent of schools	1163	Merchants Insurance Company, The	355
Manufactures of New Britain	1122	Merging of financial institutions	771
Manufacturing concerns	475	Meriden Britannia Company	592
Mapleton Literary Club	1021	Merrrow Machine Company	591
Marble chapel in memory of Miss Porter	846	Messenger got ferry rights in 1726	162
March of Rochambeau's army	1264	Metals, but not in workable quantities	1111
Marines from the "Utah"	788	Methodism introduced by Rev. Jesse Lee	345
Maritime trade mostly with West Indies	223	Methodists held first quarterly meet	1035
Mark Twain	452	Methodists finally built—1834	1164
Mark Twain Memorial	463	Methodists joined by others	1164
Marlborough	1356	Methodists met discouragements	1338
Marlborough in the wars	1358	Metropolitan District	860
Martin, James A.	1267	Mexican war brought order for revolvers	364
Martin, Miss Mary E.	786	Mexican war not popular in Connecticut	403
Marvin, Judge Edwin E.	786	Miantonomoh doubted success	47
Marvin, L. P. Waldo	786	Miantonomoh killed Uncas' prisoner	87
Martie, Theodore	598	Miantonomoh started on warpath	88
Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut	758	Middle School, The Old	845
Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County	630	Middlesex Gazette, complete file of	382
Mason, Capt. John	12	Miel, Rev. Dr. Ernest de F.	822
Masonic Hall, Wethersfield	1329	Militia numbered 2,500	134
Masonic Lodge	1193	Military Emergency Board	790
Masons and Odd Fellows at Windsor	965	Military men taken by death	821
Mason and Underhill applied torch	48	Mildrum, W. W.	1171
Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, K. C., New Britain	1150	Millerites	1003
Mason's plan prayed over	47	Mills in early days on Mill Brook	1093
Massachusetts Bay Company	1299	Mills since 1838	1164
Massachusetts call for leading men to secure defense	274	Minister had to appeal to General Assembly to get pay	1034
Massachusetts gave 105,793 acres in compensation	86	Ministers aided witchcraft fanatics	111
Massachusetts got no response from North	176	Minister's first house	65
Mass celebrated in Colt meadows in 1781	349	Minister's Lane	223
Matchlocks gave place to flintlocks	172	Missionary Society of Connecticut organized	229
Mather, Cotton, on enjoyment of another's death	111	Mitchell, Edwin Knox	395, 900
Mather, Roland	476	Mitchell, Matthew	1335
Mather, William G.	841	Mitchell, Prof. Edwin Knox	669
Matianuck	28	Mitchell, Rev. John, Hooker's successor	102
Maverick, Rev. John	12, 945	Mitchell, Stephen Mix	1320
Maxim, Hiram Percy	527, 629	Mitchelson promoted tobacco culture	1042
"May breakfasts"	1018	Mix, Rev. Stephen	1312
Major Henney	668	Mobbed for mouthiness	198
Mayors of ability	865	Mohawks released Winthrop	147
Mayors of decade 1890-1900	535	Monday Morning Club	488
Mayor Smith	668	Monetary standard struggles	432
Mead, George J.	868	Money for lawyers and lobbying	514
Mead, William L.	757	Money voted for schoolhouse	96
Mechanics Bank	329	Monopoly in skins and corn	81
Mechanics brought from Switzerland	364	Monte Video	1104
Mechanics' Library	1086	Montreal Black Watch (1918)	813
Medals of Roger Welles	1166	Moran, Fire Chief J. C.	915
"Medical Colleges" exposed	915	Morgan, Forrest	930
Meeting condemned Boston blockade	1089	Morgan, John	223
Meeting-house had hip roof and bell tower	158	Morgan, Joseph	334
Meeting-house yard	66	Morgan, J. Pierpont	268, 512, 718, 784, 839
Melrose	990	Morgan, J. Pierpont, gives library building	768
Members Municipal Art Society	730	Morgan, Junius S.	268, 334, 511, 718, 784
Members of convention	640	Morgans never forgot Hartford	717
Memorial Arch dedicated	488	Morris, Luzon B.	533
Memorial Hall of granite	997	Morris sworn in as governor	517
Memorial Park	1204	Morse, John M.	997
Memorial unveiled	1021	Money advanced by France	214
Men and boys seized guns and started	183	Moss, Amos	1183
Men chosen to assist townsmen	62	Most Holy Church of the Trinity	349
Men from county assigned to various branches	805	Most liberal charter ever granted	121
Men furnished by state (Civil war)	429	Mount Nebo Silk Manufacturing Company	1280
Men in maritime trade before Revolution	223	Mount St. Joseph	857
Men in public life, business, industry, who have passed	829	Move on Hindenburg line begun	804
Men of insurance history and world	356	Much devastation at Pequot	45
Men of means and of education went to fight Indians	54	Muir, William	1224
"Men of the first property"	1316	Municipal Art Society	715
Men of prominence taken	821	Municipal Art Society kept busy	730
Men of World war welcomed home	1351	Municipal Building dedicated, 1915	738
Men passing out of picture in 1900s	689	Munson had monopoly of carrying goods and passengers by coach	166
Men 16 to 66 must train for war	82	Murdered by Indians, Wethersfield corn in boat	1300
Men took advantage of good nature	135	Murphy, Dr. Walter G.	784
Men who went to Suckiaug	34	Musical instruments taboo	82
		Music in the schools	658
		"Mustard Bowl"	1333
		Must attend only one church	76
		Mutual companies around the country	352
		Myers, Capt. Rawdon W.	805
		Mygatt, Jacob	1250



## N

Names marked in literature	463
Names of givers of Memorial fund	845
Names of men in Pequot War	49
Names prominent in banking	476
Names prominent through three centuries	100
Natawanute, Sachem	28
National Guard Executive Committee	894
National Guard squabble	516
National Publishing Center	286
Natives made "Vexatious outcries"	1032
Naval militia ordered to Boston	791
Navigation taught in "Academy"	1332
Nayaug Co.	1344
Naylor, Dr. James H.	767
Near East College Association	900
Near East Relief, The	900
Nearly all were Congregationalists	134
Negro servant now and then	74
Negro shows sort of churchmen	981
Nepaug Dam a cyclopean structure	754
Nepaug Reservoir	753
Newberry, Capt. Roger	175
Newberry, Walter Loomis	984
New Bridge, Facts about	703
New Britain as a village	1132
New Britain Chamber of Commerce	1150
New Britain churches	1111
New Britain in the Civil War	1117
New Britain Club, The	1150
New Britain early erected World War Memorial	1128
New Britain finances closely watched	1135
New Britain's first post office	1135
New Britain Institute and Library Assn.	1153
New Britain Knitting Co.	1125
New Britain looks out for neighbors	1132
New Britain manufactures	1155
New Britain men and women of note	1154
"New Britain News"	1154
New Britain's boosters	1119
New Cambridge	1243
New Century attacks disease	691
Newcomers, Facts about	519
Newcomers wanted high schooling	654
New Concerns (New Haven)	1126
New Constitution	272
New Constitution not wanted	638
New County building going up	481
New County jail built in 1792	76
New Departure Mfg. Co.	1223
New edifice for Christ Church	342
Newell, Mrs. Elizabeth	1175
New England Co. crushed	356
"New England Review"	289
New Fire Company at Wethersfield	1325
New form artificial light opposed	494
Newgate mine and prison	164, 1053
Newgate prison	210, 1041
New England Air Corporation	868
New "gym" begun at Trinity	841
New Haven Colonial Records	726
New Haven's ungrateful attitude	64
Newington	1160
Newington Home for Crippled Children	1166
Newington in the Wars	1165
Newington in Civil War	1165
Newington's Independence	1166
Newington like a park	1160
New jail built in 1837 on Pearl St.	76
New schools required	837
Newspapers and editors since 1850	1154
New Strength But Records Ending	667
"News," Weekly Manchester	1297
Newton Case Library	512
Newton, Charles H.	1188
Newton Mfg. Co.	1188
Ney, John M.	688
Niagara expedition a failure	178
Nichols, James	776
Nichols Lane	550
Nicholson, George	850
Night patrol, The	372
Nilan, John J.	667
Niles, Bement & Pond	868
Niles, John M.	404, 971
Nine billion-gallon storage reservoir	753
Nine stores near ship-yard	1332

'Nineties' industries and callings	582
Ninety per cent of vote cast in 1920	834
No bridge over Little River West of Main	271
Non-consumption agreement	182
Nook Farm "Literary Colony"	451
No other bank till 1814	259
Norris, Charles A.	997
Northam, Charles H.	487
Northam Memorial Chapel	472
North American Insurance Co., The	356
Northam, Mrs. Charles H.	472
North & Judd Mfg. Co.	1126
North Bloomfield	973
North Brick Green	1329
Northern Connecticut Power Co. get 50-year license	866
Northern Conn. Power Co. buys	996
Northern migration	1000
Northington	1103
North Street's Social Settlement	576
Norton, Col. Charles Ledyard	1099
Norton, John T.	1099
Norwich Free Academy	846
No unmarried men without servant could keep house	69
Nurses' Memorial Home	399

## O

Oakey, P. Davis	765
Object of modern execration	443
"Observer," The	1154
Occum, Samson	133
Offenses against Sabbath severely punished	64
Offenses punishable by death	63
Offensive war ordered	46
Office fitted up at expense of \$21.25	259
Officers in witchcraft "craze"	111
Officers of National Guard in volunteer service	617
Officers United Jewish Charities	749
Officers, World War	817
Off to help found Norwich	1310
Ogden, Jacob	223
Ogilby, Remsen B.	768
Olcott's house popular	1272
Old being replaced by new	577
Old bridge burned	514
Old Covered Bridge, The	1008
Oldest Episcopal church	973
Oldest house in Glastonbury	1337
Oldham, John	1299
Oldham's companions	1300
Oldham's murder	45
Old Inn goes to Sarah Bunce	83
Old People's Home	400; 487
Old principles prevail	759
Olds, Sally	1012
Olmsted, Frederick Law	548, 683
Olmsted, Timothy	1248
Olmsted, William Law	401
Olney's, Smith's and Woodbridge's Geographies	293
"One charter in duplicate"	145
101st Machine-Gun in under-fire test	796
104th Infantry, A. E. F.	791
Onions brought fame	1323
Only a few negroes enumerated were slaves	166
Only complete file of "Courant"	382
On to New Britain	1109
Opening cannonade burned more powder than in all Civil war	804
Order of Scottish Clans	488
Order of United Americans	411
Orders to compel annexation	137
Ordination of Aaron J. Booge	1052
Ore sent to London	164
Original Constitution a simple document	59
Original landowners of Farmington	1078
Original of Morse's first telegraph message	385
Original purpose of Y. W. C. A.	745
Origin of Marlborough	1357
Other libraries	513
Other "Windsors"	974
Out-door recreation more general	553
Outdoor school established	657



Owen, Maj. Charles H. ....	23
Owens, Maj. Michael F. ....	790
Oxford School .....	850

P

Page, Walter Hines .....	1156
Paige traveling scholarships .....	482
Painful readjustment .....	532
Palfrey, P. G. ....	61
Palisade built at Windsor .....	47
Pallotti, Francis A. ....	864
Paper for State and for Army .....	1274
Paper industry at Union Village .....	1274
Paper mills .....	993
Parade of returned A.E.F. ....	809
Parcel Post comes .....	771
Park Central Hotel tragedy .....	515
Parker, Col. John H., U. S. A. ....	796
Parker, Harold H. ....	1208
Parker, Rev. Fletcher D. ....	825
Parks beautified by gifts .....	548
Parks, Era of .....	531
Parks of West Hartford .....	1070
Parks, Start of .....	400
Parks, Valuation of .....	548
Park will memorialize Thomas Stan- dish .....	1326
Parochial schools .....	854
Parsons, Col. Francis .....	759
Parsons, John Caldwell .....	598
Parsons, Judge Francis .....	598
Parsons, Paul S. ....	849
"Particular Court" appointed .....	157
Pastors, 1836-1892 .....	949
Pastors of Asylum Hill Congregational Church .....	439
Paterson, John .....	1112
Patten, George Jeffrey .....	309
Patterson Antiquarian and Genealogi- cal Library .....	382
Pattison and his tin pails .....	630
Pattisons, founders of Connecticut salesmanship .....	164
Pattison, Julia E. ....	1037
Pattisons, The .....	1171
Peace celebration disastrous .....	209
Pease, Capt. Eliphalet .....	87
Peck, Edward B. ....	399
Peckham, Geo. A. ....	1018
Peck Spring Co., The .....	1191
Peck, Stow & Wilcox development .....	1200
Peculiar form of philanthropy .....	401
Penalty for horse-stealing .....	161
Penfield, Frederic C. ....	913
Penfield, Lieut. Walter G. ....	617
Pentecost, Mrs. Hugh O. ....	872
People as court .....	39
People becoming piratical .....	167
People long desired body of laws .....	52
Pequot War interruption .....	44
Per capita tax levy .....	841
Percussion caps replace flintlocks .....	172
Perkins, Charles E. ....	499
Perkins Electric Switch Co. ....	628
Perkins, Henry A. ....	768
Perkins, Lucy .....	463
Perkins, Mary Beecher .....	463
Perkins, Mrs. Mary B. ....	680
Perkins, Mrs. Thomas C. ....	456
Perkins, Thomas C. ....	499
Permission in 1636 to form new church .....	1300
Perry, John H., quoted .....	640
Pershing chose Verdun End .....	804
Pershing gets praise from Foch .....	803
Personally decorated colors in honor of Marcheville .....	806
"Peter Parley" (S. G. Goodrich) .....	273
Peter Parley's writings .....	293
Peters, Rev. Hugh .....	16; 119
Petition for "Bank of Connecticut" .....	263
Petitioned Legislature for bank char- ter .....	252
Petition to General Court, 1660 .....	1001
Petition to King .....	118
Phelps, Anson G. ....	337; 1035
Phelps, Jeffery O. ....	1035
Phelps, John J. ....	1035
Phelps, Maj.-Gen. Noah .....	1044
Phelps, Oliver .....	217, 969

Phelps, Rev. S. Dryden .....	463
Philip came to chieftainship bitter of heart .....	127
Phillip's first blow .....	127
Phipps, William .....	146
Phoenix Iron Works .....	367
Phoenix Library .....	1086
Phoenix Mutual Life .....	881
Phoenix National grows .....	886
Phoenix, The (fire) .....	355
Physical forces of new century .....	619
Physicians .....	395
Pilgrims had own agreed rules .....	2
Pioneers in wool industry .....	1261
Pitkin, Albert H. ....	786
Pitkin, Captain of Steamer "Enter- prise" .....	1352
Pitkin glass factory .....	1275
Pitkin, James F. ....	1262
Pitkin, Samuel, established first cot- ton mill .....	1275
Pitkin, William .....	1268
Pitkin, William, complained .....	230
Pitt found colonies exhausted but re- sponsive .....	180
Pitt, William .....	180
Placed in stocks and ears nailed .....	161
Plainville and Southington .....	1175
Plainville Manufacturing Co. ....	1184
Plainville's first bank .....	1193
Plainville Water Co. ....	1193
Plans for chain of parks .....	538
Plans to filch Hartford's trade .....	318
"Planted by your care! No!" .....	910
Plantsville National Bank .....	1209
Plaques and trees at Colt Park .....	919
"Play the man for God —" .....	195
Plimpton, Linus B. ....	472
Plymouth to Nantasket 70 days .....	12
Podunk fort "home" to Uncas .....	89
Podunk Indian killed one of Sequas- sen's sachems .....	89
Podunks .....	28
Podunks were with enemy .....	127
Police Mutual Aid Association .....	487
Political campaign of 1860 .....	416
Political confusion with new century .....	765
Politics—some facts about .....	760
Pond gives land for park .....	541
Pond will contested .....	541
Pope, A. A. ....	23
Pope, Albert A. ....	524
Pope, Alfred Atmore .....	1100
Pope-Brooks Foundation .....	854
Pope, Col. George .....	528
Pope enterprises have busy chapter .....	586
Pope Manufacturing Company .....	522
Pope Motor Company .....	528
Pope offers branch post office .....	586
Pope, Theodate .....	853
Pope Tube Works .....	527
Population and pupils in schools .....	841
Population and wealth increase .....	1096
Population in 1800 .....	1113
Population of state in 1790 .....	209
Population of towns, 1756 and 1790 .....	220
Poquonock .....	971
Porter, John Addison .....	533, 675
Porter, Nathaniel .....	199
Porter Reservoir .....	1284
Porter, Solomon .....	220
Porter, William S. ....	37
Postal Progress League .....	771
Post, Charles H. ....	882
Postoffices in East Windsor .....	990
Posts of G. A. R. in the county .....	431
"Post," The .....	495
Postword .....	v
Potts, Col. Douglas .....	806
Potwine, Thomas .....	990
Powder and paper mills .....	1261
Power given to create town courts .....	63
Pratt & Whitney .....	367, 523, 585
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company .....	868
Pratt, Francis A. ....	472
Pratt, Gen. James T. ....	1330
Pratt, James H. ....	1209
Pratt, Rufus N. ....	585
Prentice, Samuel O. ....	762
Presbyterians in Congregational churches held first assemblage in 1850 .....	346

President Alfred Smith and boat met with bands	321
President Clap of Yale initiated move back to church freedom	171
Presidential election of 1880	496
President orders mobilization	791
Presidents of Board (Water)	753
President Wilson's "14 points" reach Berlin	804
"Press," The	452
Press, books and society	286
Pressing need of grammar school	98
Press since 1850	1154
Preston, Miles B.	535
Price-fixing resorted to	196
"Priest" Williams	1255
Primitive water and fires conditions	368
Primus, Doctor	204
Primus, negro doctor	981
Prisoners sold as slaves on Talcot order	132
Private schools of the county	842
Prizes won for England returned to France	176
Professional men prominent in Hartford history	825
Profiteers robbing Government	189
Prohibited drinking in public house for more than half hour	70
Prohibited entertaining strangers	70
Prominent families—Glastonbury's	1354
Prominent Hartlanders	1248
Prominent men of Granby	1050
Prominent men of the bar	597
Prominent men of Windsor birth	969
Prominent New Britain men	1112
Prominent physicians	691-698
Promotions (A. E. F.)	800
Property qualifications for voters	123
Prosecuting officers	240
"Proud Committee, poor people"	981
Provision for families more general	876
"Provision State," The	989
Public couldn't keep up with growth idea	654
"Public landing" on Little River	220
Public market, with stalls	158
Public welfare noted	1149
Publishing houses	294
Pumping station fortunately remained	372
Putnam, Israel, a visitor at Lodge	167
Putnam Phalanx formed	415
Putnam Street Orphanage	746
Pym and Hampden	33
Pynchon disgusted with Boston meddling	128
Pynchon, John	1000
Pynchon, Thomas R.	675
Pynchon tried for bad faith	55
Pynchon, William	11
Pyquaug	28

## Q

Quaker Lane	1062
Quarries opened, largely abandoned	1344

## R

Racial census of 1914	833
Railroad fight	645
Railroad fights	494
Railroad opened, Boston to Worcester	330
Railroad pioneers	330
Railroads aid industries	1228
Railroads and their promoters	333
Railroads defied	1096
Railroads would drive out horses	330
Rainbow	970
Rainbow Paper Company	970
Rain carried away two dams	372
Randolph, collector and tale-bearer	137
Randolph, Edward	135
Ransom's Coffee House	223
Rate raised from 1 to 18 pence	150
Rations collected from cellars	176
Rau, Maj. George J.	796
Raymond Library, The	1267
Rayner, Menzies	230
"Reading" of the day—note insured values	372
Read, Nathan	527

Real peril threatened in 1744	176
Receipt for a head	131
Received grants "by courtesy"	69
Recent occurrences in industries	1355
Receptions for President Wilson and Generals Pershing and Petain	806
Recollections, some	1354
"Record," The	1154
Recipients of decorations for exploit	804
Reclamation studied by commission	867
Red Cross at Manchester	1294
Redfield, Amasa A.	1100
Red flag used for bell	109
Reeve, Judge Tapping	156
Reform in criminal procedure	518
Regiment in St. Mihiel campaign	802
Regiments formally organized	173
Registration compulsory	792
Religious dissensions	101
"Religious Herald"	290
Remarkable post-war period	832
Rentschler, Frederick B.	868
Reorganization of army	192
Reorganization of Chamber of Commerce	757
Repat of crackers, cheese, lemonade and cider	1095
"Reproachful Speaking" a grave offense	938
Residence section becomes Automobile Row	730
Resignations refused, then "approved with regret"	516
Restrictive legislation useless	70
Retiring directors of Williams Bros.	1355
Returning regiments (Civil war)	432
Return to peace	432
Review in Boston witnessed by most of New England	806
Review of the times	531
Reynolds, Charles, patented steam-propelled vehicle	285
Reynolds got toll bridge charter	1007
Rhode Island invaders driven back	134
Rice, Charles D.	522-627
Richards, Francis Henry	523
Richmond, W.	1359
"Riding the wooden horse"	64
Riggs, John N.	395
Riggs, Prof. Robert Baird	769
Ring from father to father, from son to son, helped	120
Rioters convicted for release of prisoners	154
Rioting in many cities	260
Rising's Notch	86
Risks of large shipping business	255
Rival of the railroad	771
Riverside Paper Company	1346
River towns "plantations"	41
Riverview Road	1334
"Roadhouses"	572
Roaring Brook Paper Manufacturing Company	1347
"Roaring Nineties," The	531
Robbins, Archibald	1330
Robbins bred fancy stock	1323
Robbins' library given	382
Roberts, Henry	761
Roberts, Mrs. John T.	760
Robertson invented mineral soap	1278
Robertson, William A.	1279
Robinson, Barclay	500
Robinson, Henry C.	500, 684
Robinson, Lieut. Caldwell Colt	801
Robinson, Lucius F.	500
Robinson, Mary A.	760
Robinson, Pastor John	3
Rockwell, Albert R.	1223
Rocky Hill	1330
Rocky Hill had a library	1331
Rocky Ridge Park	546
Rogers Brothers Manufacturing Company	592
Rogers, Henry	1277
Rogers, William	592
Roll of Honor cast in bronze	1351
Roman Catholic Church	896
Roosevelt, Theodore	643, 1098
Root and Johnson opened a dispensary	692
Root, Elisha K.	364
Root, John, first settler	1175



Root, Timothy H. ....	1097
Roraback, J. Henry .....	866
Rose, Chauncey, gave for high school.....	1320
Rose Library .....	1304
Roser, Herman, & Son Tannery.....	1346
Rosseter, Dr. Bray .....	12
Rossia, The .....	780
Roswell, Sir Henry .....	11
"Round Table," The .....	317
Rowlandson, Rev. John .....	1311
Rowlandson, Mrs. Joseph .....	130
Roxbury started .....	12
Royal Arcanum .....	488
"Royal Governor" Winthrop .....	81
Royal Typewriter Company .....	875
Royse, Mrs. Lydia Bull .....	309
Ruggles, Benjamin .....	1008
Rumors of Foch's secret army .....	801
Rusden, E. A. ....	587
Russell, Dr. Gurdon W. ....	691, 697
Russell, Thomas W. ....	635

## S

"Sad stuff" chief material for gowns .....	74
Saengerbund has fine quarters .....	707
"Safety first" model revised .....	867
St. Augustine's Novitiate and Normal School .....	858
St. Gabriel Episcopal parish .....	950
St. John's Episcopal Church .....	666
St. John's Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. ....	167
St. Joseph's Cathedral consecrated .....	562
St. Mary's Catholic Church, 1827 .....	998
St. Mary's Home .....	572
St. Thomas Seminary .....	858
Salmon Brook .....	1046
Saloons were numerous .....	572
Saltonstall, Sir Richard .....	11
Saltonstall under suspicion .....	4
Salvation Army, the .....	1149
Sanford, Zachary .....	83
San Francisco earthquake—fire losses .....	631
San Francisco horror loss \$350,000,000 .....	352
Sassacus warriors in war dance .....	48
Saunders, Lucille .....	484
Saurian remains .....	23
Savage, Wilfred W. ....	1323
Saville, Caleb Mills .....	753
Savings Bank of Manchester .....	1291
Saw Mill River .....	1260
Saybrook men in Pequot war .....	50
Saybrook opposed governor's order .....	155
Saybrook platform adopted .....	107
Saye and Sele cooperated with Winthrop .....	119
Scandal against Deane .....	189
School districts .....	1013
Schools .....	94
Schools at Kensington .....	1170
Schools of Glastonbury .....	1339
School system of Farmington .....	1082
Schulze, Brig.-Gen. Edward .....	790
Schulze, Maj. Edward .....	613
Schwabe, Walter P. ....	866, 1004
"Scool should be kept" .....	1339
Scotts Swamp settlers .....	1176
Seamanship soon developed .....	73
Second Church members urged better bridge nearer Main Street line .....	162
Second Church of Christ, Scientist .....	899
Second Church voted to build .....	109
Second Congregational Church organized .....	982
Second Insurance Co.—The Aetna .....	267
Second meeting-house begun in 1638 .....	66
Second North School started, 1793 .....	228
"Secret Army" of General Foch .....	801
Secretaries of state 1639 to 1847, Hartford men .....	864
Security Trust Company's building .....	890
Selden, George B. ....	529
Selectmen raised \$5,000 by town vote .....	305
Select service law .....	792
Self-government feeling its way .....	150
Seminole war helped .....	364
Sentiment demanded U. S. take part .....	787
Separate towns formed .....	1113
Separatists sought freedom of thought .....	3
September 26, Foch's millions moved .....	804
Sequassen, Sachem .....	28
Sequence in order of towns .....	934
Sequins a mild, complacent sort .....	28
Sessions Clock Co. ....	1217
Sessions, John H. ....	1219
Sessions, Joseph B. ....	1217
Sessions, W. K. ....	1217
Seth Thomas peddled clocks .....	630
Settlers of 1671, Newington .....	1164
Seven Year's war of Frederick the Great .....	178
Severe penalties for malicious gossip .....	64
Seymour and Ensign sent in 1720 to buy of natives in western section .....	152
Seymour, Col. C. W. ....	210
Seymour mayor in 1784 .....	219
Seymour, Richard .....	1110
Seymour, Thomas .....	98, 209
Shannahan, Capt. W. J. ....	799
Sharps, Christian .....	367
"Shaw's Fort" .....	1049
Shedd, Frances D. ....	1323
Sheldon's Light Dragoons .....	1317
Sheldon, Martin J. ....	1017
Shepard, Prof. Odell .....	770
Sheriffs and constables only police .....	228
Sherman, Clifton L. ....	906
Sherman, Maurice F. ....	910
Sherman, Roger .....	215
Shermans, The .....	1308
Sherry, delayed, arrived at capitol .....	809
Shifting river brings controversy .....	1307
Shipbuilding ambition checked .....	1323
Shipman, Hon. Nathaniel .....	479, 684
"Shipman's Hill" .....	1333
Shipping industry begun .....	74
Ship-yard reservation of five acres .....	1332
Shock was paralyzing .....	179
Shop built on New Britain Road .....	1183
Signers of financial agreement .....	979
Signers of first treaty .....	49
Sigourney Park Square .....	547
Sigourney's petition fuel to religious "toleration" flame .....	263
"Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual" .....	1279
Silk mill .....	994
Sill, Edward Roland .....	849, 966
Silliman, Professor, on Monte Video .....	1104
"Silver Lane" .....	208
Silverman, Rabbi Morris .....	899
Simonds, William E. ....	534
Simons, Albert M. ....	750-790
Simsbury .....	1030
Simsbury after "Sim" Wolcott .....	1031
Simsbury Bank and Trust Co. ....	1042
Simsbury folk ordered to move to safety .....	1031
Simsbury men in forefront .....	1037
Simsbury sent two companies .....	183
"Sinking Fund" section .....	224
Sisson, Thomas .....	690
Sister Dora Society .....	504
Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery .....	857
Sisters of the Holy Ghost .....	859
Site of camp on Silver Lane .....	1264
Site of first church marked .....	1207
Sitting in stocks near church .....	64
Sittings (in church) according to social standing .....	66
Six men located on Stony River .....	1000
Sixty per cent of New Haven men given vote .....	122
Skelton, Samuel .....	11
Skenes permitted to attend church .....	186
Skinner, Otis .....	584
Slavery .....	404
Slaves from "L'Armistad" brought to Farmington .....	1086
Slaves killed boat crew .....	407
Slimmon, Mrs. James B. ....	760
Smaller parks dot Hartford .....	546
Smallpox decimates Indians .....	29
Smallpox threatened .....	239
Smiley, Edwin H. ....	767
Smith, Defamation of .....	1309
Smith, Mrs. E. Terry .....	846
Smith, Dr. Elihu H. ....	395
Smith gave land for church .....	1336
Smith, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. ....	822
Smith, H. A. ....	882
Smith, John .....	12
Smith, Dr. Oliver C. ....	785



Smith, Seymour W.	916
Smith Sisters, the	1347
Smith starts first harness and saddle business	226
Smith was cheered	737
Smith, Winchell, playwright	1093; 1101
Smith-Worthington Co.	226
Smoking under difficulties	73
Smyth Manufacturing Co., The	586
Soby, Charles	587, 1012
Social festivities and inns	297
Social settlement, the	900
Society of La Salette	857
Soldier memorials	649-650
Soldiers and sailors Arch	920
Soldiers Field set off	50
Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club open	810
Sold into captivity by Barbary pirates	1330
Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims	949
Sons of American Revolution place tablet	1264
"Sons of Liberty," origin	910
Sons of St. George	488
Sons of Union Veterans	431
Sons of Veterans	431
Soren, Townsend H.	625
Sought safety in Virginia	4
"South" Church instead of "Second"	107
Southcote, Capt. Richard	12
Southern New England Telephone Co.	866
Southington	1175; 1197
Southington Bank and Trust Co.	1208
Southington Hardware Co.	1204
Southington newspapers	1208
Southington Savings Bank	1208
South Manchester Railroad	1283
South Manchester Water Co.	1284
South Park Methodist Church organized	345
South Society, The	1049
Southwick boundary commission	86
South Windsor	974
Sowheag, Chief	28
Sowheag went to Mettabesett	1304
Spanish War Veterans	709
Spark fanned by Calvin kept down by blows and prison	2
Spears shipped to Georgia	1060
Speede, John	759
Spencer, C. L., Jr.	1017
Spencer, Christopher M.	367, 527
Spencer, Samuel R.	1017
Spencer, William	57
Sperry, Lewis	534
Sperry, Watson R.	910
"Spirit of Hartford" in bronze	618
"Spotted fever" or smallpox	1093
"Springfield Republican"	290
Stage coach line first public utility	1351
Stamp Act of 1765 in itself unimportant	181
Standard Steel and Bearings	1188
Standish, Jared B.	1304
Standish Park	1329
Stanley, Frederick	1120
Stanley, John	132
Stanley property to the city	1145
Stanley Quarter	1110
Stanley Rule and Level Co.	523
Stanleys, facts about	1145
Starvation threatened	34
State Board of Education for the Blind	503
State Board of School Commissioners	313
State Dam Commission created	1007
State fairs at Charter Oak Park	481
State House Green	402
State Insurance Department established in 1865	448
State Library, The	725
Statement of loss approved, 1819	372
State Savings Bank	329
State's first normal school	314
States Machine Co., The	586
State Street extended to river in 1800	66
Statues being prepared	919
Steamers plied river in 1824	1352
Steam road completed, New Haven to Hartford	330
Steam's revolution	330
Steam turbine needful	588
Stebbins, Samuel	1035
Steele, T. Sedgwick	423
Steel fishing rods	1224
Stevens, Mayor Norman C.	767-865
Stevenson, George S.	758
Steward's Museum	243
Stiles, Dr. Charles W.	594
Stiles, Francis	30; 941
Stiles, Rachel (Mrs. John)	30
Stillman, Capt. Nathan	205
Stocks in front yard of church	66
Stocks required by law, were in yard near church	161
Stocks, wooden horse had answered as correctives	75
Stockwell, chairman of town School Committee	1036
Stoddard, Mary	1312
Stone bridge voted for	700
Stone, William F.	1223
Stone, Rev. Samuel	16, 531, 759, 1033
Stores of Manchester	1291
Stotesbury gift, The	1086
Stoughton, Captain	48; 978
Stoughton's histories	1267
Stoughton's stone house	945
Stoughton's "Windsor Farmes"	980
Stow, Orson W.	1208
Stowe, Rev. Charles E.	1045
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	455
Street railway given bridge rights	513
Streets widened at big expense	834
Strong, Col. John	1089
Strong, Rev. Nathan, ran a distillery not far from church	171; 381
Strong men passing on—strong men coming forward	784
Strong water and sack	47
"Strong water" sold to those outside only by permission	70
Students Army Training Corps	1021
Sturhan, Carl F.	780
Stuyvesant, Peter	91
Subsisted on acorns, malt, grain	34
Suckiaug	28
Suffield Baptists formed first Baptist church at John Bolles' home	342
Suffield's literary air	1014
Suffield men in colonial wars	1011
Suffield School, The	842
Suffield sent one company	183
Sullivan, Ignatius A.	765
Summary by Chamber of Commerce, 1928	924
Summerall, Maj.-Gen. C. P.	805
Summer of pestilence, 1647	102
"Summit" example of nature's power	23
Sumner, George G.	497
Sumner, Prof. W. G.	404
Sunday earthquake, The	497
Sunset Cottage	504
Superior Court in 1711	157
Supreme Court of Errors	158; 239
Surrender of West Point arranged	205
Suspended specie payments	260
Swain, Abraham	46
Swashbuckling got no results	1311
Swift, Rowland	687
Synagogue on Charter Oak Street	350
Synnott, Rev. John	858

## T

Table-cutlery concern, world's largest	1122
Taft, Dr. Cincinnatus A.	502
Taintor, James S.	786
Taintor, James U.	786
Taintor, Nelson C.	786
Talcott Art Fund	1154
Talcott, Gov. Joseph	1033
Talcott, John, townsman	57
Talcott Mountain Towers	1103
Talcott, Seth	580
Talcott succeeded Treat	131
Tale needed no garnishing	179
Tallmadge, Maj. Benjamin	203
Talmud Torah	899
Tantinomo agreed to deliver murderer	90

Tariff and slavery .....	407	Towns and men, World war data .....	817
Tariffs on imports .....	165	Town's foresight shown (1774) .....	1090
Taxed "for encouragement of minis- try" .....	107	Towns ordered to appoint teachers .....	95
Taxpayers' Protective Association .....	647	Town's "revolt" from Massachusetts rule .....	1010
Tax to pay war expenses .....	133	Towns secede, others in financial straits .....	122
Taylor, Adj. Emerson G. ....	800-805	Trade with colonies and with Indies .....	73
Taylor, Harry K. ....	920	Traffic in pipestaves profitable .....	74
Taylor, John .....	1007; 1032	Training School for Nurses .....	399
Taylor, John C. ....	653	Training under French veterans .....	796
Taylor, John M. ....	636	"Transcript," The .....	290
Taylor Reservoir .....	1283	Transforming frontier town .....	1093
Tea-drinkers' names published in "Courant" .....	182	Transportation at Wethersfield .....	1325
Tea-drinking a public offense .....	182	Transported freight by river .....	440
"Telegram" started .....	495	Travelers Aid Society .....	900
Telephone wires in Glastonbury .....	1352	Travelers Insurance Co. bought prop- erty .....	83
"Temperance had done for funerals" .....	70	Treadwell, John .....	1090
Temple, Truman R. ....	932	Treated well in Connecticut—in Mas- sachusetts as rogues and thieves .....	192
Ten who, with Deane procured £800 and pledged private fortunes .....	185	Treat escorted people to Hadley .....	127
Ter-Centennial of Constitution Towns .....	860	Treat kept 30 dragoons ready .....	132
Terror increased by burning of Springfield .....	128	Treble Clef Club .....	708
Terrorism of King Philip's war .....	125	Trinity College .....	377
Terry, Clinton .....	1004	Trinity College willed large sums .....	545
Terry, Seth .....	245	Tripp, Frank E. ....	909
Terry's Island .....	1002	Trolley line promoted .....	1284
Terry Steam Turbine Co. ....	588	Troop of Dragoons, 1668 .....	172
Terry store a "filling station" .....	297	Troop of horse organized .....	172
Thacher, Prof. Thomas A. ....	306	Troops march, heedless of Andros' threat .....	127
Theatre erected in 1794 .....	242	Troops reported at Camp Holcomb .....	788
Theatrical production scandalizes .....	242	Troops surround Philip's lair .....	132
The city finding itself .....	771	Trouble, if not grafting .....	371
Thienes, Mrs. Elmer .....	1359	Trouble over bounds .....	1272
Third century's closing .....	917	Troublesome Podunk purchases .....	1250
Thompson, Capt. C. M. ....	796	Trowbridge, S. B. P. ....	841
Thompson Clock Co., The H. C. ....	1224	"True Citizen" .....	1154
Thompson's battalion set burly pace .....	803	Trumbull, Dr. James Hammond .....	512
Thompsonville .....	1022	Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co. ....	1187
"Thompsonville Press," The .....	1029	Trumbull, Eliza Niles .....	500
Thomson-Houston Electric Co. ....	527	Trumbull, Governor, retiring from public life .....	214
Thorpe, Francis Newton, Editor .....	60	Trumbull, Gov. John H. ....	863
Thrall, Virginia .....	503	Trumbull, Gordon .....	676
Thrasher, S. P. ....	533	Trumbull, Henry Clay .....	676
Three great institutions .....	377	Trumbull, J. Hammond .....	58; 189
Three Hartfords, Facts about .....	863	Trumbull, John H. ....	582
Three plans reported (bridge) .....	700	Trumbull, Jonathan .....	1162
Three regiments went to New Haven .....	795	Trumbull's reassurance .....	206
Thrift cut price of drinks .....	962	Trumbulls, The .....	232
Through snow and cold to the "Re- becca" .....	34	Trumbull thought 1851 time to do something .....	371
Tierney, Bishop Michael .....	569-667; 858	Trunk hardware .....	1219
Time one could keep a book .....	1320	Trustees for grammar school and col- lege .....	96
"Times" Building, The .....	223	Trustees, library .....	1037
Times called for another hospital .....	565	Trust fund of John J. Corning .....	905
"Times" repudiated Bryan .....	497	Tryon, Dwight W. ....	483
"Times," The .....	412; 495; 905; 1154	Tryon, Moses, in Barbary War .....	1318
"Times," The, under Gideon Welles .....	436	"Tryon's Landing" .....	1333
"Times, The Weekly" .....	290	Tuberculosis .....	696
Tobacco acreage main boast .....	1277	"Tucker Grant," The .....	537
Tobacco and cigar-makers .....	1011	Tudor, Dr. Elihu .....	969
Tobacco crop exceeds fruit .....	1343	Tunxis .....	28
Tobacco plantations .....	965	Tuoro Hall .....	350
Tobacco-raising .....	988	Turamugas ordered released .....	132
Todd, Dr. Eli .....	281; 395	Turnpikes chartered .....	228
Todd's Mills .....	72	Turpentine shipping .....	963
Toleration Act passed in 1663 .....	107	Tuthill, Moses .....	982
"Toleration" cry suggested new pa- per .....	290	Tuttle, Ruel .....	958
Toll roads in 1792 .....	220	Twentieth Century Club formed .....	553
Took refuge in German dug-out .....	803	Twenty-one churches in the 26 towns .....	134
To some a field for graft only .....	148	Twenty-sixth Division to be near pivot .....	801
Toucey, Isaac .....	408	Twenty-three elementary schools in Hartford .....	838
Town and city governments consoli- dated .....	535	Twenty-three thousand men drilling .....	183
"Town Bill" served both churches .....	109	Twichell, Rev. Joseph H. ....	436
Town committee managed school af- fairs .....	97	Twichell, Willis I. ....	479
Town common (hog lot) .....	66	Two copies of charter? .....	142
"Town Crier," The .....	965	Two fairs a year .....	78
"Town dealt in lumber and smelt of molasses and old Jamaica" .....	285	Two houses of Legislature .....	123
Town divided against town .....	171	Two insurance tragedies .....	507
Town established its first grist mill .....	162	Two new electric companies .....	875
"Town Hill District" .....	298		
Townley, John, first worshipful mas- ter .....	167		
Town meetings in Legion Hall .....	1325		
Town meeting to infuriate Andros .....	136		
Towns, The .....	934		

U

Uncas' brother cleaved Miantonomoh's  
head with hatchet .....

89



Uncas directed to put foe to death	88
Uncas given free rein to handle enemy	87
Uncas' grave near that of Mason	133
Uncas killed spy by torture	47
Uncas marched against enemy—promised to bring Mohawks	90
Uncas party attacked	87
Uncas was supreme—other chiefs jealous	87
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared	411
Underwood Computing Company	522
Underwood Typewriter Company	627, 875
Uniform under British flag with American	184
Union Insurance Company crushed	356
Unionville	1074, 1101
Unionville Bank and Trust Company	1097
Unitarian Association formed	346
United American Mechanics	488
United Colonies of New England	84
United Jewish Charities	571
United Jewish Charities' influence	746
United States Bank, The	252
United States Rubber Company	530
"Unpreparedness"	412
Unsuccessful typesetting machine	455
Up-river trustees not allowed to take seats	155

## V

Valentine, Mrs. Nathaniel G.	618
Valuation of Hartford's parks	548
Value of tobacco crop	886
VanCorlear, Jacob	7
Vanderbilts fought to rule	330
Veeder mileage indicator	583
Vessels registered in colony	165
Veteran Firemen's Association	487
Veterans of Foreign Wars	820
Veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Association	820
Victory Liberty Loan being subscribed	810
Viets family, The	1051
Viets, Rev. Roger, connived with enemy	197
Viets, Simeon	1012
Vile spot in heart of city	550
Village Improvement Society	1326
Village Library, Farmington	1086
Violate English law	123
Virginians had House of Burgesses	2
Virginia's First Assembly	60
Visiting Nurse Association, Inc.	696
VonBoehm advanced confidently	801
Voorhees, Rev. Dr. John Brownlee	439
Vote "for choice of pastor and teacher"	11
Vote was for stone bridge	700
Voting machines introduced	649

## W

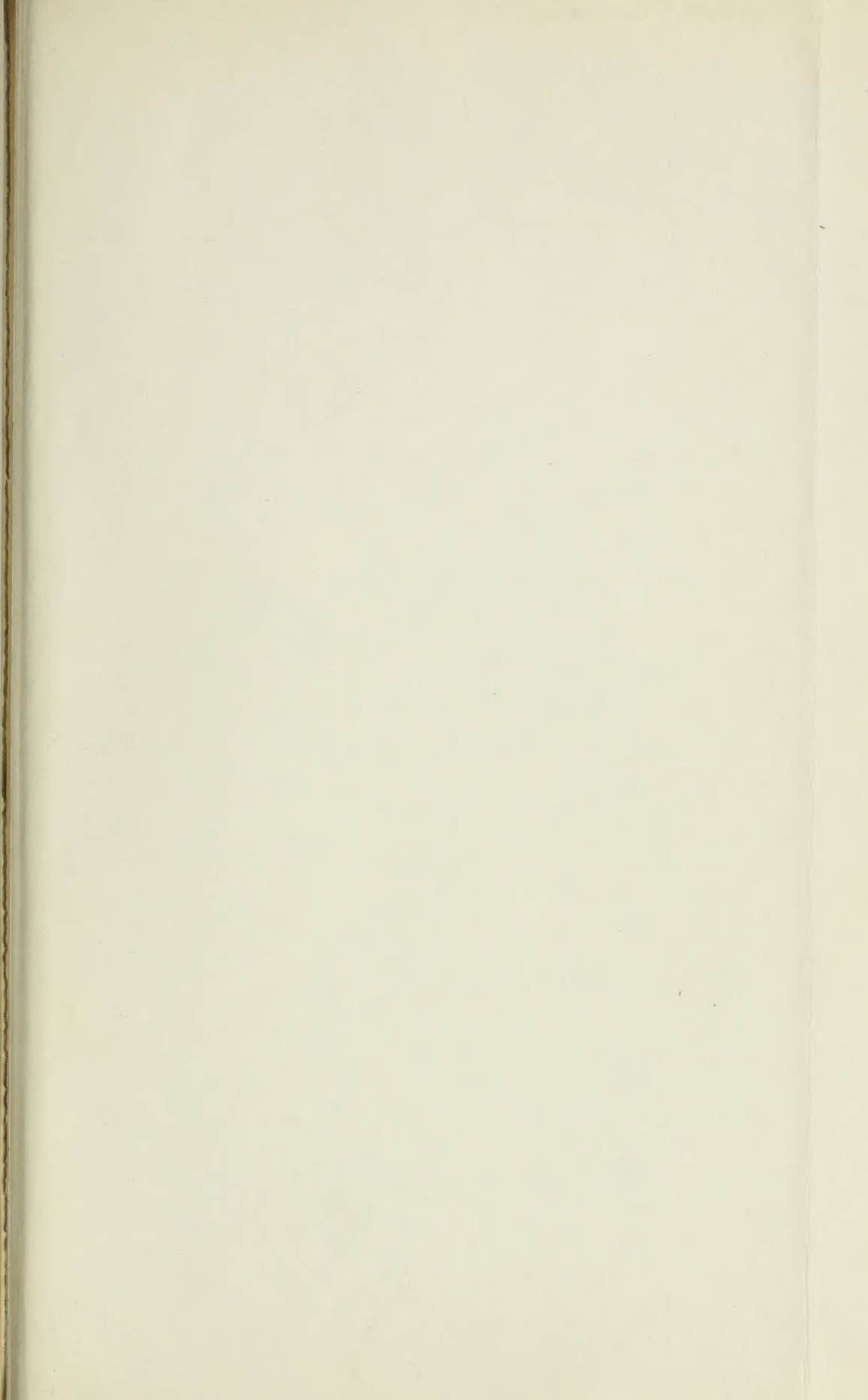
Wade, John F.	1223
Wadsworth Athenaeum, The	378, 511
Wadsworth caused drums and personally threatened Fletcher	147
Wadsworth, Daniel	511
Wadsworth helped traitor escape	198
Wadsworth, Jeremiah	206, 381
Wadsworth, Joseph, hid charter in great oak	141
Wadsworth, William, townsman	57
Wadsworth, Winthrop M.	1100
Wadsworths, Daniel, Jeremiah and Samuel	223
Wainwright, Lieut. P. S.	805
Wainwright, Dr. W. A. M.	594
Wakefield, Walter L.	757
Walker, Miss Ethel	846
Walker, Dr. George Leon	662
Walker, John, local postmaster, 1764	165
Walker, Prof. Williston	663
Walkley, L. V.	1207
Wallace Barnes Company	1218
Waltham Watch Company	1262
Wanted England's help against Dutch and Indians	38
Wanted legislation without buying it	514
War committee appointed	192
"Ward and Watch" personnel	228
Wardens chosen	230
War Department stopped work	700

Warehouse Point	991
War Gardens at Manchester	1294
"War Gardens" everywhere	810
Warham, Rev. John	12, 245, 945, 978
Warner, Charles Dudley	451, 669
Warner, Henry A.	1219
War obtruded	43
War of 1812; new constitution	272
War's disillusionment	172
Wars—men in, from Enfield	1028
Warspirit again shown in 1861	1090
Warville quoted (1888)	229
Warwick boundaries left undenned	40
Warwick boundary wranglings	85
Warwick eluded Laud—went to Holland	16
Warwick Patent, The	32
Washburn, A. L.	37
Washings hung in ancient cemetery	550
Washington Commandery, K. T., organized in 1796	167
Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette in conference with Rochambeau	204
Washington quotes advertisement to General Knox	225
Washington Street triangle	547
Washington told Trumbull of conditions	195
"Wasp" Engine, The	871
Waste, expense—only a week's supply could be stored	371
"Watch" of early days were also police	376
Water company organized	371
Water for fires from cisterns	227
Waterman, Dr. Paul	805
Water power at Tariffville	1042
Water power draws mill men	1200
Water power of Farmington River	1038
Water pumped to Lord's Hill reservoir	371
Water supply extension	753
Water supply not popular subject	371
Water supply of Farmington	1098
Water supply voted in 1857	1132
Watertown choice of some	12
Watkinson, David	385
Watkinson Farm School	484
Watkinson Juvenile Asylum and Farm School	282
Watkinson Library	511
Watkinsons, The	223
Watres, Maj. L. H.	805
Watson, Rev. Caleb, teacher	97
Watts and Newberry rushed to aid of Massachusetts men	127
Weakened and badly equipped	196
Weatogue	1043
Weaver, Thomas Snell	657, 913
Webb, Mrs. Abigail Chester	205
Webb in tangle—disregarded advice	179
Webb, Joseph	1320
Webb's regiment at Valley Forge	203
Webster, Jr., contributed spelling books to build church	230
Webster, Noah, quoted	214, 1069
Webster's Spelling Books	293
Weed, Erastus H.	1013
Weed Manufacturing Co.	524
"Weekly Gazette," The	1266
Whittlesey, Charles B.	757
Who fired first at Lexington	185
Why charter covered New Haven territory	121
Wickham, Horace J.	472
Wickham, Howard J.	1284
Widows' Society organized	301
Wigglesworth, Michael	102
Wilcox, Capt. Jarius	203
Wiley, William Henry	593
William H. Hart fund	1154
William Rogers Manufacturing Co.	592
William the Conqueror erected citadel on site	53
Williams Bros. Manufacturing Co.	1346
Williams, Capt. Elijah	87
Williams, Rev. Elisha	1320
Williams, Ezekiel, kept P. O. placed	166
Williams, Dr. Geo. C. F.	917
Williams, George G.	554
Williams, J. B.	1345
Williams, James S.	1355
Williams Memorial Building Association	1353
Williams, R. S.	853

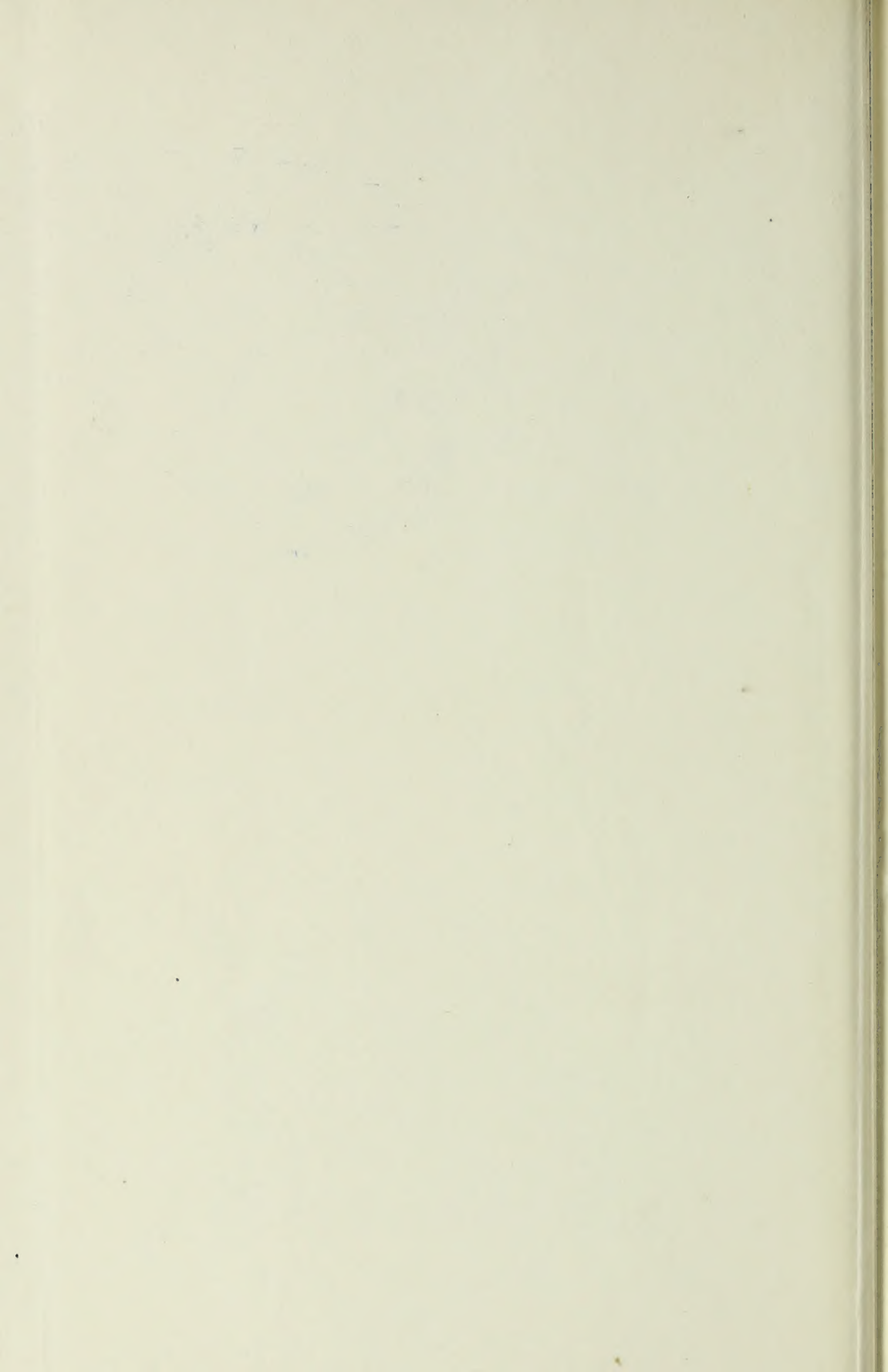


William's theory proving correct	477
Willimantic Linen Co. organized	367
Wilson, Albert D.	1218
Wilson's Station	970
Wilson's vote in 1916	497
Wilson, Woodrow, quoted	275
Wingsheet and coffin, 30 shillings	70
Winsor Adventurers Westward	1030
Winsor "Herald"	965
Winsor Historical Society	958
Winsor in World war	966
Winsor Locks	992
"Winsor Locks Journal"	998
Winsor Locks lawyers	997
Winsor Locks Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	997
Winsor Locks Water Co.	995
Winsor lost in population	965
Winsor men and leaders in wars	950
Winsor men in Pequot war	50
Winsor men of prominence	969
Winsor School, facts about early	961
Winsor sent one company	183
Winsor Trust Co.	965
Winsor's water supply	966
Windsorville	990
Wing, Yung, Yale '54	491; 1108
Winslow, Edward	3
Winslow's costly error	130
Winsted Hospital	491
"Winter privileges" for Granby	1046
"Winter privileges" petitioned for	1272
Winthrop interest in marker	245
Winthrop, Mrs., buried near Stone's monument	245
Winthrop party found famine and disease	12
Winthrop sent to London	117
Winthrop, Wait Still	245
Winthrop won over court circles	120
Wires ordered underground	535
Wise, Isidore	519
"Witchcraft" fanaticism	110
With British at Cambrai	805
"Weekly Observer"	1154
Welch, Pres. Archibald A.	618; 833, 876, 881
Welch, Elish	1217
Welch, H. K. W.	476, 684
Welches, Archibald A., The	760
Wellis, Gideon	436
Welles, John L., patented printing press	285
Welles, Gen. L. R.	1165
Welles, Lieut. Roger, Jr.	618, 1165
Welles supported Tilden	436
Wells, Charles T.	684
Wells, Horace	395
Wentworth, Daniel F.	715
Westbrook, Maj. S. F.	805
Western Reserve in Ohio	217
"West Farmers' petition for separate parish	1161
West Granby	1050
West Hartford	1061
West Hartford's part in wars	1070
West Indies best staves market	74
Westminster School	849
Westwood appointed constable	34
Westwood, William, townsman	57
Wethersfield	1299
Wethersfield a mother of towns	1308
Wethersfield Bank and Trust Co.	1329
Wethersfield Country Club	1329
Wethersfield Cove Yacht Club	1329
Wethersfield foreordained agricultural	1323
Wethersfield Free Public Library	1323
Wethersfield incorporated in 1822	1325
Wethersfield in field of education	1319
Wethersfield in wars	1164; 1315
Wethersfield men in Pequot war	50
Wethersfield sent one company	183
Wethersfield Society Library	1304
What of the other charter?	141
When first Congress assembled	225
When the "Maine" was sunk	602
Wheelock, Doctor	133
Whitefield, Rev. Henry	95
White, Horace	1296
White slavers captured here	668
Whiting, Calvin, lay reader	230
Whiting, Rev. John	105
Whiting, William	81; 105
Whiting's treasurers about 100 years	523
Whitman, Henry C.	1073
Whitman, John	1073
Whitney Aircraft Co.	868
Whitney, Amos	472
Whitney Arms Co.	361
Wolcott a boy on Andros' visit	112
Wolcott, Dr. Alexander	204
Wolcott, Erastus	954
Wolcott, Henry, Jr.	58
Wolcott, Oliver	954
Wolcott, Roger, Jr.	954
Wolfe, Dr. A. J.	513
Wolfe, with last breath, was taking Quebec	181
Woman suffrage reluctantly approved	914
Woman suffrage workers	497
Woman whipped in presence of females	941
Woman's Club, Glastonbury	1353
Woman's Reading Club	1021
Woman's Relief Corps	488
Women auxiliaries, Legion Posts	820
Women had little to do—except work	163
Women of county were tireless	430
Women of house the "hands"	163
Women of Plainville in war work	1194
Women's apparel scandalous	74
Women's big hats in theatres	558
Women volunteered as nuns	1113
Wongunks, Podunks	28
Wood, Mrs. A. Eno	1045
Woodbridge, Mrs. Abigail, gave site	98
Woodbridge, Rev. Asahel	1337
Woodbridge Tavern	1276
Woodbridge, Timothy	1033
Woodford, Chester R.	1108
Woods, Asa B.	998
Woodward, Charles G.	448
Woodward, Joseph G.	687
Woodward, P. Henry	447, 521
Woodward, Samuel B.	395
Woollen Mill at Marlborough	1358
Wooster, Capt. David, rewarded	176
Word omitted in second duplicate charter	145
Worked on Willimantic "Journal," Hartford "Post" and "Courant"	657
World war activities	1334
World war brought big demand	367
World war data	817
World war demands on Bristol factories	1228
World war demands upon New Britain	1127
World war officers	791
World war, The	787
World war, Towns and men	817
World war work of Manchester folk	1295
"World's Work"	1156
Worthington School, Berlin	1173
Wranglers delay water supply	371
Writers of "Colony"	459
Writers of today, some	1316
Writing papers	1278
Wyett, John	132
Wylys for one company on duty regularly	184
Wylys, George	219
"Wythersfield"	1300
Yale, Elihu made gift	155
Yankee Division stormed Torrey, Belknap	801
Yankee ingenuity	1216
"Yankee tin-peddler"	1171
Yen, Liang Tun	492
Y. M. C. A.	572; 741
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., New Britain	1149
Yost Writing Machine Co.	522
Young, Prof. Charles H.	504
Young, Sir John	11
Younglove, John	1008
Young Men's Institute organized	381
Young Women's Hebrew Association	750
Y. W. C. A.	744











University of  
Connecticut  
Libraries



39153029423714

LIBRARY  
University of Connecticut



